

Presented to
Sawab Mir Saik Ali Khan Rahdor
with
Moulvie Mahdi Ali's Compliments

3rd April 1882

REPORT
ON THE
HISTORY OF THE FAMINE
IN
His Highness the Nizam's Dominions
IN
1876-77, 1877-78.

BY
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THE Famine Report submitted to me contains all the information necessary for a proper comprehension of the subject. I am satisfied that the details upon which conclusions are based are properly dealt with. It has been a special satisfaction, by reference to accounts of former famines, to observe how favourably the measures for relief adopted during the late calamity compare with those resorted to on former occasions.

Although only six districts* of His Highness's Dominions were regarded as wholly or partially suffering from actual famine, there is no doubt that during the years 1286-87 Fasli, owing to the failure of rain, the produce in the rest of His Highness's Dominions was scanty, and food-grain sold at a high rate, although the scarcity did not cause such distress as amounts to actual famine. However, notwithstanding the general scarcity of produce, considerable quantities of grain are shown to have been exported from His Highness's territories—a circumstance which of course had the effect of raising the prices of food-grain. With the exception, however, of the actually famine-stricken districts, the people in the rest of His Highness's Dominions appear to have without difficulty withstood the effects of the scarcity, and, without any direct assistance from Government, to have maintained themselves, notwithstanding the high rates which prevailed throughout the country. I regard this circumstance with great satisfaction, as I see in it the signs of the general prosperity of the people.

I must here also express my satisfaction at the manner in which the principles laid down in my Memorandum of the 11th of Zikad 1293 A.H. were carried out by the officers to whom were entrusted the carrying out of the measures for relief. I am glad to observe that the principles of free trade, which formed one of the most important features of the Memorandum, were duly acted upon, that exportation of corn by private merchants was not in the smallest degree interfered with, and the rate of food-grain was allowed to regulate itself according to the natural course of trade, and without any interference by Government. It appears from the Report that the measures which Government adopted for

the relief of famine-stricken people were successfully carried out, and that the absence of interference with private trade did not produce the unsatisfactory results which some people anticipated; whilst in former famines, although the pressure was not so severe, the interference with trade entailed disastrous results.

Measures of relief were adopted by Government during the famine in three ways:—

1st.—By the construction of public works which had already been sanctioned by Government.

2nd.—By starting special relief works.

3rd.—By opening poor-houses.

Under the first of these heads I observe that a sum of Rs. 1,23,870-10-5 was expended in the famine-stricken districts, and in the remaining districts the expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,54,160-12-11. These sums of money, which were distributed to labourers, no doubt contributed in no small measure to relieve persons who would otherwise have suffered from starvation, and even in districts where the scarcity did not amount to famine the expenditure of money among the poorest of the population afforded considerable relief.

Relief works were opened in all the famine-stricken districts. The most important consideration in opening relief works is that they should be confined to the locality where such works are actually required. At the outset sufficient attention was not paid to this principle; relief works were almost simultaneously begun in several places, in some of which they were not really needed. I am glad, however, to find that no time was lost in making the necessary investigations to ascertain the localities where relief works were actually needed, and that they were soon confined to such localities. This measure, adopted at an early stage of the famine, has saved Government a good deal of unnecessary expenditure, without diminishing relief to persons who actually stood in need of support.

The statistics connected with the relief works show that an average of 21,665 persons derived their subsistence for nine months and seventeen days, their daily bread depending upon the wages they received from Government. The average rate of daily wages given to each labourer employed in the relief works appears to have been Rs. 0-2-2, which under the circumstances was found adequate to maintain one labourer during the famine. The sum of money so expended amounted to Rs. 8,38,122.

The Government allowed a higher rate of expenditure during the famine than is usual in ordinary times. In the districts where relief works were commenced the usual rate of expenditure for earth-work is two annas per cubic yard; whilst the work done during the famine in relief works has cost Government an average rate of five annas seven pies per cubic yard in all the famine relief works. Similarly the average expenditure in repairing roads during the famine was Rs. 1,302 per mile, whilst the normal rate is only Rs. 300 per mile. This calculation shows that with regard to earth-work the Government received only $\frac{1}{3}$ ths of the proper return for the money it expended, whilst in repairing the roads the work done by the labourers was not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the proper amount. But in considering this matter it is necessary to bear in mind that His Highness's Government, fully aware of the fact that famine-stricken labourers cannot be expected to do the amount of work which is usually accomplished by labourers, was anxious to avoid even the appearance of forcing the weakly persons to work harder than the physical state of their health and strength admitted of.

The construction of unmetalled roads is not the most important kind of work required for this part of the country, for the nature of the soil requires roads to be metalled before they can be expected to last any length of time. Works of irrigation are much more important, and Government would have willingly employed the labour of famine-stricken people in that direction; but unfortunately the districts which suffered from famine afforded less opportunity for irrigation works than other parts of the country. The Government, aware of the prejudices of the people, was anxious not to force labourers to leave the neighbourhood of their homes, and to work in other parts of the country where the existence of tanks afforded ample opportunities for employing labour in repairing irrigation works. Hence it results that the amount of labour employed on works of irrigation has been less than that employed on roads.

So far as the management of poor-houses is concerned, I have no hesitation in expressing my full satisfaction. These were opened wherever they were needed, and before the end of the famine ten poor-houses were established, the principal ones being at Lingangur, Raichur, Shorapur, and Gulbarga.

An average of 15,173 persons found refuge and relief in these poor-houses for six months seventeen days, and the total number of persons to whom food was distributed amounted to 1,998,038. The cost of keeping up the poor-houses amounted to Rs. 2,44,847. Such of the inmates of the poor-house, as though not fit to do hard labour, were capable of performing easy work, were employed in various ways, and the sale of the proceeds of their handiwork has realised a sum of Rs. 20,074-6-7.

The total expenditure in carrying out all the above-mentioned measures of relief in the famine-stricken districts amounted to Rs. 13,75,507, and the Report shows the detailed expenditure under each head. These measures were, however, intended to allay only the sudden and severe calamity from which the people were suffering at the time. But, considering the severe losses which agriculturists have suffered owing to the famine, His Highness's Government was anxious to help as far as possible in restoring them to their former state of prosperity. The Government, therefore, in collecting revenue in 1286-87 Fasli, allowed a decrease of Rs. 32,59,169 in the districts which had suffered from famine. Adding this sum to the other outlays in famine relief the total amount of expenditure incurred by Government was Rs. 46,34,676.

Notwithstanding all the precautions taken by Government, the loss of life during the famine could not be avoided. The Report shows the lamentable fact that 71,658 persons died during the famine, and the mortality in cattle figures at no less than 432,926. This deplorable result affords an illustration that human endeavours can only partially succeed in meeting the results of natural calamity.

Two of the most important principles laid down for the management of the poor-houses were these :—

1st.—Only such persons should be allowed to take refuge in poor-houses as were physically unfit to labour on public works or relief works.

2nd.—In distributing cooked food, the greatest possible care should be taken to respect the religious and social prejudices of the people.

The Secretary's Report fully satisfies me that both these directions were carefully acted upon, and that, whilst refuge was denied to indolent and able-bodied persons, people of all castes and races who deserved relief had no reason to object to taking refuge in the poor-houses established by Government. This has been a source of special satisfaction to me.

I also regard with the greatest gratification the following features in the management of the poor-houses :—

1st.—There were no less than 1,679 orphan children who were duly taken care of in the poor-houses, and, after the famine was over, 1,110 children were, after proper inquiries, restored to their relatives. This affords sincere pleasure to me, and is a circumstance upon which the Government and the officers to whom the management of the poor-houses was entrusted are to be congratulated.

Of the remaining orphans, 213 children of the higher castes were made over for nurture to respectable people who satisfied the Government that proper care would be taken of them, and 106 are still maintained at the expense of Government. These measures were successful in checking the sale of children by parents and relatives, which would otherwise no doubt have become common during the famine.

2nd.—Famine-stricken people who immigrated into His Highness's territories were allowed to receive relief without any distinction, and exactly in the same manner as His Highness's own subjects. Opinions vary as to the proper course to be pursued in regard to such persons, but I am glad to find that the measures which have been adopted have been quite in accordance with my views.

I share the gratification which the Nawab Mukarram-ud-Dowlah has derived from the perusal of Moolvie Mahdi Ali's Report, and thank the latter officer for the thorough and exhaustive manner in which he has treated of the subject with which he deals. I am glad to observe he has succeeded in describing with commendable brevity and lucidity a large number of facts and events that have occurred during a considerably lengthened period of time. Moolvie Mahdi Ali's services both administrative and personal in connection with the late famine have been of an exceptionally valuable kind, and his great labours as Famine Secretary have been worthily supplemented by the unusually interesting and important Report which is now before me.

Perhaps the most difficult and arduous task devolved upon the Central Famine Relief Committee which was appointed at the commencement of the famine to suggest measures of relief. His Highness's Government is deeply indebted to its members (Messrs. M. H. Wilkinson, Dastur Ratanji Jumnaqji, Saaid Mohi-ud-din Alavi, Saaid Husen Bilgrami, Rai Mannu Lal, Shekh Ahmad, Darabji Dosabbhay, P. L. Charles, Saaid Fida Husen Khan, and Captain Laiken) for their exceedingly valuable services, and especially to the President, Nawab Mukarram-ud-Dowlah. On various occasions have the ability and judgment, the earnestness and zeal which he displayed in performing a highly delicate and responsible duty been strikingly manifested.

The thanks of the Government are also due to the following members of the Commission appointed to ascertain the localities where the famine actually prevailed, and investigate the magnitude of the distress ; viz., Messrs. Saaid Mohi-ud-din Alavi, Saaid Siragul Hasan, Hasan-kin-Abdul, Gauntlet, Mills, and Fitch. These gentlemen have spared no pains in discharging their duties, and have personally visited various parts of the country, in order to gather information.

It is my pleasant duty to mention specially the name of Moulvie Mushtaq Husen, who devoted most of his time and attention to the management of the poor-houses, and displayed great ability and experience in their efficient management. On behalf of the Government I also thank Mr. George Palmer for the zeal displayed by him in the superintendence of the relief works, and in other duties which were entrusted to him. I cannot also omit thanking Salar Talukdar Mohammad Ikramullah Khan, Esq., who during the entire period was most unremitting in his exertions to alleviate the suffering of the poor, and by personal tours throughout the affected localities derived the most useful and trustworthy information. I shall also take this opportunity of acknowledging the services performed during the calamity by Sadar Talukdar Mohammad Vahid Mumawar Khan, Esq. Nor have the Talukdars and their subordinates been wanting in realising the gravity of the distress which it was the object of Government to relieve, and they have all rendered the best possible assistance to the State. The Government would mention with commendation in this connection the names of the following officers, who are well deserving of its thanks:—Mir Abdul Salam Khan, Esq.; Talukdar Ali Raza Khan, Esq.; Gurbhain Rao, Esq.; Talukdar Beranji Manokji, Esq.; and Sharupuri Jivansji, Esq.

The good services of the Public Works Department, and particularly of Mr. Wilkinson, have already attracted the attention of the Government, and the latter gladly recognises the ability and devotion exhibited by all grades of the Department. The following names mentioned by the President of the Committee are worthy of note:—Messrs. T. M. Macfarlane, C. C. Dunhill, Charles Partridge, and James Eagan. Zealous and useful service was rendered by the Medical Department, and the Government has the pleasure of specially mentioning the names of Doctors Mirza Ali and Mohammad Ismail, who have been brought to its notice by the President.

At the instance of the Earl of Northbrook, an offer was made by the Mansion House Committee to His Highness's Government of a part of the funds which the charitable generosity of the people of England had subscribed for the relief of famine in India; and I cannot conclude these remarks without observing that the Government of His Highness the Nizam will always remember with gratitude the philanthropic sympathy thus shown by the Indian Famine Committee in London towards the endeavours which this Government was making in relieving the sufferers by famine in His Highness's territories.

(Sd.) SALAR JANG MUKHTAR-UL-MULK.

From

NAWA'B MUKARRAM-UD-DAULA' BAHADUR,

President of the Central Famine Committee,

HAIDARA'BAD,

To

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SA'LAR JANG, G.C.S.I.,

Minister to H. H. the Nizam.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to present the Report of Maulvi Mahdi Ali, which deals with the distress experienced in His Highness's dominions in the Fadi years 1286-87.

2. Maulvi Mahdi Ali has, in a most interesting manner, divided his Report into chapters, embracing the whole history of famines past and present in His Highness's dominions, and in doing this he has taken the opportunity of showing the present fitness of His Highness's dominions to meet disasters, such as those to which this Report more immediately refers. This is done in the Introduction and in Chapter I.

Chapter I., moreover, describes fully the area and physical conditions of the districts affected by the failure of rain. These districts were—(1), a great portion of Lingapur; (2), a little less than half of East Raichur; (3), more than one-third of Shorapur; (4), one-fourth of Gulbarg; (5), a thiknah each of Bith and Naldrung. At first it was feared the distress was more wide-spread, but careful inquiries resulted in limiting severe suffering to the places named. Prices all over His Highness's dominions were high, but this was an advantage rather than otherwise in those regions where crops were full, as in Mahidatvārī.

3. The rainfall statistics of these dominions have been collected by Maulvi Mahdi Ali, and carefully arranged and commented upon.

4. As soon as unmistakable signs of distress began to appear, your Excellency recognised the necessity for prompt measures, and in your Minute of October, 1877, laid down principles which formed the basis of all subsequent proceedings. The instructions in your Excellency's Minute were, briefly, as follows:—1, that the price of grain was not to be interfered with; 2, that works to provide employ-

ment for raiyats in need should be opened wherever the necessity was proved to exist; 3, that in districts where crops had not failed, ordinary work should cease; and 4, that district authorities were to submit weekly reports on all needful points, so that prompt action might be taken where advisable. The way in which relief was carried to *parda* women will be found detailed in para. 15 of the 6th chapter of the Report. Private charity was invoked to supplement public funds granted for their relief, in order to give the local residents an interest in seeing that the charity was not diverted to improper uses, or conferred on undeserving objects.

5. It was upon the Public Works Department that the first and greatest stress of meeting the disaster fell. It is but doing bare justice to that department to bring to your Excellency's notice the great promptitude and ability displayed by its members in carrying out the instructions given. It is not more necessary for me than it was for Maulvi Mahdi Ali in his Report to specify in detail the works which were undertaken, as Mr. George Palmer, C.E., in his Report on Famine Relief Works in His Highness's Dominions, has described fully and ably what was done. I may, however, ask your Excellency's special attention to Chapter VI. of Maulvi Mahdi Ali's Report, wherein a summary of the works undertaken is given.

6. In the foregoing paragraph I have somewhat anticipated events, for the sake of finishing the topic referred to therein. Public works on a wide and broad basis, inadequate to the wants of the respective districts, were not undertaken until later in the year (November, 1876, A.D.), when, at your Excellency's suggestion, a Committee was appointed to concert measures of relief. This Committee was composed of ten official and seven non-official members; of this Committee I had the honour of being appointed President, Maulvi Mahdi Ali Secretary, and the following gentlemen Members, viz.:—Messrs. M. H. Wilkinson, Rai Manu Lal, G. Palmer, Dastar Ratnaji Janjisiji, Mushtaq Husen, Saind Husen Bilgvanshi, Saind Mohi-ud-din Alvi, Sheikh Ahmed, Darabji Dossabhai, P. J. Charles, Girdharji Prasid, Yenkota Nayak, Govindrām Mathurālāl, Rāmdin, Haridās Bhagvāndās, Hamnu Rao Sadiusukh, and Bansiāl Abirchand. The seven gentlemen last named were the non-official members. Having decided upon a mode of procedure, the Central Committee sent Special Commissioners into the most affected districts with authority to initiate measures of relief, subject to the sanction of the Committee.

7. In a very little time the course of action taken by the Committee was justified by the result, for an accurate idea was soon obtained of those parts of the

country which stood in pressing need of assistance, and of others which could be safely left to help themselves. During the whole period of the Committee's existence, constant communication was maintained with all the officers engaged in relief, and with those whose services were cheerfully given to help the Committee in its task. Diaries kept by the Sazde Talukdars and Talukdars were weekly submitted, in which were noted the circumstances of the raiyats, the state of trade, the settlement of the land revenue, and numberless other details of a kind likely to be of value to the Central Committee. The Divisional Engineers also, who were continually travelling, served the Committee in a similar way.

8. The policy adopted by the Committee, in concurrence with your Excellency's wishes, was to give the labourers on works, and the people in relief houses, wages and food sufficient to ensure their maintenance in fair health. As the price of grain rose, a sliding scale of wages was adopted on the works, as follows:—

	Ordinary rate of wages.	Increased rate of wages.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Men.....	0 2 0	0 2 7
Woman	0 1 6	0 1 9
Children	0 1 0	0 1 3

The first works opened by the Committee were commenced on the 9th of December, 1876, A.D.

9. In January, 1877, A.D., the first of the deputations, which, at various periods, proceeded to inquire into alleged abuses, proceeded to the Southern Division. It consisted of Maulvi Mahdi Ali, Mr. Palmer, and Rai Manu Lal. They proceeded to Gulbargā and Raichur, making most minute inquiries, upon the basis of which certain changes were proposed and afterwards carried out, that proved admirably successful in meeting felt shortcomings. The results of this investigation came before the Central Committee and were approved. By that time all arrangements had been completed, funds had been placed by Government at the disposal of the Committee, and what Mr. Mahdi Ali felicitously calls a shortening of the chain of administration took place. An Executive Committee, consisting of six gentlemen, was selected from the Central Committee, and entrusted with the power of carrying out all those necessary arrangements which had been sketched in outline by the larger body. No time was lost by this Committee in giving immediate effect to the measures that were decided upon; and meetings more frequent than the weekly ones were held, if necessary, on receipt of important intelligence.

10. His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., as Famine Delegate of the Government of India, paid a visit to Haidarabad in January, 1877. A Report of this visit was sent to His Excellency the Viceroy, and in that Report Sir Richard Temple said that:—" So far as he was able to judge, the arrangements made to meet distress, and the diagnosis of the coming trouble, were creditable to the prudence and foresight of His Highness the Nizam's Government." This recognition of their labours was very gratifying to the Committee.

11. Soon after Sir Richard Temple's visit, the Resident (Sir Richard Meade) forwarded a full Report to the Government of India on the prospects in His Highness's dominions. This, like the Memorandum of the Famine Delegate, spoke highly of the efforts which were being made to grapple with the distress. Sir Richard Meade said :—" In all his proceedings on this occasion, the able Minister, Sir Salar Jung, has acted in accordance with the principles enunciated by the British Government, as those by which its own officers should be guided in times of scarcity ; and though, fortunately, the calamity has only extended to the districts, under his administration, in a comparatively mild and mitigated form, His Excellency is, I venture to think, entitled to every credit for the measures that have been actually adopted, and for the manner in which His Highness's Government was prepared to grapple with the difficulties of the case if they had assumed the serious character that was at one time anticipated. It is but right that I should add that the Central Committee, and the State officials employed in the affected districts, appear to have carried out the duties entrusted to them with much zeal and energy, and to have laboured earnestly to give full effect to the Minister's wishes and instructions. I have every reason to believe that Sir Salar Jung is well pleased with their conduct in this respect." Later on, Sir Richard Meade referred to the "prudence and judgment" of the Committee, which had "inspired a general feeling of confidence."

12. The arrangements made continued to work satisfactorily and with little trouble. In April, Mr. Palmer and Maulvi Mushtaq Husen proceeded on a tour of inspection, applying prompt remedy to anything in the manner of carrying on Relief Works with which fault was to be found. One result of Mr. Mushtaq Husen's valuable Report was the establishment of Poor-Houses. It was about this time that suffering was at its greatest height. But nowhere does the calamity seem to have been too great to be grappled with. The Poor-Houses established in April and May seem to have been precisely what was needed for the peculiar aspect of the distress which then revealed itself. The Central Committee felt itself especially indebted to the experience and zeal of their colleague, and your Excellency was also good enough to notice his services with special approbation.

13. The following tabular statement will give an idea of the number of people on works and those supported in Poor-houses in the beginning, middle, and end of the famine:—

	Number on Works.	Number supported in Poor-Houses.	Grand Total with Average.
Beginning of Famine	34,297	...	34,297
	Daily average, 4,299	...	Daily average, 4,299
Middle of do.	239,168	133,135	472,303
	Daily average, 12,950	16,612	Daily average, 50,008
End of do.	19,537	15,364	34,911
	Daily average, 2,442	1,921	Daily average, 4,303

14. In Chapter VI. of his Report Mr. Mahdi Ali has described at length, on the basis of Maulvi Mushtaq Husen's letters and papers, the charitable relief which was provided for the aged, the infirm, and the infants, and others unable to work. There is no part of the duty upon which the Central Committee look with greater pleasure than this, and they feel their deep indebtedness to Maulvi Mushtaq Husen for his wise arrangements and kind and watchful action. He threw himself into this work with the greatest heartiness, and accomplished much more than could have been anticipated. The wisdom and judiciousness of his arrangements were conspicuous from beginning to end of the relief afforded to this class of recipients. Ten poor-houses in all were opened, one of which was entirely supported by your Excellency, but placed under the control of the Committee. Particular attention may be directed to the rules drawn up for the guidance and management of poor-houses. They evince much practical good sense. In the poor-houses no distinction was made between the subjects of His Highness who were in distress and immigrants from British territories ; all were treated with like kindness. The arrangements made for orphans and friendless children will, it is hoped, deserve your Excellency's approval.

15. The principal measures resorted to for affording relief in former times were (1) to prevent export of grain, and (2) to fix a tariff for the market. Your Excellency, having had personal experience of the mischievous tendency of these measures, set your face from the very first against all the remonstrances that did not fail to be addressed to you on this subject from various quarters, and refused to permit any interference with the freedom of trade. The Committee was also unanimously

in favour of the principle of letting well alone as far as the demand and supply of grain was concerned, and trusted to the natural laws of trade for keeping the market full, and the prices in accordance with the exigencies of the times. No restraint was put on the export or import of trade, although some of the district officers strongly urged such a measure on the Committee. As much as 3,442,734 maunds of food-grain, valued at Rs. 2,29,51,556, was exported from His Highness's dominions during the continuance of the famine, and there is no doubt that the freedom thus secured for trade was the means of keeping a proper supply of grain where it was wanted, and a great accessory in helping Government to tide over the calamity.

16. Although, thanks to the salutary influence exercised by British power in India, slavery in any form has long ceased to exist in His Highness's dominions, yet here as elsewhere when crops fail and famine supervenes, the lower orders of the population, who have to bear the brunt of the calamity, are impelled by dire necessity to offer their children for sale, as much perhaps from a feeling of parental solicitude for the preservation of their lives as from a desire to obtain the wherewithal to appease the cravings of their own hunger. Wealthy and well-to-do people, for whom the idea of slavery has as yet but little repugnance, come forward eagerly at such times to take charge of these children. Some no doubt do so from the most humane motives. In any case they are the means of saving many lives. But, as it was evident that an indiscriminate sale of children by their parents or other relatives would, if countenanced, result in actual slavery, your Excellency directed your attention to the question at an early stage, and issued special regulations, through the Judicial Department, which put a stop to the traffic. Revenue and Police officers were at the same time instructed by the Central Famine Relief Committee to recover all such children as should be found in the unlawful possession of any individual or individuals. These, together with a large number of children who had been deserted by their parents, were taken care of in the district Poor-houses. An asylum was also opened at Haidarabâd. When distress was over, they were all restored to their natural guardians where practicable. Such as were unable to give a clue to their place of habitation, or the names of their parents, were made over to respectable persons on terms that precluded any restraint on their personal freedom, and provided for their restoration to their relatives, if claimed, without demur. The whole mode of treatment adopted with regard to famine children is described in paras. 6 and 7 of the 7th chapter of Maulavi Malodi Ali's Report, of which I have only endeavoured to give a brief *résumé*.

17. Details of emigration from His Highness's to British territory, or from British territory to that of His Highness, will be found in paras. 9 and 10 of

Chapter VII. of the Report; the total number appears to have been 14,540 of the former, and 57,399 of the latter. Your Excellency was pleased to signify your perfect recognition of the principle of allowing entire freedom of movement to the stricken population at such times; and hence when emigrants from British territory wandered into His Highness's territory during this famine, relief was administered them without waiting to inquire where they had come from. Distress has a claim too paramount to admit of any other consideration.

18. As the months of June, July, and August passed without the needful rains having fallen, the gravest anxiety was felt by all as to the future, and plans were prepared to meet the worst. Fortunately however, towards the end of August rain began to fall plentifully everywhere, and continued to do so during the remaining monsoon months. In September, when it was found that sufficient rain had fallen, the people began to desert the relief works in large numbers for the cultivation of their lands. Before November was over the Committee was able to direct the closing of all works. At the time, when prospects were beginning to improve, an offer was made by the Indian Famine Committee in England, at the suggestion of Earl Northbrook, late Viceroy of India, of a portion of the charitable funds which were subscribed with such prompt munificence by the people of Great Britain to aid their suffering fellow-subjects in India. Your Excellency was able to inform the Indian Committee, through His Grace the Governor of Madras, that the distress in His Highness's dominions was so much on the decrease that, seeing the great distress in other parts of the Empire, your Excellency did not feel justified in accepting the assistance so kindly proffered, though highly sensible of the motive which had prompted it. As appears from an extract taken from the weekly statements of the India Relief Committee, a small portion of the English relief money was distributed by non-official gentlemen in one or two districts.

19. The course of prices of food-grains at the beginning of the famine (August, 1876) was as follows:-

Bôjri	18	seers per rupee.
Jowâri.....	17½	" "
Wheat.....	12	" "
Rice.....	9½	" "

In July, 1877, prices rose to their highest:-

Bôjri	5½	seers per rupee.
Jowâri.....	5½	" "
Wheat.....	4½	" "
Rice.....	4½	" "

In November, 1877, prices somewhat fell, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Bajri	8½	seers per rupee.
Jowari	8	" "
Wheat	5½	" "
Rice	4½	" "

It will be observed from the foregoing statement that during the height of the famine the prices of all kinds of grain had a tendency to equalisation.

20. In estimating the cost of the famine to the Government, the amount of revenue remitted and postponed may be set down at Rs. 32,59,169, though the actual loss in revenue was considerably greater, for remissions to no inconsiderable extent were granted to other than famine-affected districts, and are not included in this calculation. The actual expenditure in administering relief was Rs. 13,75,507; so that the aggregate loss to Government under both heads amounts to no less a sum than Rs. 46,34,676.

21. The concluding pages of Maulavi Mahdi Ali's Report contain some valuable facts regarding the condition and prospects of His Highness's dominions, to which I venture to call special attention, as showing that, in spite of untoward season and kindred evils, the country is in a prosperous condition, and that we may look forward to the future with great hopefulness. I also wish to bear my testimony to the general patience and good conduct of the people under their great sufferings, and the many efforts which a great many made to save themselves from becoming a burden upon the State.

22. It remains for me now simply to bring to your Excellency's notice the invaluable services of Maulavi Mahdi Ali, Secretary to the Central and Executive Committee. His ordinary duties as Revenue Secretary to His Highness's Government are very onerous, but, without neglecting these, he discharged the duties of Famine Secretary with an earnestness, fidelity, and zeal which are deserving of all praise. In this he was heartily seconded by his colleague, Maulavi Mushtaq Husen, whose valuable services I have felt it my duty more than once to mention. I mention the names of the other members of the Committee, who were all earnest in the performance of their duty, I have no doubt that your Excellency will recollect, as the names come before you, the particular manner in which each and all signalled their devotedness and zeal in the service of the State.

The names are—

M. H. WILKINSON, Esq.
DASTUR KATANJ JAHANJIRI, Esq.
SAJAD MOHI UDDEEN ALVI, Esq.
MAULAVI SAID HUSEIN DILGHARMI, Esq.
RAJ MANNU LAL, Esq.
MAULAVI SHEIKH AHMED, Esq.
DABHAR DOBASGHARI, Esq.
P. J. CHARLES, Esq.

GIRDHARI PRASAD, Esq.
YERKHAJ NAYAK, Esq.
GOVINDRAO MATHURADAS, Esq.
RAJ DIN, Esq.
HABIBAHS BHAGYANANDAS, Esq.
MANUHANRAO SADASUKH, Esq.
BANSILAL ADICHANDA, Esq.

The officers of the Revenue Department performed their own duties, and those imposed upon them by the exigencies of that most trying and troublous time, with great fidelity, and with an earnest desire to be of the utmost possible assistance to Government and to the cause of humanity. When all worked well, it is difficult to select particular gentlemen for mention, but I feel it my duty to bring to your Excellency's notice in a special manner the zealous services rendered by Muhammad Ikramullah Khan, Esq., Sadr Tâlukdâr of the Southern Division. The others who rendered meritorious services were—

1. Famine Commissioners and Sadr Tâlukdârs.

SAJAD MOHI-UDDEEN ALVI, Esq.	SALAD SIRAJ-UL-HASAN, Esq.
MUHAMMAD VAHID MANAWAR KHAN, Esq.	HASAN BIS ABDULLA, Esq.

2. First Tâlukdârs.

MIR ABDUL SALAM KHAN, Esq., Lingapur.	SHABUJU MA'NEKKU, Esq., Selang.
MAULAVI ALI RAZA' KHAN, Esq., Shriganj.	SHAPURU JIVANJI, Esq., Deh.
GURBHIMHAI, Esq., Gaffarganj.	

3. Second and Third Tâlukdârs.

DUNSHAI-JI DABHARI, Esq., Nâdrug.	MUHAMMAD AKEAM-UDDEEN KHAN, Esq., Sankal.
AGA RASHEEDUHAI, Esq., Rautak.	MANKESSHARI RATNU, Esq., Gaffarganj.

4. Tehsildârs.

SYED MUHAMMAD, Lingapur.	MUHAMMAD ABID KHAN, Kersikoti Road.
GULAM KASUJI, Kothiag.	MUHAMMAD AZAM ABBAS, Nâra-Jâlal.

The heads of the Public Works Department, Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Palmer, have been already mentioned; the services of the following among subordinates was such as to merit special mention from His Highness's Government.

Southern Division.

Mr. H. B. FALCONER, Esq., Executive Engineer.	Mr. A. C. DAVIS, Assistant Engineer.
Mr. C. G. DUNHILL, Assistant Engineer.	Mr. J. J. OTTLEY, Assistant Engineer.
Mr. CHARLES PARTHURIDGE, Assistant Engineer.	Mr. O'LEARY, Assistant Engineer.
Mr. JAMES EAGAN, Assistant Engineer.	Mr. MIRZA MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN, Asst. Engineer.

North-Western Division.

Mr. B. FITCH, Executive Engineer.	Mr. B. LACUMIA, Assistant Engineer.
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	Mr. H. A. WHAT, Assistant Engineer.
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Western Division.

Mr. MANCHALJI BEJANI, Divisional Engineer.	
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The medical officers, in the trying time of grave sickness and suffering, performed their duties with a cheerfulness and diligence deserving of high praise. The following may particularly be mentioned :—

Dr. MIRZA ALI,

| Dr. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL.

It is not necessary to give a long list of those deserving of your Excellency's notice, as nearly all who were placed in authority at that time laboured with patience and zeal, and were evidently inspired with a desire to do their duty in the most thorough manner possible.

Trusting the Report I have the honour to forward may meet with the approvel of His Highness's Government,

I have the honour to remain,
Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

MUKARRAM-UD-DAULA'.

From

MAULAVI MAHDI ALI, Esq.,

Secretary to the Central Famine Committee, Haidarabâd,

To

NAWAB MUKARRAM-UD-DAULA' BAHADUR,

President of the Central Famine Committee, Haidarabâd.

Dated Haidarabâd, 5th Rajab, 1296 Hijri.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward a Report of the proceedings of the Central Famine Relief Committee, of which you were President. As His Highness's Government entrusted the whole management of the existing distress to the Central Committee, I have endeavoured to tell the complete history of the measures which were adopted for the relief of distress, both as regards poor-houses and public works.

2. For convenience in arrangement, and also for other reasons, I have divided my Report into seven chapters, and, beginning with the previous famines which have visited the country, have gone on to show how far the country was fitted to cope with the disaster which threatened it. From these points I have proceeded to tell, as briefly as the many incidents would permit, the various phases of the distress, and the means taken for the relief of suffering.

3. I need not here specify in detail the course of my Report, nor bring to your attention the names of those servants of the State, and others, especially deserving your recommendation. These are well known to you, and will, I am sure, receive your warmest commendation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

MAHDI ALI,

Secretary,

Central Famine Relief Committee.

MAP OF NIZAM'S DOMINIONS,

Divisions.	Districts.	Area in Sq. Miles
E. Division	Kurnamet	9779
	Nalgonda	4131
	Naga Karaul.	6932
N. Division	Mehdak	1682
	Indore	3860
	Yelgandar	7431
W. Division	Sirpur Tandar	5023
	Bidar	6288
	Nandar	4134
S. Division	Naldurg	3623
	Konichore	2337
	Lingsugur	3372
	Shorapur	2902
N. W. Division	Gulbarga	3121
	Aurungabad	6159
	Bhir	3878
City Suburbs	Parbhaini	4335
	Hyderabad	3663
Total Area		82700

REPORT ON THE FAMINE IN HYDERABAD.

INTRODUCTION.

Past Famines in H. H. the Nizam's Territory.

List of Famines for the last two hundred and fifty years, under the causes of Drought, War, and Rain-Excess in which they were due.—Sketches of previous Famines in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries.—The prices of grain at different times.—The extent of suffering and mortality.—The means adopted to afford relief.—General improvement of the country in the last twenty-five years.—Inhabitants of deserted villages.—Increase of population by one-third.—Great growth of the City of Hyderabad.—Agriculture in the condition of the peasantry.—General prosperity of the Nizam's dominions.

Of few portions of the Continent of India is it possible to give such exact details respecting the ravages of past famines as of the dominions ruled by His Highness the Nizam. For the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Mulla Masud's *Sheikh Nizam*, Khilji Khan's *Muntakhab-ul-Labab*, the *Alamgir Nizam*, the *Ticak-i-Angi*, and the *Badgat-ul-Alam* are authorities which may be safely trusted, whilst later on—from 1787 A.D.—contemporary documents yield interesting facts. It is therefore possible to trace in a fairly accurate manner the course of famine in that portion of the Dekhan ruled by His Highness and his ancestors for the past two hundred and fifty years.

2. An examination of the histories, and personal inquiries, render it possible to show by a few columns of figures the periods of the respective famines, and the causes which led to them. The times of distress so severe as to deserve the appellation of famine have been due to three causes, viz., Drought, War, and Excess of Rain. The vast majority of cases, of course, were due to the first-named of these causes, only a very few to the last-named, and a great deal more of local distress to the second than there remains record of. The particulars are as follows:—

CAUSES OF FAMINE IN H. H. THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY.

From Drought.		From War.		From Rain-Excess.	
A.D.	A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.	A.H.
1629	1639	1631	1641	1702	1114
1630	1640	1650	1660		Feedi.
1659	1670	1681	1694	1825	1234
1685	1697	1693	1699		
1713	1125				
1747	1160				
1787	1180				
		Flood.			
1804	1213				
1813	1222				
1819	1228				
1833	1242				
1846	1255				
1854	1263				
1862	1271				
1866	1275				
1871	1281				
1876	1286				
1877	1287				

3. Six of the famines thus recorded occurred in the 17th century A.D. (11th A.H.) at intervals of twenty-nine, twenty-three, and eight years respectively. During the longer period, however, the country suffered severely. War did more harm than the want of rain. "Man's inhumanity to man made countless millions mourn." The nobles of Bijapur and Golconda refused to pay their fixed tribute to the emperor Alamgir, and armies were despatched for its realisation. They laid waste the whole country through which they marched. In the next century (18th A.D., 12th A.H.) only six famines have been recorded, one of which was from excess of rain. They occurred at seventeen, eleven, six, thirty-six, forty, and five years' intervals respectively. It is probable much distress, and even famine, in this century passed unrecorded. During the seventy-nine years of the present century (19th A.D., 13th A.H.) twelve famines are alluded to in the pages of history. These have occurred at twelve, nine, six, six, eight, thirteen, eight, eight, four, five, and three years' intervals respectively. One of these arose from rain-excess, the remainder from rain-deficiency. With the exception of three—in 1804, 1819, and 1833—these visitations were local: that is, they were confined to portions only of His Highness's dominions, and did not overspread the whole. It would not be right to form the conclusion that because more famines are recorded in this century than were recorded in the last, therefore more have actually visited the country. The truth probably is that under the improved administration of the later times greater attention is paid to the condition of the people and country, and seasons of scarcity which would otherwise have passed without record or attention now secure the notice of His Highness's Government, and relief is afforded to the sufferers. The proper conclusion to be drawn is in favour of the greater humanity and care of later Governments, rather than that the condition of the country is getting worse and worse. On the contrary, never were His Highness's dominions so prosperous as they are now, as will be shown later on.

4. This question of previous famines is of so much interest and importance that a brief abstract may be given of the principal circumstances connected with these visitations. (1) *The Famines of the Seventeenth Century.*—During the reign of Shah Jahan most severe distress was occasioned by drought lasting over several years. In the first year the raiyats were reduced to great straits, their suffering becoming intensified in the following year, when the rains still held off, and the area of drought was extended, and the whole of the Dakhan and Gujaret was affected. Details are not wanting of the depth of the calamity. Among other things, it is stated that the people, in their sore need, broke through all traditions and rules and fed on cats and dogs. The bakers prepared bread with flour adulterated with powdered bones, and, the severity still increasing, human flesh was resorted to. It is said a woman gave

her own child to her neighbour to dress its flesh, which, when cooked, was to be shared between them; failing to receive her share, the mother brought a complaint against her neighbour in open court. Many thousands of persons emigrated to the North-West Provinces, and almost the whole of the Dakhan was laid waste. The provinces of Khāndesh, Bīlāghāt, Nāndgaon, Bahāl, Sultānpur, and several others were completely depopulated. Relief works were established throughout the Dakhan, and in Mālwā, Burhanpur, Ahmadābād, and Surat received particular attention, and bread was distributed to the starving. Besides this allowance, the destitute in Burhanpur received in cash about Rs. 5,000 on Mondays, which day of the week was the coronation day of Shah Jahan. This about a lakh of rupees was distributed in Burhanpur on twenty successive Mondays, and half that sum in Ahmadābād. Great remissions of Government demand were allowed throughout the Dakhan. In the province of Khāndesh the revenue was reduced by about forty crores of *dame*, and for several years the Governor of the depopulated province was compelled to forego the collection of taxes. Notwithstanding all this, Sultānpur did not recover its former prosperity and reach its normal population for about forty years. Even then, to accomplish this end, great exertions had to be made. History contains special reference of the efforts put forth by Khān Jahan, the Governor, Hakikat Khān, the Minister, and Gangārīlān, the Amīl. As regards famines a great blank occurs for nearly thirty years, the reason for this—as has been stated—being the wars which ravaged the country, and made desolation so great that if the rains failed the condition of the people could hardly become worse. In 1659 A.D. (1070 A.H.), during the reign of the emperor Aurangzeb, there was great scarcity throughout the whole of India. Taxes could not be collected, for there was nothing in the people's hands to distract, and the Government demand under eighty separate heads was given up for a time. Twenty-one years later renewed scarcity was caused by invasion; Bijapur and several contiguous districts chiefly suffered. In 1685 A.D. (1097 A.H.) jowari and rice, the staple articles of food, were not sown, owing to a season of drought; the scarcity was so great that for want of provisions Aurangzeb nearly failed in his attempt to capture the fort of Golconda, which he was then besieging.

5. (2) *The Famines of the Eighteenth Century.*—The first of the famines in the eighteenth century (12th A.H.) was occasioned by too much rain. It is significant of the condition of the people that the destruction of one year's crop was sufficient to cause poignant distress. In 1703 A.D. (1114 A.H.) excessive rainfall destroyed the kharif crops, and reduced the yield of the rabi crops by one-tenth of the usual amount, and thus brought on a famine. In 1713 A.D. (1225 A.H.), when Asaf Jāh was appointed Governor of the Dakhan by Farukh Sir, great distress prevailed in that part of the country. Thirty-six years after,

there was a severe famine in Aurangâbâd and other districts of the Dakhan, and the price of food-grain was as high as Rs. 80 per pullâ. Forty years more (1787 A.D., 1180 A.H.) and a famine occurred in the Aurangâbâd district, grain selling for nine seers the rupee. The accounts of past scarcity with reference to the districts of Lingsugur, Shorâpur, Raichur, and Gulbargâ are, comparatively speaking, more detailed and authentic than those available with regard to other districts in His Highness's dominions. From such sources of information, a famine appears to have occurred in 1792 A.D. (1201 Fâsî) in the Gulbargâ, Lingsugur, Shorâpur, Raichur, Nagur-Karnul, and Haidârâbâd districts. The Tâlukâdâr of Gulbargâ has left on record that the distress was preceded by a season of severe drought. Jowâri sold at a rate as high as three seers per rupee. Many thousands are supposed to have perished from starvation, but nothing definite is known as to the actual number of deaths. The severity of the distress may be judged from the existence of a tradition to this day that the country was dotted all round with human skulls, to such an extent that the calamity is still remembered as the "Dof Barri," or the "skull famine." These facts are borne out by the description of this famine sent in by the Tâlukâdâr of Lingsugur. He states that during the famine jowâri sold at two and a half seers per rupee, agricultural operations were entirely suspended, the country looked barren and desolate, and whole villages were depopulated, but that no measures were taken by the Government of the day to afford relief. During the year which followed the famine the rains came on so heavily, and the down-pour was so incessant, that it was impossible to pursue agricultural operations. (It was the same in Orissa in 1866, and in parts of the Madras Presidency in 1877 and 1878.) Cultivation was again suspended, though from a cause opposite to that of the previous year, and the distress was greatly aggravated. Very nearly the same story is told by the Tâlukâdârs of Shorâpur, Raichur, and Nagur-Karnul. Jowâri sold in these districts at one and a half seers per rupee; judging from prices of food, the maximum of suffering was experienced here. The Tâlukâdâr of Haidârâbâd reports that much distress and misery prevailed in the district for want of grain and fodder, agricultural operations were suspended, jowâri sold at four and a half seers, and rice at four seers per rupee.

6. *The Famines of the Nineteenth Century.*—The dismal record of severe and prolonged distress is carried forward into this century, and famines as serious as any before reported have been experienced. Four years after the century began (Fâsî 1213) intense distress is stated to have been experienced in the Lingsugur, Raichur, Nagur-Karnul, Aurangâbâd, Haidârâbâd, Bîrâ, Bîdâr, and Parbhâî districts. The Tâlukâdâr of Lingsugur, in his Report, states that owing to a season of drought, the kharif crop wholly failed, and *rdgâ* (an inferior description of grain, on which the poorer classes mostly subsist) so entirely perished that

from sixty seers per rupee (its usual market value) it went up to eight, and subsequently to two and a half seers per rupee. About 20,000 persons, it is believed, emigrated to more favoured districts, the greater portion of whom, however, returned to their homes with better times. There does not appear to have been much loss of human life, and comparatively few villages were depopulated. No particulars have been left describing what measures, if any, were taken to relieve the distress. The Tâlukâdâr of Raichur, while confirming the above account, states that *rdgâ* sold at about three seers per rupee, and that in the course of this famine Bîrâ Jâh, a Jâigirdâr of that district, distributed some fifty thousand rupees' worth of jowâri among the distressed poor. Every applicant received thirty talis (three-quarters of a pound) of jowâri per day. Notwithstanding this benevolent act, many thousands are said to have perished. The Tâlukâdâr of Aurangâbâd has left it on record that at this period the crops in that district were splendid, and jowâri sold at the cheap rate of a pullâ of 240 lbs. for a rupee, but that Holkar made a raid, devastating the country far and wide. The consequence was a sudden rise of prices. Grain and gâi could not be obtained at more than half a seer per rupee. This seems to have been the highest rate which food ever reached, and was due to the combination of want of rain and man's devastation. As might be anticipated, many thousands died of starvation. In 1876, when I was superintending the Survey operations at Aurangâbâd, I found in the papers of the Deshpandya Harkârâ, Tilukâr Paitan, the original Mahâsab records of this famine, from which it appeared that, owing to the effects of the calamity as well as the depredations of Holkar, many villages of that pargâna were depopulated, and that several cultivators who escaped from death emigrated to other parts. From a statement called the Tâmâr-Wuslât, showing the assessments and collections, it seems that in that year from 133 villages only Rs. 28,113-8-0 were realised, in contrast to Rs. 1,74,023-5-3 collected during the preceding year. As no provision was made by Government for the better administration of the tiluk, it did not recover its original prosperity until 1855 A.D. (Fâsî 1264). Great distress also prevailed in the Haidârâbâd district, as the Tâlukâdâr reports, although there comparatively few perished, and there was not much emigration. The Tâlukâdâr of Bîrâ writes in the same strain. There was much distress in that district, and jowâri sold at two seers per rupee. Some people are said to have fed upon human flesh. The want of drinking-water seems to have been added to the scarcity of food, and many thousands are supposed to have perished. From Bîdâr the accounts are nearly the same. The Kâlhâdâr, or officer in charge of the fort, sold the Government grain stocked there at six seers per rupee, as a measure of relief, and distributed half a seer of grain per head per diem among the poor and distressed. There were in that part comparatively few deaths from starvation, and very little

emigration. The Tâlukdâr of Parbhâni reports that, owing to a severe season of drought, the ground was entirely parched, and not a blade of grass was to be seen in the open country. Thousands perished from starvation, and much live stock was lost. Subbâi Khâñ, a Jâgirdâr, tried to relieve the poor by collecting all the grain he could, and compelling the Banias to sell it at a price fixed by himself. He also bought grain on his own account, and distributed it freely among the starving poor. Finding this measure inadequate to meet the distress, he ordered jowâri gruel to be prepared, and this was doled out daily to the sufferers. Many thousands, it is believed, perished, and upwards of 10,000 emigrated into the Telengâna country. In 1813 A.D. (Fâsi 1222) Shorîpur suffered from a pressure of prices, which lasted only a few months. Grain sold at six seers per rupee. Six years later (A.D. 1819, Fâsi 1228) the districts of Gullârgâ, Lingengur, Bîrâ, Shorîpur, Indur, and Parbhâni were devastated by another famine. Owing to excessive and incessant downpours of rain (says the Tâlukdâr of Gullârgâ), agricultural operations were suspended. Jowâri, which usually sold at seventy seers per rupee, went up as high as three seers. Ultimately, however, things appear to have righted themselves; vegetation was luxuriant, few lives were lost, and no live stock perished. A charity-house was opened by Government, where the better classes received one seer of jowâri and two dabs per head per day, while the lower classes received cooked food. There was no actual famine in the Lingengur district itself, as the rains there seem to have been moderate; but a rise in prices is said to have been caused by a large number of people flocking in from the surrounding famine-stricken districts. Jowâri sold at eight seers per rupee, but no deaths and no emigration from starvation appear to have occurred. The Tâlukdâr of Bîrâ states, in his Report, that a famine was brought on in his district by a season of drought, and the price of jowâri rose to five seers per rupee. In lands irrigated from wells carrots were grown, which yielded a heavy crop, affording sustenance to many. Hence the famine is remembered as the *gôjra bâl*, or the "carrot famine." Very few deaths occurred, and but little emigration. Slight pressure was also felt at Shorîpur and Indur, but no details are available. The account sent in by the Tâlukdâr of Parbhâni, with respect to his district, is similar to that received from Bîrâ. In the Fâsi year 1234 (A.D. 1825) distress was caused in the Parbhâni and Aurangâbâd districts from excess of rain. There was, however, no great loss of life, as vegetables grew in abundance, and served to keep men and cattle alive. Grain was sold at nine seers per rupee. Eight years later (1833 A.D., 1242 Fâsi) the most severe of the famines of this century occurred, and, like that of 1876-77 in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, would seem to have attracted great attention in England and other parts of Her Majesty's dominions.

In volume XIII. of the *Monthly Register*, London, several references, covering a number of pages, appear. The area of distress included the districts of Gullârgâ, Lingengur, Nagar-Karnul, Indur, Haidarâbâd, and Shorîpur. The Tâlukdâr of Gullârgâ describes the famine as having been brought on by a failure of the monsoon, and that wheat and jowâri sold at one uniform price. Grain of all kinds sold at seven seers the rupee, the rate having been fixed by the local authorities. Much distress, however, prevailed, and things eventually came to such a pass that grain could not be procured at any price. Thousands perished, a great many emigrated into more favoured districts, whole villages were depopulated, and the general prostration was very great. The loss of revenue in that district alone amounted to about a lakh of rupees, and many years elapsed before the district recovered from the effect of this shock. In the course of this famine parents are said to have parted with their children for a handful of grain. The Tâlukdâr of Lingengur states that both grain and water were scarce in his district. The local authorities fixed the price of coarse grain at from twelve to nine seers per rupee. Rice sold at three to seven seers. Sultan Navâz-ul-Mulk, the then Tâlukdâr, had his station at Gangîruti, where he opened a poor-house in which jowâri gruel was distributed to such of the poor as applied. About 10,000 were relieved. Thousands of lives were lost, however, and some 30,000 people are believed to have emigrated to other countries. At Indur famine was brought on, as at Gullârgâ, by a season of drought. Rice sold at six seers per rupee. All export of grain was stopped, and the market prices were ruled by the local authorities. No great loss of life, however, is reported to have occurred, nor much emigration. Much distress is also said to have been felt at Nagar-Karnul, and much consequent loss of life. The Tâlukdâr of Haidarâbâd gives a similar account respecting that district. Jowâri, he adds, sold at from three to four seers per rupee, and people lived on the leaves of trees. Emigration from the district was extensive. The account from Shorîpur states that, during this famine, grain sold at four or five seers per rupee. The then Râjâ of Shorîpur, and one Motîgâ, a salukîr, distributed grain among the poor; but this measure of charity did not do much to mitigate the severity of the distress. To add to this calamity, cholera broke out in an epidemic form, carrying off thousands. In A.D. 1846 (Fâsi 1255) grain was sold at 15 seers per rupee, being just double the usual price. Much sickness prevailed amongst the poor in those districts where the distress was most felt, cattle dying in great numbers, and in many places the fowls completely disappeared. Eight years had only passed when, in A.D. 1854 (1263 Fâsi) another famine, brought on by drought, prevailed in the districts of Gullârgâ, Shorîpur, Raichur, Nagar-Karnul, Indur, and Haidarâbâd. The Tâlukdâr of Gullârgâ states that the visitation was not very severe. The kharif crop failed, owing to a very scanty fall of rain; jowâri sold

at eleven seers per rupee. A slight famine also prevailed in the other districts mentioned. The following account of the two famines which occurred in 1854 and 1855 has been taken from *The Story of my Life*, by Colonel Meadows Taylor, pages 309-310 and 316-317 :—

(1854.) “ I found distress very great at Nildrung—not so much among the people of my own district, as among starving wretches who came there from all quarters so emaciated, and so shrivelled and weak, that all—men, women, and children—were fearful to look upon. Often, during my morning rides, I came upon dead bodies lying by the roadside—creatures who had sunk down to die before they could reach the town ; and many crawled in who were too far gone to be recovered. Except at Hingole I had never seen famine in its worst form before, and this was horrible to witness. I did what I could myself, and every one in Nildrung did the same. My own share amounted to seven thousand rupees, which I could very ill afford ; and it was not for a comparatively long time that I could get any answer to my earnest request to be allowed to use what money I needed, to give employment to those able to work. At length, however, I got a favourable reply, and about four thousand miserable wretches were set to work to cut down the scrubby jungle in the fort, and to clean out the old ruined works. Gradually, as rain fell and prospects brightened, the people began to return to their various homes. What would have become of us at Nildrung if the famine had been universal I can hardly conceive, for its results from which we suffered were fearful enough.”

“ In August of this year (1855) the distress seemed almost greater than the year before. There had been no rain since June, and the poorer classes, who were accustomed to gain their living by weeding fields and other agricultural work, were now starving, and flocking in crowds to Nildrung. We all did what we could, as we had done the year before, and it was a heavy drain on private individuals.”

Another eight years and, in 1271 Fasli (1862 A.D.), there was a scarcity of grain in Haiderabâd, on account of the failure of crops, brought on by an insufficient rainfall. To alleviate the sufferings of the distressed, Government imported grain from the districts and from Calcutta, valued at 11,52,991 rupees, and sold it at a lower rate than it was purchased for. The grain which had been procured from Calcutta was principally rice. But, owing to defective transit arrangements, it did not reach H. H. the Nizâm's dominions till it was too late to be of great service ; further, its quality was not appreciated by the people for whose use it was intended. The details of the transaction are as follows :—

9,870	pollas of Rice	Rs. 1,90,397
6,732	“ of Wheat	Rs. 1,22,599
6,518	“ of Jowâri	Rs. 80,711
720	“ of Mung	Rs. 11,298
	Salt and Spices	Rs. 3,160
	Miscellaneous	Rs. 9,194
		Rs. 4,22,159

The food dole was given out in the old native system. No distinction was made between those who were really in need and those who were not. Food was given indiscriminately to all who asked, with the consequence that many received assistance who did not need or deserve it. Four years more only had passed when in 1275 Fasli (1866 A.D.), renewed severe distress was again felt in Haiderabâd and its neighbourhood. For several months H. H. the Nizâm's Government distributed cooked food in the shape of bread and khichri (rice and dal mixed). The expense incurred by Government on relief works amounted to 4,30,389 rupees. The salaries of those who drew small pay were increased. Cavalry and foot soldiers received Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 respectively per mensem, in addition to their usual pay. Only five years (1281 Fasli, A.D. 1271) had elapsed when sore distress was again felt, this time in another portion of His Highness's dominions. The districts of Aurangâbâd, Indur, and Nagar-Karmal were this time visited. The suffering was brought on by a season of drought. In the Aurangâbâd district, remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,23,238 had to be granted to the cultivators. Rs. 20,500 were spent on relief works. Jowâri sold at twelve and a quarter seers, and bajri at eleven seers per rupee. The distress was not so severe in the Indur and Nagar-Karmal districts, as later on in the season the rains were propitious, and the rabi harvest was good. This dismal record is brought to a close by the distress which prevailed in 1876-77 A.D. (Fasli 1286-87), the management of which forms the burden of this Report, and therefore need not further be alluded to in this place.

7. Besides the causes mentioned as causing famine, viz., deficiency of rain and excess of downfall, the agriculturists have suffered, and do still suffer, from other plagues and annoyances. In the year in which this Report is written (1879 A.D.) the rabi crops have been greatly damaged by the depredations of rats. This curse of disaster has not, however, been peculiar to His Highness's dominions, but has been felt more or less all over the Dakhan. In the Dakhan these pests caused a reduction in the outturn of the crops, which at first promised fairly. Instead of a fair average crop, which at one time seemed certain, only a ten-anna, and in some places only a six-anna crop was secured. The loss from this was not very general, but serious losses to individuals were reported. Some cultivators suffered very greatly ; while others, whose fields were adjacent to those most seriously ravaged, felt the infliction but slightly. From personal observations which I made at Nildrung in March last, I am able to state that there were some fields the crops of which had been entirely gnawed by the rats, while not far away could be found others wherein the depredations were very slight indeed. Some villages were severely ravaged ; others escaped with little loss.

S. Notwithstanding the long roll of disasters which have been described, the country has continued to prosper. Little of a positive and accurate nature can be found prior to 1263 Fasli (1854 A.D.). Since that year, however, the condition of the country has vastly improved. Many of the villages, which were at no distant period quite deserted, have been re-peopled ; the number of cultivators has steadily increased ; the area of cultivation has been largely augmented ; the condition of the cultivators is now much better than it was in times past ; and the revenue in every branch has greatly increased. From inquiries made regarding the re-population of deserted villages, it appears that, out of 1,604 deserted villages throughout His Highness the Nizam's dominions, so many as 384 have been re-peopled since the year 1264 Fasli (A.D. 1855). The number of villages re-peopled between the years 1264 and 1275, between 1275 and 1283, and 1284 and 1286 Fasli was 121, 151, and 113 respectively. Dr. Bradley, writing in 1848 A.D., about the Paitan Sarkár, said :—⁶ Out of 152 villages composing the Sircar, there are 34 depopulated villages. Six villages have been without inhabitants for upwards of one hundred years, and two for twice that period ; those remaining unpopulated date generally from the unquiet times that ushered in the present century, when famine and pestilence consummated the dire evils that had previously been inflicted by roving bands of freebooters, the effects of these calamities remaining to the present day." During the period that has elapsed between 1848 A.D. and the present year, so great an improvement has been effected on this head that the Paitan Táluk now includes 157 villages, of which 12 are *jagir*. Out of the remaining 145, only 19 remain without inhabitants ; but, like other villages, the lands appertaining to them are largely cultivated : so much so, that out of 12,307 cultivable acres, only 1,787 are lying waste, or, in other words, only about one-eighth of the cultivable area is not cultivated. When Dr. Besdley wrote, the total population of the Paitan Sarkár, including that of the city, amounted to 32,015, or 77 inhabitants to the square mile. In 1876 A.D. (Fasli 1286), when the census was taken, the population numbered 42,636, or 109 inhabitants to the square mile. From this it is apparent that in the third quarter of the present century the population has increased by 82 souls to the square mile, i.e., an increase of one-thirty of its former number. Of the city of Haiderábád itself it may be remarked that it has grown with exceeding great growth. From the Musi to Afzalgonj, from Afzalganj to Chidhrghát, and from Chedarghát to Saifábád, the limits of which touch Sikandárábád, the city has gone on spreading. Thousands of houses, valued at many lakhs, have been built, and every hillock has been availed of for a nobleman's residence. Alluding to the city, Mr. Valentine Prinsep, in his recent work, says :—

Eastern architecture; and you may, as I did this morning, drive safely along them, though every man you meet is armed with *tulor*, gun, and innumerable pistols and knives."

Here, for reasons which will be readily seen, only one aspect of the progress of the country is noted. Others, of an equally, or even more, remarkable character, will be found in the next and subsequent chapters. Here, however, we give on the opposite page a carefully prepared diagram illustrative of the fluctuation in the gross and land revenues in the Divani Districts of H. H. the Nizam's Dominions from 1263 to 1284, being a period of 22 years. Such a remarkable increase as this speaks loudly of the prosperity and generally good government of His Highness's Dominions, for it is only under good government, and wise, enlightened rule that such a gratifying state of things can exist.

⁶ The streets of Hyderabad have been broadened and modernized, though still retaining

Chapter I.

The Outer Fringe of the Great Famine Area of 1876-77.

A portion only of H. H. the Nizam's dominions directly affected by the famine.—Mr. Lynn's description of the physical features of the country.—Its extent and boundaries.—The water-shed.—General elevation.—The rivers Godavari and Krishna and their tributaries.—Altitude of low valleys and parallel ranges of hills.—Suitability of such ground for the formation of tanks.—Characteristics of country—Geologically as well as politically divided into two great portions.—Maharashtra and Telengana.—Rainfall in the summer and winter monsoons.—Rainfall in Maharashtra, Telengana, and what is known as Karavikha.—Wind parchings.—Wet and dry cultivation.—Nature of soils and crops.—Districts, districts, and talukas.—Total area 87,350 square miles.—Estimate of cultivated and uncultivated land.—The Maharashtra and Telengana.—Railways and Roads.—The eight districts affected by the famine, seem very slightly.—Lingapur.—East Godavari.—West Godavari.—Gulbarga.—Nalgonda.—Nizam-Karnal.—Conditions of H. H. the Nizam's dominions before the famine.—Increasing prosperity for the last 24 years.—Increase of cultivators and cultivated area, more especially in the Illinoor Districts.—Improved condition of cultivators.—The exemption and misery of former times.—Introductory of the irrigation system by H. H. Sir Saité Jang.—Consequent improvement in the condition of the cultivators, and the large increase in revenue.—Table showing the revenue raised every year from 1863 to 1884 Fasli.—Table showing increase of income at each decennial period since the year 1923 Fasli as compared with the estimated revenue for the year 1931 Fasli.—Incomes of revenue in twenty years upwards of 172 per cent.—Circumstantial testimony of Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.I.—Present percentage of land under food-crops.—The average yield per acre.—Sixteen lakhs of tons of grain left for storage or export in favourable seasons, as amount that covers the local consumption for two years.—Power of H. H. the Nizam's dominions to meet disasters arising from crop failures.

For three years the great and desolating famine which afflicted Southern and Central India in 1876-77 A.D. had been coming upon the country. While this is true of the area on the whole, it is not exactly accurate of the districts in His Highness's dominions which became affected. In 1824 Fasli there was generally good rain; in 1825 Fasli there was less than the average, especially in the Raichur and Lingapur districts. In 1826 Fasli (1876 A.D.) there was very little rain, particularly in the districts just mentioned. What was true of Raichur, Lingapur, and other places to be mentioned a little later on, was true to a much greater extent of the contiguous districts in the Madras Presidency, viz., Bellari, Karnal, and Krishnna, and in the Bombay Presidency, viz., Kalidgi, Dhärwā, Sholapur, Almadnagar, Násik, and Khindesh. The places in His Highness's dominions actually troubled by famine were—a great portion of Lingapur; a little less than half of East Raichur; more than one-third of Sholapur; one-fourth of Gulborgá; and a taluk each (say one-eighth portion) of Birch and Naldeg. Nágar-Karnal and Nalpanda were at first thought to be seriously affected, but it was afterwards found that the scarcity in them did not amount to famine. In some respects the whole of His Highness's dominions suffered, in the shape of high prices of food, and the influx of famine-stricken people from affected regions. High prices, however, were not an unmixed evil; in districts where the harvest was tolerably good—and this was the case in upwards of half of the Maharashtra country and part of Telengana—increased returns were received for produce, and cultivators were proportionately enriched.

2. Before describing the extent of the distress, and the means which were very successfully adopted in meeting it, a brief account may be given here of the physical geography, geology, and meteorology of His Highness's territories,* as well as a few particulars of the districts in which the suffering occurred; and afterwards of the advance in goodness of rule which has marked recent years.

3. The dominions of His Highness the Nizam, including the Haidarâbâd Assigned Districts of Berâr, extend from the Sâtpurâ mountains on the north to the river Krishna on the south, and from the Central Provinces on the east to the Bombay Presidency on the west, covering an area of about 100,000 square miles. Omitting Berâr, the territory has a trapezoidal shape, and is situated between the parallels of $15^{\circ} 8' 15''$ and $20^{\circ} 40' 10''$ north latitude, and between the meridians of $74^{\circ} 39' 30''$ and $81^{\circ} 30' 40''$ east longitude. Its greatest length from north to south is 381 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west is 451 miles, covering an area of 82,700 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the districts of Nâsik and Khidâdesh of the Bombay Presidency and by the river Pengangâ, on the east by the rivers Prenitâ and Godâvâri, on the south by the Masulipatam district of the Madras Presidency and by the rivers Krishna and Tungbhadra, and on the west by the districts of Dhârâwâr, Kâlâdgî, Sholâgûr, and Ahmadnâgar of the Bombay Presidency.

4. The country forms a portion of the table-land of Peninsular India, and has its lines of drainage to the south-east. Its water-shed also runs in the same direction, separating the valleys of the principal rivers. As regards general elevation, Aurangâbâd is 2,143 feet above sea-level, Gulbârgâ 1,492 feet, Raichur 1,315 feet, and Karnâl 900 feet; while Chândâ, on the Wardâ, is 491 feet above Daulâishâdîm, near the mouth of the Godâvâri. The intervening country about the city of Haidarâbâd is about 1,700 feet about the sea-level, but particular stations situated on table-lands have a greater elevation, such as Bîdâr and Gangâvârum, which are respectively 2,330 feet and 2,059 feet above the sea-level.

5. The rivers of the country belong either to the Godâvâri system of waters on the north, or to the Krishna system of waters on the south.

6. The Godâvâri, the most important river of all, runs through the Nizam's dominions for the greater portion of its length. Its principal tributaries on the north are the Purnâ and the Prenitâ, the latter of which combines the waters of the Wengangâ, the Wardâ, and the Pengangâ. The tributaries on the south are the Manjirâ and the Manâr, but there are many minor rivers which belong to its

system, such as the Sîvâ, the Dudnâ, the Kînerâsî, the Mornâr, the Pâmalnâr, the Nuringâ, &c.

7. The Krishna is next in importance to the Godâvâri, and its principal tributaries are the Tungbhadra, the Bhîmâ, and the Musi. The smaller rivers that belong to its system are the Munâr, the Dindnâ, the Kagnâ, the Sîn, &c.

8. In its physical aspect the country is very undulating, and consists of alternations of low valleys and parallel ranges of hills. These ranges, in the region of trap rocks on the north and west, are flat-topped, and are merely plateaus or portions of plateaus that have escaped denudation, while in the more ancient metamorphic strata to the south and east the dividing range generally consists of the scarp of some plateau, or of isolated hill-groups which owe their form to denudation.* Hence it has been concluded that Peninsular India is a table-land worn away by sub-aerial denudation, "and the mountain chains are merely the dividing lines left undenuded between different drainage areas." The dividing line between the valleys of the Godâvâri and the Tapti on the north consists of the Chindor hills and Ajântâ ghâts, which run into the Bâlâghât of Berâr and into the Sichel hills of Nîrmul. On the south of the Godâvâri, the hills of Ahmudnâgar branch off into two directions, one passing towards Bîr, Udgîbir, and Kaulas, on the north of the Mâjîs, while the other runs towards Jâmkhed and Bîdar, to the south of that river. In the granitic country, clusters of hills are frequent, but they are not continuous over long distances, as is the case with the trap hills. In this manner, disconnected clusters run along the north of the Krishna, while the lower valley of the Godâvâri is bounded by similar hills. The intervening country is crossed by numerous groups of hills, running generally north and south, as from Devarkundâ to Bonghîr, Roîchârâ, and Arîkotâ. Smaller isolated groups, as at Hanamkundâ, are observable; but here, as elsewhere in the granitic country, the solitary hill is the prominent feature of the landscape.

9. There are no natural lakes, but from the earliest times advantage has been taken of the undulating character of the country to drain up some low ground or a gorge between two hills, above which the drainage of a large area is collected. These portions generally consist of the upper sources of streams, so that the reservoirs are always high enough to command large areas of ground situated below, which are thus rendered available for purposes of irrigation, by means of sluices and a network of small channels, which distribute the water over the surrounding fields. On the side on which the land adjoins the highest point of the natural surface, a kâlingât is constructed to carry off the surplus water, so

* This account has been supplied by E. G. Lyon, Esq., U.C.E., Geologist, His Highness the Nizam's Service.

that, by placing a dam lower down the same stream, another tank is formed, and so on along its upper course. The stream, however, ultimately becomes too large to be thus controlled by earthen banks, and hence the last of such a series of tanks is generally the largest, containing several square miles of water when full. The Pékhni lake is the most important of such artificial tanks in the Nizam's dominions, and has been formed by throwing a bank across a river between two low headlands,⁴⁴ and thus there is a noble sheet of water kept back among the few irregular hills bordering eastwards on the line of low headlands.⁴⁵ It is a splendid tank; there was no rain, to speak of, last season, and yet now there is a beautiful and widespread sheet of water lying back in two arms on either side of a good big hill east-south-east of the bank; while from these are long bayes reaching up behind low ridges.⁴⁶ The tank is said to have been constructed about 1,600 years ago by Raja Khndya. The bank of the tank is nearly 2,000 yards long, breadth 6,000 yards, and the depth back from the bank 8,000 yards. When full of water, the depth at the sides is 12 yards, and the spread of water covers an area of about 13 square miles. As regards some of the other tanks, the following remarks are abstracted from Sir Richard Temple's Report, dated 1863, on the river Godávari and its feeders:—"To convey an idea of the extent to which irrigation is or may be practised in this part of the valley, I subjoin the names of the principal tanks, all within a short distance of the Godávari. Ramajuncram is about 5 miles in circumference. Nilpuk tank, 8 miles in circumference. Mallur has two tanks, in each of which about 3,000 acres are covered with water. Mallipalli tank is 4 miles in circumference. There are also five tanks at Paloncha, Ashavaropet, Tatkur, Kuknur, Kondapalli, Kevak." Nearer Haidarábád are the magnificent sheets of water contained in the Ibrahimpatam tank, the Husen Sagar tank, and the Mir Alam tank. Similarly in the Shorápur district the late Colonel Meadows Taylor constructed some good tanks by throwing banks across some of the tributaries of the Krishna. The total number of tanks in the territory is 18,199; and it is estimated that of this number there are 3,000 tanks in the Khammam district, 1,500 in Yalgandal, 2,500 in Nalgundá, and 2,000 in Indur. There are also several tanks in Négur-Karnul and Medak, and a few in East and West Raichur and Shorápur. In fact such artificial reservoirs are peculiar to the granite country, and wherever groups of granite hills occur tanks are sure to be found associated with them. They are not generally found in the trap regions, as the soil is too porous, and the banks thrown across become much cracked and fissured in the hot season, so that they are easily breached on the burst of the rains.

10. Speaking generally, the Nizam's dominions, then, may be pronounced

to be a hilly and well-watered tract of country. Its chief peculiarity is its remarkable separation into two large and nearly equal divisions, composed of the trappean rocks to the north and west, and the granitoid region to the south and east. Nor is this separation confined to the geological features alone, for the divisions are physically as well as politically distinct from each other. A line thus drawn from the east of Gulbargá and Bidar to the confluence of the Pengangá with the Wardi, will separate the Maráthi race from the Canarese and Telengá people of the south and east,—the land of wheat and cotton from the land of rice and tanks,—and the region of overlying rocks from the country of granite and limestone.

11. The characteristics of the granite country are solitary bare dome-shaped hills, and fantastically-shaped masses of rock, intermingled with prismatic fractured summits of others, piled up in heaps of all sizes. The decomposed soil is invariably sandy, and does not possess that fertility which is noticeable in trappean districts. The rivers also are dry, except during the rains, and hence the necessity for tanks to collect the water-supply.

12. The scenery in the trap-rock country is often extremely picturesque; the undulating outlines, step-like ascents, abrupt crags and cliffs, and detached conical eminences, present a much greater variety of scenic aspect than is produced by granitic hills. The soil produced by the decomposition of these rocks is genial, productive, and retentive of moisture; so that the trap district is generally synonymous with fertility.

13. It has been pointed out that naturally the country is divided into two great portions. Politically also they are distinct,—the north and west being known as Mohárvárik, or the country of the Maráthi, while the south and east are known as Telengánd, or the country of the Telengás. Perhaps a portion of Gulbargá, East and West Raichur, and Shorápur may be called Karnátaka, or the country of the Canarese, as the three languages—Maráthi, Telengá, and Canarese—are spoken in the neighbourhood of Bidar; but ethnologically the main divisions are two: the northern belongs to the Aryan family, while the southern belongs generally to the Drávidian. The high forehead, the stony build, and the light copper colour of the Maráthi Bráhmans contrast with the somewhat low and wide heads, slight make, and dark bronze complexion of the southern people. The Maráthi are essentially mountaineers, herdsmen, and soldiers,—but bad farmers; with them irrigation may be said to be almost unknown, but the rich cotton soils of the valleys are better suited for wheat and cotton, and yield their produce with much less labour than is required for the wet cultivation of the tank region to the south. Still wet cultivation can be maintained by a system of well irrigation or by masonry tanks; and in a country like this, subjected as it is to uncertain monsoons, and possessing

but a shallow soil in the upper parts, the advantages of artificial irrigation are most obvious.

14. The sedimentary rocks in the valleys of the Krishna, Godavari, and Wardha are covered with dense jungle. The granitic area is generally overgrown with brush-wood, while the vegetation on the trap-rocks, and in the limestone region in the Bhima valley, is scanty and stunted, the greater portion of the ground being under cultivation.

15. The rainfall in His Highness the Nizam's dominions is mainly dependent on the summer rains brought up by the south-west monsoon, but the eastern and southern portions of the country are also influenced by the autumn rains when the same currents are deflected on the eastern coast. From its peculiar geographical position, the country is thus brought within the influence of these vapour-bearing currents from almost opposite points of the compass; and, although they may be said to be general for nearly three-quarters of the year, the summer monsoon, from its greater depth and volume, exercises a far more important influence over the country than the winter monsoon. It might also be expected that the distribution of rain would vary according to the distance from the coast, but in descending over the Western Ghats the portions immediately to the east of these hills receive less rain, while the increase beyond is only gradual. There is, however, a limit to this increase, and as the country falls in the valleys of the principal rivers, the upper currents veer round towards the eastern coast and constitute the winter monsoon. Hence the rains of the summer monsoon are quite general, though not equally distributed throughout the country. The following tables, prepared from the registers of rainfall given in the Appendix, will show the amount of rain received by the summer and winter monsoons for the different Divisions.

16. Distribution of rain during summer monsoon, from June to September (inclusive).

Name of Division.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Average.
North-Western Division	24.84	20.49	24.08	28.65	24.51
Western do.	22.39	19.17	22.81	40.55	26.23
North do.	20.04	20.58	15.17	34.62	22.09
Central do.	14.77	17.86	16.99	28.42	22.01
Eastern do.	21.43	14.21	11.59	34.08	20.33
Southern do.	13.62	8.92	13.71	28.37	16.65

17. Distribution of rain during winter monsoon from October to December (inclusive).

Name of Division.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Average.
Southern Division	4.90	0.10	8.12	8.20	5.10
Eastern do.	5.59	0.39	7.13	6.23	5.01
Central do.	5.27	0.65	8.04	6.49	4.00
Northern do.	1.08	0.75	6.70	6.12	3.91
Western do.	2.85	0.04	6.20	5.71	3.70
North-Western do.	3.26	0.51	5.92	4.61	3.38

18. Dividing this statement into, 1st, Maháratvárá, 2nd, Telengána, and 3rd, Karnátska (generally the Southern Division):—

SUMMER MONSOON.

Name of Division.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Average.
Maháratvárá	23.61	19.88	23.44	34.96	25.37
Telengána	18.75	17.34	14.08	35.71	21.64
Karnátska	19.62	8.92	15.71	26.67	16.65

WINTER MONSOON.

Name of Division.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Average.
Karnátska	6.06	0.10	8.12	8.20	5.10
Telengána	3.65	0.39	7.69	6.23	4.49
Maháratvárá	3.93	0.27	5.64	3.16	3.53

19. A reference to the recently published *Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency*, by Mr. Chambers, will show the main wind-partings from the Western Coast. Of those which affect the territories of His Highness the Nizam, the most northern runs along the valley of the Tapi, bounded by the Chändor hills and the Ajanta Ghats; the next along the valley of the Godavari, skirting the high lands of Ahmadnagar, Jánkhed, Bédar, Sikandarabad, &c.; a third from Mahabaleshwar and Bijapur to the confluence of the Bhima and Krishna; and a fourth between the valleys of the Krishna and Tungabhadra to their confluence near Kurnul.

20. From the tables given above, it will be generally gathered that the further the currents travel the more reduced is their volume, and consequently the more diminished the rainfall. But there are other local circumstances by which the amount of rainfall is influenced, such as the distribution of the surface into hill and valley, the direction of the mountains, the elevation above sea-level, the nature of the soil and of the vegetation which it supports, &c. Maháratvárá, for example, may be said to be the most elevated portion of the territory, and it is also the nearest to the western coast. The hill ranges are parallel with the valleys of the rivers, and although the hills have no great elevation above the surrounding country, they are sufficiently continuous to retard in some measure the velocity of the currents. The soil is absorbent of moisture, and the larger rivers are perennial, while water can generally be procured in the smaller streams by excavating a little below the surface. The country, however, is barren of forest vegetation, and there is an absence of large areas of irrigated land. Soil, if the currents be not variable, a fair quantity of rain may be expected during the

summer monsoon, and during the same season this amount will generally be found in excess of that received in districts further removed from the western coast.

21. Except the extreme eastern and south-eastern portions, Telingānā also is well elevated above the sea-level. The hill ranges are in groups, which doubtless attract moisture, but the soil is generally sandy, and most of the streams are dry in the hot season. The greater part of the surface, however, is covered with brush-wood, while the valleys of the larger rivers are covered with forest vegetation. A network of tanks which support extensive areas of wet cultivation is found throughout the country, and, from the effects of the evaporation that is constantly going on, there is a considerable amount of moisture in the atmosphere, which reduces the temperature and favours the precipitation of rain from the currents that pass over. Hence, although Telingānā is further removed from the western coast than Mahāratvārā, the difference in the rainfall during the summer monsoon is not great; while during the winter rains the excess is in favour of Telingānā, from its proximity to the eastern coast, and, on the whole, the annual fall of rain is greater in Telingānā than in Mahāratvārā.

22. Karnātaka or the Southern Division, on the other hand, possesses the characters of both Mahāratvārā and Telingānā, but partakes less of their advantages than of their disadvantages, and is consequently the least favoured in respect to rainfall, the quantity of which is most uncertain. The western portion of Karnātaka, like Mahāratvārā, has generally a fertile and absorbent soil, but its surface is bare of vegetation, while its elevation is far below that of the latter. The distance from the western coast is also much greater, and there is no continuous range of hills by which the velocity of the currents may be retarded. The southern portion of Karnātaka, like Telingānā, contains a sandy soil, but it is often impregnated with saline matter. There are also clusters of hills, as at Shoripur, but there is an absence of that extensive vegetation such as is seen in Telingānā. The tanks are few and far between, and the areas under wet cultivation are not so large as in Telingānā. The most important rains of the year, brought by the summer monsoon, barely exceed half the average fall of Mahāratvārā, and although the Karnātaka is more favoured during the winter monsoon, the average annual fall is about two-thirds that of Mahāratvārā.

23. A few remarks may be made on the kinds of soil, and the nature of the crops that they maintain. In Mahāratvārā the principal soil is "Regur," which is derived from the decomposition of trap. The true "Regur" is a black soil derived from basalt, and it is frequently full of small boulders of that rock. In Mahāratvārā, however, "Regur" is more frequently a greyish or brown argil-

aceous soil, generally impregnated with lime, being tenacious and adhesive when wet, and light, crumbling, and intersected with cracks when dry. It is absorbent and retentive of moisture, and its depth is greatest in the valleys of rivers, but in the upper parts it is shallow. When it is associated with black soil or trap "Regur" the latter is usually found uppermost. From the sub-soil moisture that it contains, "Regur" is good for dry cultivation, such as cotton, wheat, jowari, bajri, &c. This soil is found throughout Mahāratvārā.

24. Argillaceous soils occur in Telingānā, in the form of alluvium along the banks of the principal rivers. Perhaps they are derived from the shales, &c., that are so frequent in the sedimentary rocks found in the valleys of the Godāvari, Wardhi, and Krishna. Argillaceous soils are also found in the hollows where wet cultivation is raised, and in the beds of tanks, but they are not general in Telingānā, as in Mahāratvārā. This is due to the granite rocks of the former, which decompose into a sandy and not a clayey soil. Still there is a certain amount of clayey matter present, which is carried into the hollows as fine mud, and, mingling with decayed vegetable and organic matter, constitutes a dark-brown argillaceous soil. Thus, in Telingānā, black soils are sometimes abundant on river-banks and in the vicinity of trap dykes, and from retaining sub-soil moisture are good for the cultivation of cotton, &c. Alluvial deposits of a brown colour are good for most kinds of produce; while sandy soil, when fairly flooded by means of tanks, &c., is good for rice, being a light soil containing fair proportions of sand and vegetable loam. Red clayish soils, met also on river-banks, derived from red shales, &c., are inferior to the above, while the sandy soils in the higher parts of Telingānā are mainly covered with brushwood.

25. The western portion of Karnātaka contains "Regur," as in Mahāratvārā. The rocks in the central portion consist of alternations of limestones and shales belonging to the Bhīmā series. The shales are sometimes of great depth, and they decompose into a fine argillaceous soil, which is somewhat calcareous. The country between the Krishna and Tungbhadra is covered with granitic rocks, and the soil is similar to that found in Telingānā, except that it contains more saline matter. On the whole, there is more of dry cultivation than of wet cultivation in Karnātaka, and the country possesses large alluvial tracts in the valleys of the Kāgnā, the Bhīmā, the Krishna, and the Tungbhadra, suited for the cultivation of wheat, cotton, and jowari.

26. The territory has been described as being divided into Mahāratvārā, Telingānā, and Karnātaka, but in reality there are only two natural divisions, Mahāratvārā and Telingānā, while Karnātaka is not a distinct portion, but possesses the

characters of both, and may be conveniently divided between them. For administrative purposes there are other territorial divisions. According to the emperor Abkar's classification, the dominions of His Highness the Nizam were formerly divided into Sôbás, Sarkârs, and Mahâls, but when the system of forming the revenues of the country was adopted, in the beginning of the present century, these territorial divisions became confused. In 1275 Fasli His Excellency Sir Sâlár Jang, G.C.S.I., again divided the country into divisions, districts, and taluks. The following table gives the position of the divisions, and the names and the area of the districts, with the number of taluks into which they are subdivided:—

Dist.	Divisions.	Districts.	Area. ^a	No. of Taluks in each District.
1	Northern	Medak	1,632	5
		Idar, including Sirpur-Tâsâdûr	8,883	12
		Yalqâdul	7,461	9
2	Eastern	Khammam	9,779	9
		Nalgonda	4,131	5
		Nîgar-Karnâl	6,932	8
3	Southern	East Raichur	2,337	5
		West Raichur	3,372	4
		Shurapur	2,902	4
4	Western	Gullagâl	3,121	6
		Bidar	6,288	7
		Nander	4,134	9
5	North-Western	Nâhâng	3,623	9
		Aurangâbâd	6,129	10
		Pathâinâ	4,305	6
		Bîch	3,878	6
		Atraf-Bidâr (Surf-i-Khâs)	2,663	5
		Total	82,700	119

The total area of the territory is 82,700 square miles, but perhaps one-third of this area is included in Surf-i-Khâs and Paigâh lands, in Tânkâhî Mahâlât, or jâgir lands given in lieu of Military salary, and in personal jâgir lands. Excluding these, the remaining portion of the country is under the administration of the Government and is called Divâni Azâd.

27. From the absence of any regular system of Revenue Survey over the whole of this area, there are no correct details of cultivated and uncultivated lands available. The following estimate of cultivated and uncultivated lands is derived

^a The areas have been carefully calculated from the Ordnance Sheets published by the Great Telegraphic Survey of the Government of India, and are consequently more correct than the areas that have been given by others.

from the Revenue papers for 1287 Fasli (1877-78) supplied by the Tehsildârs. These papers were prepared in the taluk kacheris by the village Patvârs. The area thus given amounts to 34,618 square miles, while the area of the country, omitting Surf-i-Khâs and jâgir lands, is about 55,133 square miles, so that there is a difference of 20,515 square miles. Some of this difference will be taken up in heavy jungle lands, river beds, hills, &c., which are not included in the above estimate, but a large area will still be left unaccounted for, which can only be determined by a careful survey.

MAHARATVARA.

District.	Total Area in Acres.	Districts, in Acres.			Revenueable Countries, Khâs, Lâk, & Khâs Lâk Areas.			Details of Column 5.			Percentage on Cultivated Area.			Percentage on Occupied Area.		
		Uncultivated Land.	Irrig. Land.	Total.	Occupied Area in Acres.	Waste Land, Acres.	Dey.	Muz.	Total.	Dey.	Muz.	Total.	Dey.	Muz.	Total.	
							Deccan.	Khâs Lâk.	Khâs Lâk.							
North-Western.																
Aurangâbâd	5,441,268	655,880	30,937	551,214	1,876,170	1,699,487	91,128	1,257,720	916,530	89,35	19,32	20,036	2,62	8,1	8,1	
Bidar	2,336,012	33,434	80,628	312,250	1,037,800	1,082,155	22,353	1,301,919	1,311,911	94,526	97	18,586	1,03	3,329	3,329	
Parbhîmî	5,326,511	80,175	20,684	92,855	1,085,556	1,296,291	16,554	1,216,813	1,141,480	67,92	12,98	99,114	94	3,625	3,625	
Total	10,754	1,795,328	97,731	1,798,261	4,014,530	4,189,889	71,359	4,571,486	4,627,728	80,97	12,75	99,336	112	854	854	
Western.																
Bidar	241,026	85,881	13,387	97,448	445,548	291,840	7,104	398,023	407,780	66,092	11,015	90,112	198	2,607	2,607	
Nander	1,608,612	268,268	48,580	307,800	603,225	710,308	8,156	784,869	1,021,211	80,923	19,172	99,113	113	935	935	
Total	4,396	353,285	18,165	351,511	1,053,253	1,082,005	13,369	1,112,293	1,283,020	82,941	14,925	99,913	199	2,607	2,607	
Southern.																
Bidar	1,752,931	185,664	187,167	357,711	785,230	782,057	13,507	889,947	70,146	21,66	8,915	99,915	199	1,755	1,755	
Gangapur	1,251,594	212,068	80,965	303,033	886,289	830,437	21,601	942,448	216,849	80,91	21,08	89,997	197	1,989	1,989	
Shurapur	509,410	126,667	216,051	315,659	416,805	519,219	7,116	556,869	50,695	8,934	8,006	99,905	191	1,546	1,546	
Gullagâl	1,010,168	126,630	20,489	134,149	556,999	589,604	13,825	618,716	45,235	8,931	8,009	99,904	191	958	958	
Total	3,099,514	655,880	618,244	1,960,059	2,917,769	3,068,779	44,899	3,603,307	331,802	49,97	11,942	59,20	172	21,398	21,398	
Total of Maha- ratvarâ	12,034,094	3,065,205	406,570	4,483,167	1,697,132	3,256,139	184,353	4,638,781	1,180,423	80,912	11,98	99,911	199			

* The black figures denote square miles.

TELINGA'NA'.

District.	District.	Total Area, in acres.	Deductions in Acres.			Details of Crops, &c.			Percentage on Cultivable Area.			Percentage on Occupied Area.				
			Remaining Unoccupied Land.			Occupied Area, in acres.			Waste Land, Acres.			On Occupied Land.				
			Uncultivated Land.	Iron Land.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	On Occupied Land.	On Occupied Land.	On Occupied Land.	On Occupied Land.	On Occupied Land.	On Occupied Land.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Mysore	Mysore	1,222	131,337	15,361	819,981	221,281	184,300	357,444	357,729	74,181	68,905	31,21	82,51	14,95		
India	India	1,688	467,456	17,672	465,899	413,520	231,439	254,36	217,532	307,748	40,223	39,77	6,92	11,92		
Yalghat	Yalghat	1,721,101	424,204	22,175	479,476	69,581	284,312	21,370	155,980	293,856	29,80	49,54	22,94	7,68		
Sirpur-Tundeb	Sirpur-Tundeb	1,447	93,201	15,121	242,695	85,275	350,320	3,111	250,580	427,773	31,918	62,91	19,16	91		
Total.		5,986,921	1,065,904	19,300	1,745,479	2,285,067	991,269	85,462	1,054,730	1,133,322	48,128	31,72	52,66	7,91		
Khammam	Khammam	2,953	621,180	48,817	608,333	201,375	638,105	47,546	480,750	729,090	48,22	59,78	39,21	9,75		
Nalgonda	Nalgonda	2,051	1,310,022	482,454	54,124	516,088	295,774	449,729	33,021	279,356	415,271	47,74	52,26	49,73	19,25	
Nagar-Kurnool	Nagar-Kurnool	2,013	681,266	44,300	728,102	66,579	229,770	37,387	239,660	316,118	48,37	56,02	39,91	11,96		
Total.		4,900,996	3,265,710	127,441	3,123,181	2,247,729	199,849	116,860	1,133,782	1,439,035	49,54	56,62	39,51	9,22		
Total of Telengana		13,215	8,450,518	297,173	3,628,201	2,717,812	1,571,197	109,863	2,106,660	2,637,372	46,06	51,01	39,91	9,14		
Grand Total...		22,151,157	67,371,973	821,585	7,665,518	11,368,025	10,377,292	318,918	16,211,291	13,271,156	71,983	20,80	58,85	4,25		
		34,613	10,528	1,446	11,974	22,639	16,215	537	16,752	5,887						

28. The Territory is fairly supplied with lines of communication. The G. I. P. Railway traverses the south-west corner from the Tungbhadra to the Dudni station. The State Railway connects the G. I. P. Railway at Wadi with the city of Haiderabad, while the western and north-western portions of the country are in close proximity to the Railway from Dudni to Dhond and Manmári. The northern boundary, again, is not far from the G. I. P. Railway extension to Nágpur, and the Wardá Valley Railway extension to Chundi. The extreme south-west corner will also be soon traversed by the line from Bellari to Habli and Kárwar on the western coast. On the eastern side, the Godavari, which is now navigable as far as Sironchi, affords easy access to the coast and to the rice-producing districts in the delta of the Godavari and Krishna. As regards the interior of the country, carefully prepared route sheets, giving descriptions, &c., of all the different roads in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, were recently supplied

to the Madras Government to be embodied in Colonel Scott's Route Book of Southern India. The following is a short account of the most important:-

From Haiderabad to Masulipatam by Malkapur, Medaram, and Surapet. This road is partially bridged and metallised. It is practicable for carts at all seasons of the year. Distance 120 miles.

The old Madras road branches off from the 60th mile to Wazirabad or Wadapalli. Total distance 111 miles.

From Haiderabad to Karsel. This is a made road and gravelled, but not bridged, and is consequently difficult for carts. Distance 136 miles.

From the 60th mile the Bellari road branches off to Raichur, distance 55 miles, and to the Krishna Railway Station, distance 42 miles.

From Haiderabad to Bellari, via Maktal and Raichur. A made road, unmetalled and unbridged. Practicable in the dry season only. Distance 158 miles.

Haiderabad to Bolgau, by Maktal, Siriwár, &c. This is made up to Janampet, and also from Siriwár to the Bombay frontier, but it is neither bridged nor metalled. Distance 199 miles.

Haiderabad to Gullarga via Hounabed, 185 miles, generally practicable at all seasons.

Haiderabad to Sholapur by Hounabed and Naldrug. Practicable in all seasons. Distance 176 miles.

Haiderabad to Jala, by Bidar and Ulghir. 265 miles. Up to Bidar this is a good road, practicable in all weathers. Beyond it is a fair-weather road. From Bidar a road branches off to Meenabed and Aurangabad.

Haiderabad to Medak, 54 miles. Made road practicable in all weathers.

Haiderabad to Kampti, by Narsal and Edhaw. 188½ miles. This is unmetalled and unbridged. A fair-weather road leads to Meak, 22 miles.

Haiderabad to Chéná. A mere jungle track, unmetalled and unbridged, but practicable in dry weather. Distance 242 miles.

Haiderabad to Hanumkonda and Mangapet. Up to Hanumkonda, distance 87½ miles, this is a made road practicable in all seasons. From Hanumkonda to Mangapet it is a fair-weather road practicable in all seasons, distance 74 miles.

Along the Masulipatam road there are branch roads, possible in fair weather, from Pangal to Hatiipaná, 8 miles. Pungal to Nárikáli, 14 miles. Mirialgudian to Saripet, 20 miles. Tipari to Nálgund, 12 miles, and Malkapur to Nálgund, 40 miles.

Karnal to Dharwar, via Raichur, Lingapur, and Jálakál. Up to Raichur this is only a fair-weather road. From Raichur to Lingapur, 56 miles, it is a made road, practicable at all seasons.

Bellari to Kalagdi, via Klamgádi. A mere cart track, unmetalled and unbridged. Distance 61 miles in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

Branch roads from Khammági to Raichur, distance 79 miles. Up to Bhannur this is only a fair-weather road, from Bhannur to Raichur it is a made road. Klamgádi to Kuppal, 24 miles. Sindoorur to Madgal, 14 miles. Both of these are fair-weather roads.

Bellari to Gulbarga, via Lingapur and Shorapur. Up to Shorapur, 90 miles, this is a made road passable at most seasons. From Shorapur to Gulbarga it is a fair-weather road, distance 60 miles.

Shorapur to Yadgiri, 30 miles. A made road passable at most seasons.

On the Haidarabad road to Belgaum there are branch roads from Maktal to Kardasur, 14 miles. Gobur to Shorapur, 30 miles. Gobur to Raichur, 15 miles. These are only passable in the dry season.

On the Haidarabad road to Sholapur there are branch roads from Kandi to Patapur, 8 miles. Sadashivpet to Tander, 32 miles. Rajasur to Tuljapur, 67 miles, and Naldrug to Tuljapur. These are generally practicable at all seasons.

Sholapur to Mominabad and Nander. A mere track, unmade, unmetalled, and unbridged, practicable only in dry weather, 161 miles.

Branch roads between Sholapur and Jalna. Barsi to Kallam, 34 miles. Barsi to Parenda, 14 miles. Birth to Maujalgao, 32 miles. All these are practicable only in fair weather.

Mominabad to Ahmadnagar via Darur and Birh. This road is unmetalled and unbridged, and is practicable for carts in the fair weather only, 78½ miles.

Mominabad to Aurangabad via Darur, Pimpalwari and Dandigao. A mere track, unmade, unmetalled and unbridged, and is practicable only in the dry weather. 116½ miles.

Ahmadnagar to Jalna via Toka and Aurangabad. A made road, bridged and drained. Distance 69 miles to Aurangabad, and 108 miles to Jalna.

Aurangabad to Nandgaon, 50 miles. This road is metalled, and, except the Sirona river, is bridged throughout.

Aurangabad to Karsh, via Updi Ghat to Roza, and Ellora Ghat to Kanhar, distance 33½ miles. Heavy carts, to avoid the two ghatas, go by Kassipet to Ellora or Palaswadi. From Ellora it is only a fair-weather road.

Aurangabad to Ellichpur via Ajanta. Up to Ajanta this is a made road but unmetalled and unbridged.

Aurangabad to Paitan. A fair-weather road.

Jalna to Hungoli. Tolerable road, practicable at all seasons, passing chiefly through Barer, 95 miles.

Hingoli to Akola by Basim. A made road bridged and metalled.

Branch roads from Sikandarabad to Hanumakonda. Golkaswar to Haidarabad Residency, 14 miles. Kaxipet to Warangul, 6 miles. These are passable at all seasons.

Warningal to Medak. A mere cart track, practicable in fair weather only, 101 miles.

Warangul to Karimnagar, same as above, 51 miles.

Masulipatnam to Kampti by Kambat and Hanumakonda. From Nagalwancha to Nagaram this is a made road, unmetalled and unbridged but gravelled, and generally passable for carts at all seasons. 106 miles.

29. The portion of His Highness the Nizam's dominions which suffered more or less from the famine of 1876-77 is situated between 74° 52' 20" and 79° 58' 16" east longitude, and between 15° 8' 10" and 19° 27' 10" north latitude, comprising the districts of Birh, Naldrug, Gulborga, Shorapur, West Raichur, East Raichur, Nagar-Karnul, and Nalgundia. It is bounded on the north by the river Godavari, on the east by the districts of Nander, Bidar, Haidarabad, and Khamman, on the south by the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra, and on the west by the districts of Dhikavur, Kaisidgi, Sholapur, and Ahmadnagar. The extreme length from east to west is 337 miles, the extreme breadth from north to south 297 miles, and the total area 30,295 square miles. This tract of country runs along the western and southern boundaries of the territory in two arms of nearly equal length, which meet at an angle of about 60° in the extreme south-western corner. Until quite recently the districts of Birh and Naldrug, together with the Raichur Doab, were assigned to the British Government by the Treaty of 1833, but after the Indian Mutiny they were restored to the Nizam; while Shorapur, which was governed on a kind of feudal tenure to the Nizam, was also ceded on account of the rebellion of the Raja. In the present territorial arrangement into Divisions, the Birh district belongs to the North-Western Division, the Naldrug district to the Western, the Gulborga, Shorapur, East and West Raichur districts to the Southern, and the Nagar-Karnul and Nalgundi districts to the Eastern.

The districts of Birh and Naldrug, situated between the Sina and Manjira rivers, constituted a single province during the recent assignment. They possess similar physical features and geological structures, and are tolerably distinct from the trapeze portion of the adjoining district Gulborga, which forms a lower terrace; the rocks consist of trap, while the country is divided between the two rivers by the Balinghat. These highlands extend a little below Naldrug, and then branch off to the east along the valley of the Manjira. The late Colonel Mervyn Taylor, who was Deputy Commissioner of this portion of the Assigned Districts, writes as follows, in his *Story of my Life*—“ Naldrug itself lay 2,200 feet above the level of the sea. It has a fine climate, and is very healthy. The tract lying between the Sina river and the hills is lower than the rest, but it is open, free from jungle, and for the most part well cultivated. From it the basalt plateau named the Balinghat rises to a height varying from 400 to 1,000 feet, some of the highest

summits showing 2,400 feet above the level of the sea. This plateau, culminal from its very edge, slopes gradually eastward to the Manjira river, and joins the northern mountain boundary, which extends to Ahmednagar. The Balaghat is renowned all through the Dekkan for its luxuriant crops of wheat and barley, pulse, and oilseeds." Apprehensions of distress and famine, however, were frequent, from the uncertainty of the rainfall. Towards the end of 1853 Colonel Meadows Taylor says:—"There had been no rain since September, and comparatively little before that. Portions of the Bombay Presidency were already suffering, and Shorapur was also in distress."

The districts of Gulbarga and Shorapur have a common area between them consisting of the Bhima limestones. These rocks run in a lenticular patch, and form a kind of dividing line along the valley of the Kâgnâ river. On the north and west are the lowest terraces of Dekhan trap. On the south and east are the ancient metamorphic rocks of the Shorapur district. The boundary of these latter rocks is pretty distinct, consisting of the hills of Shorapur and Yadgiri. The soil is very fertile, but there is no irrigation, and the crops are entirely dependent on the annual rains. When these fail or are unseasonable, the country presents the appearance of a wilderness, but a few timely showers alter the whole aspect as if by magic. Writing of Shorapur in 1843 Colonel Meadows Taylor says:—"Grain had risen in price, and I was growing anxious, as a famine seemed inevitable." In 1845, however, "there was one of the finest harvests ever remembered, though in the beginning of the season the anxiety owing to the want of rain had been so great." "Such fields of jowari! Such glorious crops I never saw before, and, the people say, have not existed for ten years! The cotton also is very fine, but not so fine as the jowari."

The Raichur Doab, consisting of the East and West Raichur districts, is a well-watered tract of country intersected by numerous streams, which either flow into the Krishna on the north, or into the Tungabhadra on the south. From its geographical position, however, the rainfall is very uncertain, and when the summer rain fails the deflected currents of the winter monsoon are seldom very copious. The rocks consist mainly of granite, but the alluvial soil of the Doab is very fertile, and the country offers great facilities for irrigation by means of channels taken from the principal rivers, and also from tanks.

The districts of Nagur-Karnul and Nâlgundi are well stored with tanks, and, generally speaking, the failure of a season's rain does not create any widespread distress. The famine also was but slightly felt, being mainly confined to the small area that borders the left bank of the Krishna. The rocks here consist of the Kedâpî and Karnul limestones and shales, while the remainder of the country is composed of granite.

The principal rivers that flow through the famine districts are the Godâvari, the Sînâ, the Mânjira, the Thîras, the Sînâ, the Bhîmi, the Kâgnâ, the Krishna, the Tungabhadra, the Musi, the Pedawag, and the Dindî.

Of the hill ranges one runs from Ahmednagar to Bîr, Dîcur, Ambajogî, Udgîr, and Kâsâr, another from Ahmadnagar to Jamkhd, Tulpur, and Nâldrûg, when it turns to the east towards Kalliani and Bîdar. These two ranges are tolerably continuous, but there are other hills generally in groups as in the Shorapur district, in the Raichur Doab, and from Yadgiri to Kolikonda, Ganapuri, &c. There are also several large tanks in the southern and eastern portions, which will be alluded to when the districts are separately treated of.

No regular census was taken of these districts, but from their natural fertility they have been known to be well populated from the earliest times. The southern and eastern portions, for example, were included in the flourishing kingdom of Telengana; while the western portions belonged to the powerful Chalukya sovereigns, whose capital was at Kalliani, near Gulbargâ. The kingdom of Sholishâhâ, again, was at Paitan, on the Godâvari; while Daulatshâhî, the ancient Deogirî of the Yadava kings, was a little further north. Grant Duff has also placed the famous town of Tagara a little to the north-east of Bîr. Later on, Gulbargâ was the capital of the Bahamani kingdom when it was founded in the 14th century by Hassan Gangu, while the Raichur Doab was a kind of debatable ground between the Bahamani Sultans and the Hindu Rajâs of Vijayanagar. In the 15th century the capital was removed from Gulbargâ to Bîdar, and shortly afterwards the Doab was divided into five Muhammadan kingdoms, of which four were in the vicinity of these districts, comprising the Nizââ Shahî dynasty at Ahmadnagar, the Barid Shahî dynasty at Bîdar, the Adil Shahî dynasty at Bijâpur,

and the Kutb Shahi dynasty at Golkundā. Several large ruins of cities and towns, tanks, channels, fountains, wells, and aqueducts, scattered about the country, point to its former prosperity. The following are some of the principal towns in the different districts:—The Bīch district belongs to the North-West Division, the Sadr Tālukdār of which has his office at Aurangābād. The Tālukdār has his office at Bīrā, which is the principal town of the district. The other important towns are Mominābād or Ambajogi, where a portion of the Nizām's contingent is at present located, Knig, Sersala, Ashti, &c.

The Naldurg district belongs to the Western Division, the Sadr Tālukdār of which has his office at Bīdar. The principal town of the district is Naldurg, but the Tālukdār's kacheri is at Dhawasco, where a portion of the Nizām's troops is located. The other important towns are Tuljāpur, Wasi, &c.

In the Southern Division the Sadar Tālukdār's kacheri is at Kulbargā, where the office of the Tālukdār of the district is also held. The other towns are Sēdām, Mangalji, &c.

In the Shorapur district Shorapur is the principal town, and is also the head-quarters of the Tālukdār. A portion of the Nizām's troops is stationed there. The other towns that may be mentioned are Sugnī, Shapur, and Yadgiri.

The principal town of West Raichur is Lingsugur, the head-quarters of the district, where a part of the Nizām's Contingent is also stationed. The other towns are Tawngiri, Muski, Sindamur, Medgal, and Kuppāl.

The head-quarters of the East Raichur district is Raichur. The other towns are Bannur, Jalihal, &c.

The Sadar Tālukdār's office in the Eastern Division is held at Bonaghir, while the Tālukdār's head-quarters in the Nāgur-Karnul district is at Palmur. The other towns are Maktal, containing a portion of the Nizām's troops, Kuilkundā, Ganspurā, Kalvarkurti, Ibhshimpatam, &c.

The head-quarters of the Nalgundā district is at Nalgundā. The other towns are Devarkundā, Nagulpād, Bonaghir, &c.

30. The following is a description of all the districts that can be said in any way to have been affected by the Famine:—

1. LINGSUGUR DISTRICT.

The Lingsugur District is situated between $15^{\circ} 8' 10''$ and $16^{\circ} 20' 10''$ north latitude, and $75^{\circ} 52'$ and $77^{\circ} 5' 40''$ east longitude. The area, including that of the jāgir of Kuppāl, is 3,872 square miles. The district is bounded on the north by the Kalidgi District and the river Krishna, on the east by the East Raichur District, on the south by the Tungbhadra river, and on the west by the Dikshwār District.

The country is hilly in parts, but the hills are generally in groups, as near Tawngiri, Gadjanṭarur, Khamgiri, and Kuppāl. The rivers of the district consist of the Krishna to the north and the Tungbhadra to the south, while the intervening country is traversed by their numerous tributaries.

There are also several tanks and irrigation channels. The district is divided into four tālukas,—Gangāvati, Kustagi, Lingsugur, and Sindamur.

2. EAST RAICHUR DISTRICT.

The East Raichur District is situated between $15^{\circ} 50' 15''$ and $16^{\circ} 32' 50''$ north latitude, and $76^{\circ} 34'$ and $78^{\circ} 19'$ east longitude. The area of the district is 2,337 square miles, but the large jāgir of Gadwal, which, including the jāgir of Wanāpārī, in the Nāgur-Karnul District, covers an area of 1,656 square miles, is omitted from this calculation.

The district is bounded on the north and north-east by the Krishna river, on the south and south-east by the Tungbhadra, and on the west by the Lingsugur District.

The district is hilly towards the centre from Sivatal to Raichur and to the confluence of the Tungbhadra with the Krishna, but the hills are not continuous throughout, and to the north of Sivatal and Jalihal they are in groups.

The principal rivers are the Krishna to the north, and the Tungbhadra to the south. The intervening country is crossed by small streams entering the Krishna and Tungbhadra, such as the Kōnavig, the Sakadivag, the Nalvag, the Palliamvag, &c. There are also many tanks, some of which are rather large.

The district is divided into five tālukas—Raichur, Māndvi, Deodrug, Alpur, and Yerghāda.

3. SHORAPUR DISTRICT.

The Shorapur District is situated between $16^{\circ} 11' 10''$ and $17^{\circ} 14' 10''$ north latitude, and $76^{\circ} 21' 5''$ and $77^{\circ} 29' 10''$ east longitude, covering an area of 2,902 square miles.

It is bounded on the north by the river Bhimā and its tributary the Kāgnā, on the east by the Gulbargā and Nāgar-Karnul Districts, on the south by the river Krishna, and on the west by the District of Kalsadgi.

The country is hilly on the east in the neighbourhood of Yadgiri, and about the south near Shorapur, &c. The valleys of the Krishna, Bhimā, and Kāgnā, however, consist generally of extensive plains.

The principal rivers are the Krishna, the Bhimā, and the Kāgnā, with their numerous tributaries.

There are several tanks in the hilly country about Shorapur and Yadgiri, some of which are of very fair size.

The district is divided into four taluks—Shorapur, Devgnon, Indola, and Shāhpur.

4. GULBARGA' DISTRICT.

The Gulbarg District is situated between $16^{\circ} 45' 10''$ and $17^{\circ} 41' 20''$ north latitude, and between $76^{\circ} 35'$ and $77^{\circ} 55' 20''$ east longitude, covering an area of 3,121 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Bidar District, on the east by the Districts of Haidarābād and Nāgar-Karnul, on the south by the river Bhimā and a portion of the Nāgar-Karnul and Shorapur Districts, and on the west by the Kalsadgi and Sholapur Districts.

The district consists of extensive plains, but there are a few elevations in the vicinity of Gulbargi.

The principal rivers are the Bhimā and its tributaries the Kāgnā and the Maradighatti. The Kāgnā has two large tributaries, the Benāthorā and the Mūlamāri.

There are also a few tanks, as at Bosgā, while the south-western portion possesses all the characteristics of the adjoining tank district of Nāgar-Karnul.

The district is divided into six taluks—Gulbargā, Kudangal, Sedam, Gurmitkal, Māshigone, and Chincholi.

5. NALDRUG DISTRICT.

The Naldrug District is situated between $17^{\circ} 43'$ and $19^{\circ} 10' 50''$ north latitude, and between $75^{\circ} 14' 30''$ and $76^{\circ} 36' 20''$ east longitude, covering an area of 3,623 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Mānjirā river and a portion of the Ahmādāgar District, on the east by the District of Bidar, on the south by the Sholapur District, and on the west by the river Sīna and the taluks of Jāmakhed and Ashti. The district is very scattered, and is a great deal mixed up with British territory, including the parganas of Jāmakhed and Bīrī, and several villages of the Kaigao taluk. The Naldrug taluk of this district is situated within the District of Bīlār, while the Pato lā taluk is between Bīrī and Ashti, having little or no connection with the remainder of the district.

The same range of hills which traverses the Bīrī District between the valleys of the Sīna and the Mānjirā continues through this district, from Tūlāpur to Naldrug, when it runs to the east through Kallāmī, Hōmāshāl and Bīlār, bounding the valley of the Mānjirā.

The principal rivers of the district are the Sīna and the Mānjirā. The Thirā is a smaller river which enters the Mānjirā in the Nalāgū taluk.

The district is divided into eight taluks—Naldrug, Tūlāpur, Nalāgū, Dharāsēo, Pātōdā, Kāllāmī, Wānsi, and Pārendā.

6. BIRH DISTRICT.

The Bīrī District is situated between $18^{\circ} 27' 10''$ and $19^{\circ} 27' 10''$ north latitude, and between $75^{\circ} 28'$ and $76^{\circ} 47'$ east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the river Godāvāri, on the east by the Nānder District, on the south by the river Mānjirā, and on the west by the Nakrēg and Ahmādāgar Districts. The taluk of Ashti, however, which belongs to this district, is completely isolated, lying between $18^{\circ} 24' 30''$ and $19^{\circ} 7' 30''$ north latitude, and between $74^{\circ} 52' 20''$ and $75^{\circ} 28' 45''$ east longitude. It is bounded on the north and north-west by the District of Ahmādāgar, on the south and south-west by the river Sīna, and on the east by the taluk of Jāmakhed and the Naldrug District. The total area, including the taluk of Ashti, is 3,878 square miles.

The district is traversed by a range of hills which run from the highlands of Ahmādāgar to the towns of Bīrī, Dāur, and Mōmāshāl, separating the valley of the Godāvāri from that of the Mānjirā. Above the source of the latter river the main range from the highlands of Ahmādāgar runs south-east, separating the valley of the Mānjirā from that of the Sīna. There are also outliers to the north of Bīrī, between the Sīna and Godāvāri rivers.

The drainage of the Ashti taluk is effected by the Sina river and the tributaries on its left bank. The remaining portion of the district is drained by the Godavari, the Sinsaaz, and the Manjira with their tributaries.

The district is divided into six taluks—Birb, Ambajogi, Patrud, Kaj, Gevarai, and Ashti.

7. NALGUNDA' DISTRICT.

The Nalgundā District is situated between $16^{\circ} 20' 50''$ and $17^{\circ} 47' 40''$ north latitude, and $78^{\circ} 38' 50''$ and $79^{\circ} 58' 10''$ east longitude, covering an area of 4,181 square miles. It is bounded on the north and east by the Khamman District, on the south by the Krishna river and a portion of the Nāgar-Karnul District, and on the west by the Nāgar-Karnul and Haidarābād Districts. The country, like Nāgar-Karnul, is very hilly in groups, especially near Ganipurā, Devarkundi, and Bonghir, also along the valleys of the Krishna and its tributaries the Dindni and the Pedavag. There are numerous tanks, some of the larger of which are at Devalpalli, Cherupalli, Gokavaram, &c. The principal rivers are the Krishna, and its tributaries the Musi, the Vaimalair, the Dindni, the Pedavag, the Kaddi, and a portion of the Palair river.

The district is divided into five taluks—Nalgundā, Devalpalli, Vernalkundi, Suripet, and Devarkundi.

8. NĀGAR-KARNUL DISTRICT.

The Nāgar-Karnul District is situated between $15^{\circ} 56' 30''$ and $17^{\circ} 27' 50''$ north latitude, and $77^{\circ} 16' 40''$ and $79^{\circ} 16' 40''$ east longitude, covering an area of 5,276 square miles; but, as was mentioned in the East Raichur District, the jagir of Wanipūti is excluded from this calculation. The district is bounded on the north by the Haidarābād District and a portion of the Nalgundā District, on the east by the Nalgundā District, on the south by the river Krishna, and on the west by the Shewipur and Guburgā Districts. The country is hilly to the north of Maktal, between Koilkunda and Yindgi, in the Sharapur District, also on the south along the valley of the Krishna. Near the Haidarābād District there are groups of hills at Ibrāhīmpatam, Malkāpur, and Kasampet. The whole district is more or less undulating and hilly, and is covered with a network of tanks, the largest of which are at Ibrāhīmpatam, Cherlapalli, Pallam, &c.

The principal river is the Krishna, forming its southern boundary. The other rivers are the Dindni, with its tributary the Dhaivag, and the Pedavag, besides several other streams which enter the Krishna.

The district is divided into seven taluks—Nāgar-Karnul, Koilkunda, Narayanpet, Maktal, Kalyākurti, Jelcheria, and Devakadri.

31. Such was the region threatened by famine in 1876, and such are the facts regarding rainfall to which particular attention needs to be directed. Before proceeding to describe the course of events in 1876 and 1877, as has been already remarked, it is necessary that reference should be made to the condition of His Highness's dominions at this period. Otherwise a clear grasp cannot be taken either of the task before the administration, or an adequate idea be formed of the manner in which it was met and overcome.

32. His Highness's dominions have, in spite of occasional drawbacks, prospered exceedingly during the past twenty-four years. The number of cultivators has steadily increased, but unfortunately there are no records from which the exact proportion of increase can be determined. As, however, it was desirable that facts should be tested by comparison, inquiry was made and documents were found which showed the number of cultivators in the year 1284 Fasli (1854-55 A.D.) in some of the Mahārāvī districts. In five talukas of the Aurangābād district it appears that the number of cultivators in that year was 11,040. In 1286 Fasli (1876-77 A.D.) they rose to 17,188, thus showing an increase of 6,148, or 56 per cent.

33. In eight talukas of the Naldrāg district (which was restored by the British Government in 1274 Fasli, 1804 A.D.) it appears that in that year the number of cultivators was 19,600. In 1286 Fasli (1877 A.D.) they rose to 27,451, thus showing an increase of 7,851, or 40 per cent. In four talukas of the Lingsugār district (also restored in 1864 A.D.) the number of cultivators in that year was 28,269. In 1286 Fasli (1876-77 A.D.) the number rose to 33,900, showing an increase of 5,631, or 20 per cent. In five talukas of East Raichur, which also comes in the category of the restored districts, the number of cultivators in 1864 was 26,499. In the year 1286 Fasli (1877 A.D.) the number rose to 32,710, showing an increase of 6,211, or 19 per cent.

34. What is true of the number of cultivators, *viz.*, that there has been a large increase, is true also of the cultivated area. A detailed account of the increase of the cultivated area is set forth in the Revenue Minister's Administration Report for 1284 Fasli, which has been compiled from the reports submitted by the Talukdars. At the commencement no efforts were spared to get at the correct area under cultivation during previous years, in order to compare the results with those returned as under cultivation during 1284 Fasli, and thus determine the increase on this head. But all means adopted to secure this end proved of no avail, excepting in the

case of a few talukas in which the increase in the cultivation will appear from the accompanying table:-

Taluk.	Cultivated Area, in Acres.		Income.	Per cent. of Increase.
	1854 Patti.	1884 Patti.		
1	2	3	4	5
Gavemi and Adil.	231,453	398,910	367,475	158.7
Firoz (Mukle of Indur)	72,663	152,603	80,540	111.7
Two talukas of Nalgonda	58,894	216,334	161,330	297.6
Mesik.	43,187	137,516	94,829	218.4
East Raichur and West Raichur excluding Kappal.	1,267,189	1,673,553	406,373	32.7
Naldrug, exclusive of Talukhā Asra.	1,078,031	1,444,025	316,592	34.0
Pulivit, Vizirpur, and Gondiapur.	245,331	621,369	377,978	150.3
Juluk.	92,105	212,853	120,778	130.9
Taluk Sharif (east)	149,048	285,130	139,082	93.3

35. For Naldrug and East and West Raichur the year in column 2 ought to be read as Fasli 1270 (1861 A.D.), because that was the year in which the British Government restored these districts to His Highness the Nizam. From this it would appear that the increase in these districts has been very great (one-third of its former area) after their restoration to His Highness's Government. I consider the increase in the restored districts to be greater than what has been shown in the foregoing table, for when in 1855 Fasli I went to Raichur, to inquire into the condition of the country, I was told by Mr. Beranji Maneckji, the Talukdar, that there existed a good deal of concealed cultivation, which, of course, was not entered in the Patvāris' papers, and which paid no assessment.

36. Two other points only remain for notice here, but they are of the highest importance. They are (1) improvement in the condition of cultivators, and (2) increase of revenue. As regards the first point, history is clear in indicating that during the first half of the present century the condition of the people generally, and of the cultivators particularly, was very deplorable. A few instances in proof of this statement, and serving to show the progress, may be given. An entire revolution in system has taken place, and the difference between what was the condition of the people, and what their condition now is, is most marked.

37. The period to which attention may be drawn are the years of this century prior to the assumption of the office of Minister by His Excellency Sir Salar Jang, G.C.S.I. Of that time it is said that the mode of collection of revenue was barbarous in the extreme. An individual wealthy, or at least presumed to be

wealthy, was made Talukdar on offering to pay a certain sum at particular periods into the treasury. This was supposed to represent his collections from the district assigned to him, and a deduction of two annas per rupee was allowed for expenses. The fact was, however, that the amount collected and the sum paid into the treasury bore very little relation to each other. The Talukdar, as a rule, remained in Haidarābād,—one authority says, “sunk in sloth, from which he was roused solely by sensuality and debauchery of the grossest kind,” and depicted to Tehsildārs (who were then termed Nāib) the collection of the revenues he had farmed. Each Talukdar, on assuming charge, made a clear sweep of all subordinates, and his Tehsildār proceeded to the district with new men, himself having “the power of a satrap with the pay of an ensign.” In the collection of his dues the Tehsildār generally made friends with the Zamindārs, and together they literally fleeced the poor raiyat. It seldom happened that a season's collections were got in without riots or disturbances of a serious nature. Zamindārs sometimes found the Tehsildār's exactions too severe to be borne, and hastened to Haidarābād to see the Talukdar.

“If,” says Dr. Bradley, evidently describing circumstances with which he was personally acquainted, “the Zamindar gets no redress at the hands of the Talukdar, he goes at once to the Minister with his wrongs, and there obtains redress if he is in a position to give a good bribe. If he comes empty-handed his grievances are declared to be without foundation, and he is recommended to return as speedily as he can to make his peace with the Tehsildār, lest a worse fate befall him.” It more than once happened during the earlier part of the century that Zamindārs were able to set the central authority at defiance, and refuse to pay the sums due to the Sarkār. The system of farming revenues was carried on from one class of functionaries to another, until the whole hierarchy of officials was corrupt, and the cultivating classes were made to pay for all. Immense sums of money were obtained from the raiyats, only a small proportion of which reached the treasury. As might be expected, such a system bred many abuses, the result of which was that the cultivator became a bond-slave to petty officials and money-lenders, to an extent and manner unknown in these days. Several instances of this kind are cited by Dr. Bradley, but need not be set out at length here. Testimony is borne to the correctness of the statements made by this European observer, by native officials. Maulvi Nasir Ahmad, Sadar Talukdar, after elaborate inquiries recently conducted by him (says of the Northern Division (Dr. Bradley had been writing of the Eastern Division),—“The great difficulty with the Haidarābād Government in those days was to obtain funds, so that the man who offered the highest sum, together with a manzūr, was appointed Thekādar and designated Talukdar, having one or more talukas under his charge. . . . Neither he nor his subordinate, the Guttedar, had any charge.”

direct dealing with the cultivators, who, in matters of land revenue, were subject to the Sarbastedár. Government imposed on the Tálakdars or Guttedárs no rules or regulations whatever for the protection of the raiyat, nor did they, in their turn, impose any check upon their subordinates; the result was, the peasantry were squeezed to the utmost extent consistent with their being able to cultivate, and yield revenue either in the shape of money or produce. The only principle which guided their conduct was to squeeze as much as possible out of the cultivators. The written *dands* still extant in many villages are amply sufficient to show that if servants were to be paid their wages, if a horse was to be purchased, if a wedding was to be celebrated, if a holiday was to be observed, if a house was to be built, the cultivator had to find the wherewithal whereby all these expenses were to be paid. If a man wore clean and respectable clothes, or his women-folk a few paltry ornaments, these were made pretexts for extortion, a charge of necromancy or theft, or any other criminal charge, was trumped up, and the individual was soon fleeced of all his possessions, poor though they might be." The unscientific and hap-hazard method of fixing the boundaries of long-resident raiyats will serve to show the manner in which administration was carried on. A man stood on a *machan*, or temporary platform where boys sit to scare away birds, and slung a stone from a string to each of the four points of the compass. The places where the stones fell were considered to indicate the sides of a square forming the boundaries of the holding. All the evils which, in every part of the world, have marked the payment of taxes in kind to a farmer-general, were in flourishing existence. On the one hand, the raiyat was closely watched to prevent fraud of the renter; on the other, the cultivator made use of every opportunity to cheat his creditor, and secure as large a share of his own work as was possible. At every stage of cultivation there was oppression, but the climax was reached when the time for the weighing and sharing of the grain had come. Only one-third of the produce reached the cultivator, and then not free of exactations, for the third remaining had often to be sold at just such sums as the village *Baníás*, at the instance of the Government official or *sangár*, chose to pay. Bad as was the state of things which marked collections in kind, it is said that when the levy was in money his position was far worse. The one object in the mind of the renter was to get returns large enough to cover his estimate. The cultivator was hampered on every hand. "The Sarbastedár had to give permission before the fields could be fenced; again, his leave was required before the crop could be reaped; and afterwards before the threshing and winnowing could be carried through. When the seasons or crop promised to leave a profit to the cultivator, one or all of these occasions were seized upon for levying extra revenue, and also by the underlings to secure numberless small exactations." And so on, until the situation

of the poor cultivator was truly wretched. In good seasons he was not allowed to reap any profit; in bad seasons all he had was taken away from him, and he was left absolutely destitute. Much evidence is available confirmatory of the state of things already described, but it is unnecessary to multiply instances which simply serve to corroborate each other. One instance, however, showing the cruelty resorted to, may be mentioned. Mr. Bahadúr líl Khán, a native of Hailarhád, and First Tálukdár of the Purbhaini district, writes:—"If money could not be obtained from the cultivator by disposing of the produce, or the produce did not furnish sufficient security to meet the demands,—always excessive,—his cattle and household furniture were attached. Then his physical frame was taken in hand: stones were placed on his head and back, and pincers (made of elastic wood) were applied to his nose and ears, his legs and hands were tied like those of the horse and other beasts, and chameleons were forced into his *dhoti*. If it was known that the raiyat possessed money enough to pay the revenue charge, but was withholding it from stubbornness, his fingers were wrapped in well-oiled cloth, to which a match was applied, and the poor wretch was compelled to yield to the torment." The consequence of all this was that the cultivators emigrated in large numbers, and many districts became almost depopulated. No class of holders of the soil escaped severe oppression. No department existed to defend the rights of the raiyats, and they were powerless to help themselves. Such was the condition of affairs until the Fasli year 1263 (1853 A.D.), when ends the first of the three periods I have chosen for illustration.

38. On the occupation of the charge of His Highness's dominions by H. E. Sir Súlár Jang, G.C.S.I., His Excellency at once commenced land revenue reform. First, he abolished the *Guttédári* system, the evils of which have been just described. Instead of unpaid revenue farmers, whose interest it was to oppress the people, salaried officers were appointed whose sole business it was to hear the complaints of raiyats and administer justice. These received authority over the collectors of revenue, and held them in check. Illegal extortions were, to a large extent, done away with, and the raiyats enabled to feel that, beyond legal exactions, they had nothing to fear. The effect of this wise measure was at once apparent. Cultivation, which formerly had been distasteful, now became an object of eager speculation. As they began to find they could really reap what they had sown, hope revived, and with hope the *kuláki*'s habits of industry became once more apparent. Both the area of cultivation and the *jamá* began to increase. From 1263 (1853) to 1274 (1864) were these salutary reforms persisted in, with most marked results.

39. From 1865 to the present time the work of reform has not slackened;

nor been permitted to fall back. After the manner of British districts, the country was separated into five divisions and sixteen districts. The system adopted has been of great service in removing inequalities, and in facilitating the work of administration. There are many evils connected with the *ruiyatvári* system, obvious to all. Sensible of these, His Excellency the Minister contemplated the introduction of the *zamindári* system, but the difficulties in the way were found to be insuperable. The *zamindári* system was given up, reluctantly—at least for a time. The strongest argument in Sir Sáh Jang's mind was that land, parcelled out into small holdings, owned by a class of indigent cultivators, can never acquire its legitimate proprietary value. Such men, under the conditions in respect to markets for produce, and from other reasons, which exist in India, can scarcely be expected to accumulate wealth, and be able to bear the brunt of hard times. The greatest possible care and caution were exercised in making the reforms alluded to, with the result that the *rayat* benefited to a far greater extent than could have been anticipated. "Line upon line, and precept upon precept," could be given which would show how this has been brought about, but a Report like the present is not the place in which to enter into such details. It must suffice to say that the condition of the cultivators has vastly improved, their peace of mind has been restored, their confidence has returned, and they carry on their cultivation without any fear; they have spent a large portion of their savings in bettering the quality of their land, have improved their household furniture and social standing, have increased the number of their cattle, and have acquired the necessary—in some cases more than the necessary—gear. So much by way of contrast. It cannot, however, be said for a moment that the condition of the cultivators has so much risen that it can be held out as a final and satisfactory example. Complaints arise constantly, and the improvement in the condition of the peasantry is not satisfactory. Far from it. There are still required many necessary changes, some of which are gradually being made; and there still exist grievances, some of which are perhaps inseparable from the *ruiyatvári* system. These the Government is redressing as far as possible. It may, however, be fairly stated that the present condition of the cultivators bears exactly the same relation to that in which they were twenty-five years ago, and previously, which freedom bears to slavery. In that earlier period, as has been shown, they were crushed with exactions at every turn; they could not count upon retaining more than the barest subsistence, so that life was scarcely worth living. Now they know that they can reap the crops they have so diligently cared for; their homesteads are secure, though humble; their families are happy and contented; their standard of living has been raised, and they can look forward to the future with hope for themselves and their children.

40. One of the statements prepared in connection with the Revenue Administration Report for 1284 (1824 A.D.) is given below. It shows the average area of land held by each cultivator, and the average *jázd* paid by each. By referring to this table it will be seen that in Telangána the average Government *jázd* per cultivator amounts to 41 British rupees, in *Mahárástvári* to 33 British rupees.

District.	Number of Cultivators.	Land held by each Cultivator, in Acres.			Average Assessment per Cultivator, in British Rupees.		
					Dry.	Wet.	Total.
		2	3	4	5	6	7
1							
Medak	14,482	6.10	3.32	9.48	23 2 2	26 6 5	29 9 5
Indur	27,744	5.91	1.31	7.23	15 1 8	29 10 1	44 11 7
Talgudar	29,549	8.15	2.8	10.95	22 15 0	25 8 6	33 5 6
Sirpur-Tender	12,484	14.58	—19	14.57	9 14 5	1 2 1	11 0 6
Khammam	43,307	5.64	1.08	10.22	11 15 4	32 14 2	54 13 6
Nalgundári	22,053	19.65	1.88	21.53	22 16 10	18 5 3	40 12 1
Nizam-Karur	17,022	15.93	2.28	18.71	14 0 10	46 1 0	60 1 10
Total of Telangána	1,75,380	10.4	2.91	12.44	14 15 2	24 1 0	41 0 2
Aurangábád	29,055	46.02	3.45	47.47	42 4 1	61 10 0	48 14 1
Bidar	29,982	49.26	—72	50	32 6 8	2 5 9	34 12 5
Farháimí	20,072	32.00	1.08	33.47	20 1 8	3 7 7	33 8 10
Bidar	21,567	37.43	—21	37.74	31 4 0	3 5 9	34 7 9
Saudur	22,816	25.37	—03	25.67	34 4 6	0 12 1	35 0 7
Nalreg	10,137	48.25	1.14	49.73	29 15 8	4 13 3	34 12 11
Malcher	33,562	33.2	—43	35.73	21 5 9	2 3 10	33 9 7
Lingapur	25,209	26.55	—93	26.8	21 7 7	1 10 10	33 2 5
Nercher	30,843	18.6	—02	18.26	20 3 5	2 2 1	22 5 6
Golbárga	15,799	25.71	—24	24.48	35 14 5	12 9 7	44 8 0
Total of Mahárástvári	2,67,442	30.00	—44	39.94	29 6 6	3 4 6	32 14 2
Grand Total	4,82,752	12.42	1.2	13.62	23 10 8	12 6 1	36 0 9

41. The average of the gross income of each cultivator has also been ascertained. In Telangána (seven districts) the average assessment paid is British Rs. 41, the value of the produce being British Rs. 230, showing the proportion of revenue to

the value of the produce as 5·6—certainly a very moderate assessment. For Mahāratvāri (ten districts) the assessment is British Rs. 33, value of produce British Rs. 309, and proportion of revenue 9·4. The proportions range from 16·42 in Bīr to 4·51 in Gulgāṛā. In the other districts they are as follows:—Aurangābād 10·8, Parbhāī 10·9, Bīdar 5·8, Nāndar 7·43, Nāldrūg 12·33, Raichur 6·75, Lingāgūr 8·33, and Shorāpūr 9. The combined totals for the whole country are:—Average assessment Rs. 36, average value of produce Rs. 278; proportion of revenue to value of produce 7·71. These are facts, it is submitted, with which His Highness's Government may feel highly gratified.

42. The progress indicated in the foregoing paragraphs characterises also the Government revenue in its different branches.

43. The total revenues derived by Government from the country at large in 1263 Fasli (1853) were Chilni* Rs. 74,81,793, or Hall Siaca Rs. 68,01,630. Of this gross sum, the revenues farmed out amounted to Chilni Rs. 23,60,161, and the revenues directly administered by Government itself amounted to Chilni Rs. 51,21,632. The various sources from which these revenues were derived are as follows:—

	Rs.
Land Revenue.....	64,85,098
A'lkārī	1,72,725
Customs Duties	4,65,983
Miscellaneous Revenues	3,57,986

44. In 1284 Fasli (1874 A.D.) the gross revenue amounted to Rs. 2,56,27,963. With the exception of a trifling sum of about Rs. 698, derived from a few hundred acres of land which were farmed out, the whole revenues were administered direct by Government.† The different heads under which the revenues were collected are as follows:—

	Rs.
Land Revenue	1,84,28,129
A'lkārī	28,57,570
Customs	24,89,827
Miscellaneous Revenues	18,52,439

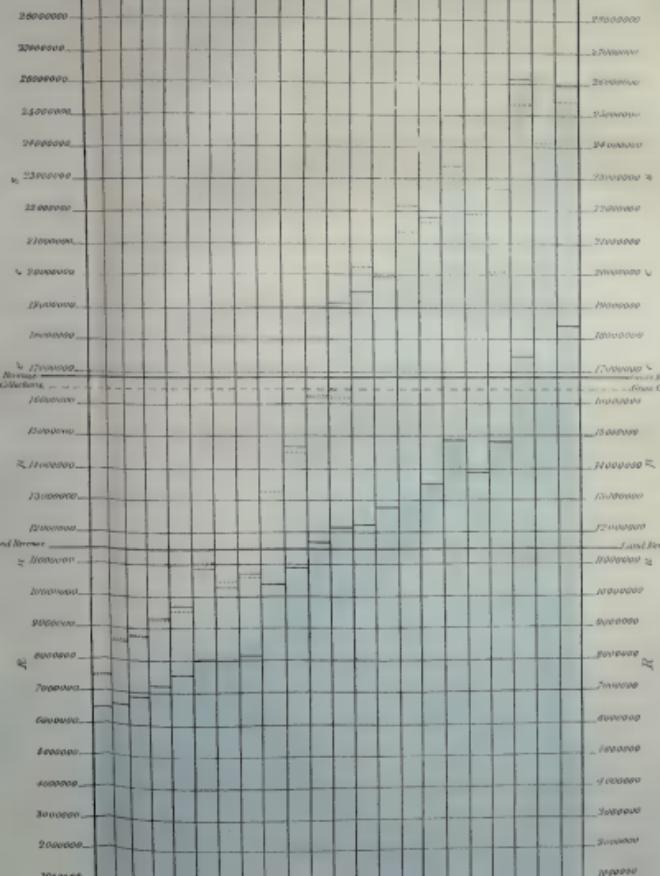
45. The following tabular statement shows the revenues realised every year

* Before and during the Fasli year 1233, Chilni rupees were the current coin, the difference between the value of these and Hall Siaca rupees being ten per cent. One hundred and six Chilni rupees were equivalent to one hundred Hall Siaca rupees.

† It may be mentioned here that the surplus derived from the Bāsīrā, from jāgīr villages temporarily retained by the order of Government, and the revenues derived from the Sīsfā-Khātūn khātūn, have been excluded from the sum mentioned above.

DIAGRAM illustrative of the Fluctuation in the GROSS and
LAND REVENUES in the Divani Districts of H H the NIZAM'S
DOMINIONS, from 1263 to 1284 Fasli, being a period of 22 Years.

Fasli Years 1263 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 1284 Fasli Years



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from 1263 to 1284 Fasli. The figures given below are also embodied in a diagram facing this page :—

Fasli Year	Land Revenue	A.M.D.L.	Customs	Miscellaneous	Total	Details of Column 6.			Annual Receipts.
						Interest on Government Debts	Interest on Debt of A.M.D.L.	Interest on Debt of A.M.D.L.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1263.....	64,85,038	1,72,725	4,45,983	3,57,080	74,87,730	14,21,632	23,63,183	76,48,944	
1264.....	66,54,051	4,56,129	5,79,031	9,07,440	55,97,083	13,34,046	24,85,055	61,11,485	
1265.....	68,30,545	4,82,056	6,55,180	7,30,265	68,98,692	15,20,094	14,67,675	87,35,542	
1266.....	72,34,822	3,50,080	7,79,194	9,43,014	103,38,112	9,25,363	11,12,748	92,75,584	
1267.....	75,24,584	4,26,021	7,09,030	9,41,270	96,61,257	10,42,070	1,18,456	95,18,307	
1268.....	79,92,881	5,18,945	5,99,090	17,98,886	1,09,03,520	12,78,441	1,09,03,200		
1269.....	79,47,779	4,28,803	7,87,044	11,58,616	1,03,10,987	11,62,024,46	87,844	1,04,03,343	
1270.....	81,89,103	5,29,079	7,75,259	12,68,025	1,07,12,069	1,06,45,309	66,716	1,06,32,423	
1271.....	1,04,27,297	8,49,045	15,03,573	11,65,208	1,33,03,087	10,44,021	25,335	1,25,49,330	
1272.....	1,04,48,150	7,82,288	15,77,275	12,52,631	1,46,00,023	12,64,927	1,45,02,046		
1273.....	1,17,01,708	5,23,413	14,29,798	15,51,848	1,56,15,897	15,50,708	25,154	1,57,05,845	
1274.....	1,21,24,247	12,92,362	48,45,690	12,74,600	1,91,11,897	1,91,10,702	25,154	1,26,98,953	
1275.....	12,72,225	10,45,821	34,78,379	20,98,151	1,94,25,108	1,93,93,057	30,501	2,00,06,192	
1276.....	12,74,110	19,45,206	36,86,736	22,02,069	1,99,88,952	1,99,87,237	767	1,99,88,952	
1277.....	1,40,01,015	25,58,809	12,91,129	27,86,397	2,22,52,620	2,22,33,133	767	21,37,108	
1278.....	1,38,94,150	21,49,759	35,07,016	19,53,383	2,17,03,870	2,17,06,189	767	2,15,77,375	
1279.....	1,48,09,089	22,80,032	31,83,971	20,24,188	2,33,20,515	2,33,18,507	767	2,33,20,515	
1280.....	1,30,15,664	23,44,860	26,13,189	20,32,216	2,18,47,740	19,46,586	767	2,18,47,740	
1281.....	1,48,30,672	20,01,583	24,69,169	25,68,257	2,24,03,710	24,67,57,940	767	23,18,541	
1282.....	1,74,70,837	2,74,414	38,62,263	28,70,871	2,58,67,760	2,58,66,818	767	2,58,67,760	
1283.....	1,83,93,582	27,00,070	28,84,727	29,18,815	2,48,68,102	2,48,67,734	767	2,48,68,102	
1284.....	1,84,38,129	28,57,703	24,89,837	18,72,139	1,56,27,933	2,56,27,209	697	1,56,27,209	

The figures given above have been taken from the returns furnished by the Accountant General, up to the end of 1284 Fasli. These figures are embodied in a diagram facing this page, and will at a glance show the increase that has been effected. To get an idea of the revenues up to 1288 Fasli, I cannot do better than quote here from a Minute written by His Excellency Sir Salim Jang in the Financial Statement for 1288 Fasli ; it must be remembered that this is after the famine of 1286-87 :—

Before the year 1263 Fasli the finances of the State were in the utmost confusion. No accounts were kept regularly : the revenue of the State was

very small, and far below the expenditure. The debts of the State were rapidly increasing, and the financial difficulties were only met by raising loans that threatened to get beyond the power of Government to meet. Along with the reforms which have been gradually introduced in the administration since 1263 Fasli, the revenues of the State have also been steadily improving. The following table shows the financial improvement in income at the end of every decennial period since the year 1263 Fasli, in comparison with the estimated revenues for the year 1288 Fasli:—

Revenue.	Revenue.	Increase.									
		In 1263 Fasli as compared with 1263 Fasli.	In 1264 Fasli as compared with 1263 Fasli.	In 1265 Fasli as compared with 1264 Fasli.	In 1266 Fasli as compared with 1265 Fasli.	In 1267 Fasli as compared with 1266 Fasli.	In 1268 Fasli as compared with 1267 Fasli.	In 1269 Fasli as compared with 1268 Fasli.	In 1270 Fasli as compared with 1269 Fasli.	In 1271 Fasli as compared with 1270 Fasli.	In 1272 Fasli as compared with 1271 Fasli.
Revenue.	Revenue.	Rs.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Land Revenue.	Land Revenue.	Rs.									
58,05,564	58,05,564	Rs. 4,15,609	Rs. 4,15,251								
Akali	Akali	Rs. 1,72,252									
1,57,023	1,57,023	Rs. 6,05,893									
Outlays	Outlays	Rs. 4,23,621									
3,25,442	3,25,442	Rs. 3,25,442									
Total	Total	Rs. 69,01,650									

In the above, the black figures represent the amounts while the ordinary figures, in parentheses, represent the amounts of outlay in the State's account.

"In para. 16 and 17* of the Financial Statement, which embrace a complete account of the income of the State in 1284 as compared with that of 1263, it has been shown that if the increase of revenue due to the resumption of jagirs, inams, &c., and the restoration of a portion of the Assigned Districts be allowed for, a balance of Rs. 1,16,17,852 will still be left to represent the net increase of revenue due to expansion of cultivation and other *land fide* improvements. In other words, a *land fide* increase of 172.5 per cent. is shown over the revenues of 1263."

46. From the facts and figures given here it will be evident that the condition of the country has greatly improved during the past twenty years. Anarchy and misrule were succeeded by order and good government, with results which have been stated. Here I cannot do better than quote from the Administra-

"16. The increase that has taken place by degrees in the extent of khanda land, in the produce of agriculture, in the returns of trade, and in the revenue from land and other sources since His Excellency Sir Sake Jang came into office will be apparent from the figures in the following statement, and from an examination of the present economical and social condition of the people.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE DIVASI REVENUES IN 1263 AND 1284.

	1263 Fasli.	1284 Fasli.
The revenue of District Thalukas Sidi Sidi, or revenue from municipalities or towns	Rs. 6,12,141 21,00,000 33,45,881	Rs. 6,12,141 21,00,000 33,45,881
Debtors	Rs. 4,23,621 74,12,252	Rs. 4,23,621 74,12,252
Villages alienated to Jagirdars	Rs. 6,05,893 2,11,682	Rs. 6,05,893 2,11,682
Others retained		
Decrease in revenue since 1263	Rs. 6,05,893 2,11,682	Rs. 6,05,893 2,11,682
1284 Fasli.		
The revenue of District Thalukas, including Land Revenue, Perms., Taxes, and Duties	Rs. 6,12,140 21,00,000 33,45,881	Rs. 6,12,140 21,00,000 33,45,881
Sidi Sidi, or revenue from municipalities or towns, &c., Perms., the Muz. Tax, &c., &c.	Rs. 6,05,893 2,11,682	Rs. 6,05,893 2,11,682
Decrease in revenue since 1263	Rs. 6,05,893 2,11,682	Rs. 6,05,893 2,11,682

Statement of Increase.

	Rs. 6,12,141
(1) Resumption of Jagirs	Rs. 6,12,141
(2) Resumption of Thalukas	21,00,000
(3) Restored portion of Assigned Districts	33,45,881
(4) Resumption of Khanda and Sir Lands	74,12,252
(5) Increase of revenues and other incomes	1,16,17,852
Total, Rs. 1,16,17,852	Rs. 1,16,17,852

"17. Each of those five sources of increase of revenue is self-evident, and a clear proof of the progressive character of the administration—far less than all the rest put together. From the above statement it will also appear that the increase in the extent and the revenue of the khanda, or revenue-bearing territory, during this period of twenty-one years has been two-fold and in four ways. In the first place, the extent of territory has been greatly lessened by the resumption of jagirs, and by the restoration of a portion of the Assigned Districts; and in the second place, the revenue has doubled itself owing to a *land fide* growth of resources and increase of receipts, quite irrespective of the accretion due to increase of territory from the two sources mentioned above. If this last item be taken into account,—and there is no reason why it should not,—the revenue will be found to have increased three-fold."

a. "R.E.—Revenue from Agriculture (Balotra mohali), the Revenues from the Highway, Revenues, and the revenues of District Thalukas are not included in this sum."

tion Report for 1869-70 by C. B. Saunders, Esq., C.B., late Resident of Hyderabad. Speaking of the improved condition of the country, Mr. Saunders says :-

"Indeed, it is hardly too much to say that the Hyderabad with which I first became acquainted in 1860 was to the Hyderabad which was described in, for example, the despatches of my predecessor of 1820, Sir Charles (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe, as the England of the present day is to the England of the Stuarts; a result essentially due, as Government is aware, to the beneficent administration and sound financial policy of the present Minister, Sir Salar Jung, and to the support afforded to him by my predecessors in office."

"Not only was the public treasury full, but the annual income of the State exceeded the annual expenditure by about eight lakhs of rupees (£80,000); while the credit of the Government stood proportionately high. Owing chiefly to the abolition of the baneful system of famine times, by which the collection of the revenue was farmed out to contractors, disturbances in the interior of the country had become rare."

Again, in Chapter IV. of his Administration Report, speaking on revenue matters, Mr. Saunders states :-

"In no respect does the recent administration of His Highness's country contrast more favourably with the state of things prevailing twenty years ago than in regard to revenue matters.

"The old method of collecting the public dues has already been incidentally alluded to. Its essential feature was that the revenue, instead of being collected by the Government itself, through officers regularly appointed for the purpose, was raised by assigning or farming out whole districts to contractors; on the understanding that these, some of whom were military chiefs, others bankers, and others private individuals, should realize the State demand, with, of course, as much in addition as they might be able to compute on their own account. The evils inherent in such a system require no explanation."

Speaking of the Police arrangements, Mr. Saunders says :-

"The Police had been put on a satisfactory footing; and life and property were [are now] only slightly more insecure in His Highness's territory than in many parts of the country subject to our own administration."

47. By far the greater portion of the cultivable area of all the districts is devoted to rainy food-crops. In Telengana, where the total area cultivated is 2,182,874 acres, the percentage under food-crops is 82.2, leaving for other crops 17.8 only. In Muharrāvī, where the total is 82,81,303 acres, the proportions are 80.6 and 19.4 respectively. The averages on the whole (10,464,177 acres) are 80.9 and 19.1. In Nander, a cotton-growing district, the percentage of acres under non-food-crops is 35.5. Medak goes to the other extreme with 7.1.

48. Investigations have been made up to the average amount of yield per acre, but the results have not been very satisfactory. Such as they are, however, tested by actual weighing in the field, they show (in twenty-eight fields taken as a

fair average) the highest amount of produce per bighā is twelve maunds four seers, of which the principal crop (jowāri) weighed ten maunds eight seers, and the subordinate crops one maund thirty-six seers, which give per acre sixteen maunds eleven seers (= $1,334$ lbs. avoirdupois). The lowest amount of produce per bighā is four maunds twenty seers, of which jowāri was three maunds, while the subordinate crops one maund twenty seers, or six maunds two seers (= 494 lbs.) per acre. But as, to my understanding, such experiments are not satisfactory, I have made many experiments by actual weighing in the fields, but always discovered vast discrepancies in the results. I have seen fields of the best description which, owing to temporary causes, produced a splendid crop one year, and a miserable one the next. Not to speak of a whole province, the determination of the amount of the produce per acre of a talukā, therefore, appears to me most difficult.

49. The fertility of the country is such that in favourable seasons a surplus so much as sixteen lakhs of tons is left for storage or for exportation. A most elaborate statement has been prepared showing the cultivated area, produce, consumption, and surplus that remained for export in Fasli 1254 (1874 A.D.). It is as follows:-

District.	Cultivated area and Food-crops (Acres)	Estimated amount of Food produce (Tons)	Population of District	Population		Amount of Food consumed at the rate of 100 lbs. per head per day (100 days = 30 days) 1,000 seers (100 seers per head (100 days))	Balance of Food exported (Tons)
				Per 1000 head of Cultivated area	Per 1000 head of Population		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TELINGANA:							
Medak	127,088	155,737	136,079	726	26,527	117,160	
India	184,416	163,429	312,254	777	40,453	102,779	
Yalghar	271,714	252,584	436,040	680	111,163	158,138	
Hingoli	199,190	181,510	147,923	621	34,450	56,929	
Khammam	370,298	230,742	270,239	402	66,956	163,927	
Nalgonda	373,774	148,163	236,912	398	56,354	124,524	
Nizam-Karad	298,634	116,654	151,184	319	38,501	107,745	
Total Telengana	1,283,334	1,157,905	1,092,833	482	411,435	740,254	
MAHA RATVARA:							
Anantapur	1,206,736	315,568	301,702	142	7,828	298,998	
Bidar	1,242,251	380,016	259,000	114	11,196	270,233	
Puttialam	2,011,400	261,200	270,620	126	69,513	1,00,540	
Bidar	244,800	92,820	212,000	355	52,508	39,542	
Nander	244,255	130,730	347,012	264	44,355	44,355	
Naldurg	289,036	18,425	261,700	322	34,173	1,24,822	
Gadchiroli	22,693	10,000	198,031	328	49,654	31,582	
Sholapur	127,693	125,643	374,343	360	45,184	58,184	
Shirdi	209,288	108,252	251,808	358	32,023	31,987	
Ridder	170,664	107,361	261,911	161	20,320	43,191	
Total Maharashtra	6,667,258	1,599,425	9,711,600	859	658,424	931,392	
Grand Total	8,461,333	2,357,335	10,704,433	582	1,003,679	1,573,236	

50. There are, however, two points to be taken into consideration in connection with this account. The estimated outturn is for a good year, and no deductions have been made for seed and wastage, which will be done now. Then, again, the number of population given is taken from the Patvāris' records, which is much below the actual number, as has been stated elsewhere. Taking an average of the past eight years, we may estimate the annual outturn of food-grains at 1,948,000 tons, in place of 2,757,000 tons, as has been estimated for the year 1884. In place of a population of 4,373,600, we have now estimated it at 5,685,700, increasing it by 30 per cent. The consumption is set down at 450 lbs. or 6 maunds per head per annum. In estimating this, some allowance has been made for infants, &c. The consumption may therefore be set down at 1,218,000 tons, the wastage at 57,000 tons, aggregating in all 1,372,000 tons. The balance available for export or store is about 576,000 tons.

51. This recital of facts may be concluded with this statement, that the surplus remaining for export and store never falls below the above estimate in an average year. Throughout the period of distress now to be described no great complaint of scarcity of grain was made; what was wanted was means to purchase it by the lower classes of the people. It is considered that the produce in a favourable year is sufficient to cover the consumption of food by His Highness's subjects for two years. During the period of distress more than one hundred thousand tons of grain, mainly jowāri, was exported to British territory.

52. With such facts available, it may be said without any exaggeration that never since the Godāvari began to flow have the dominions of His Highness been so well able to meet disaster arising from crop failure as when the recent disaster began, or at the present time.

Chapter II.

Commencement of the Distress—October to December, 1876.

Commencement of distress in October, 1876, in the four Governments of Southern India—Determination of His Highness the Nizam's Government to meet the difficulty by a careful system of relief works, and by turning to the natural laws of supply and demand for the needed quantity of food-grain.—Extraordinary influx at the beginning of November of famine-stricken people from the Hyderabad Presidency.—Mass formidable influx from Madras later on.—Other bond states the protest and employment of those immigrants, the want of winter boats for calculation, and the right of free passage for their cattle.—Plan of apportioning to meet the distress in the eight districts of His Highness the Nizam's Dominion to which it was found to be confined.—Important instructions issued by His Excellency Sir Salar Jang.—Determination to establish Relief Works under the Public Works Department, the decisions as to how and where they should be apportioned with the Revenue Officers.—Issue of Circulars enjoining full participation of districts, and details as to the suitability of the different forms of public relief works.—Appointment of a Famine Committee of seventeen members with full authority to act.—Principles by which they were guided.—Appointment of three Revenue Officers and three Officers in the Public Works Department as Special Commissioners, to keep the Central Committee properly posted from the different districts to which they were held off.—Beneficial action of Committees immediately evident.—Organisation among District Officials, and receipt of weekly reports.—Incomes of famine wages to the equivalent of three-quarters of a acre of grain.—Plan of famine operations complete in December, 1876.

1. At one and the same time four Governments in Southern India were brought face to face with an evil of no ordinary nature, viz., the certain advent of famine, the extent and duration of which could not be accurately determined. The ill to be encountered was not at a distance, allowing ample time for consideration and due preparation: it was at hand, and had to be met as successfully as might be. The Governor of Bombay (Sir Philip Wodehouse) and H. H. the Minister of H. H. the Nizam's dominions (Sir Salar Jang, G.C.S.I.) determined that they would meet the difficulty by a carefully arranged system of public works, leaving charitable relief to a later stage in the crisis. The Governor of Madras (the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos) and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore (Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.B.) placed less reliance upon the advisability of making works their chief mode of action, though they by no means discarded this method of meeting famine. In Bombay and Hyderabad, again (and also in Mysore), it was early determined that full reliance should be placed upon the laws of supply and demand to furnish the needed quantity of food-grain.* The event in both

* On this point the following remarks by Moulvi Mushtaq Husain, in his reply to the Famine Commission, are worth quoting:—“The mode of relief resorted to in this position, viz., that grain should be purchased at the market rate, and then sold to the poor at a slightly reduced rate, was never practised in any district in His Highness's dominions; nor is the State in any case, in my opinion, entitled to constitute itself a trading body, and thus interfere with the freedom of private trade. On the contrary, freedom of traffic is, I believe, the best guarantee the State can ask for a healthy state of agriculture and labour, and a proper play of the principles of supply and demand. In consideration of securing this freedom of trade, and preventing it from undue interference, the State is morally entitled to levy certain duties on merchandise. The mode of relief suggested in the question under reply, irrespective of its being practicable or not, is calculated to strike a fatal blow at the trade of the country. If the State were to step in as a finder of grain for some purposes, private dealers would give up the trade altogether in alarm, and the State would soon find itself committed to supply grain to all comers, poorer or not poorer. As to the

cases justified the action taken. On these points the Minister's instructions were clear and emphatic. They will be quoted in a subsequent paragraph.

2. While H. E. Sir Sáhá Jaang and his Councillors, with the chief Revenue and Public Works officials, were considering the action they should take, a great danger appeared in the districts adjoining the Bombay Presidency, and very serious consequences were feared. Under the influence of the first scare and the pressure caused by want, the inhabitants of the British territories became panic-stricken, and were reported to be emigrating *en masse* for H. H. the Nizam's dominions. The statements in contemporary records were of a most startling kind. Two only will be quoted. The Sarvajnánik Sabha's first letter to the Bombay Government contained many paragraphs of which the following is a specimen :—“Karmala, Oct. 18.—More than one-fourth population left. 30,000 cattle belonging to that tiluk taken to Nizam's dominions. More people and cattle going.” The *Times of India's* special correspondent, writing from the Relief Works, Begampur Road, Sholapur District, on November 9, said :—

“10-15 a.m.—Left Sholapur.

“10-20.—Passed the remains of the encampment about which I telegraphed you yesterday. * * * The first group came from a place forty miles off, in the Sangola tiluk. There were fifteen men, twenty-four women, ten children, and twelve cattle, of which latter two had died on the road. They were going to the Nizam's territory, and said they knew nothing of relief works. Second group from Boxa, Sangola taluk; eighteen men, twenty-two women, eighteen children, and six cattle. No deaths. They were going to the Nizam's territory, and said they knew nothing of relief works. Third group from Bhalawali, in Mangoli tiluk, twenty-eight miles off. There were eight men, four women, five children, and one cow. One man died on the way. These were going to the Nizam's territory unless they found work; they knew nothing of relief works. Fourth group from Walwan, Sholapur taluk, fourteen miles off,

question whether or not, under certain exceptional circumstances, such a course may be adopted by the State with clemency, I should say that in my opinion, so long as private individuals are forthcoming to carry on trade in grain, and the freedom of trade is unimpaired, no circumstances can arise to warrant the practice of this principle. It is said that on the occurrence of a famine in the reign of the emperor Aurangzeb such a course was beneficially followed. I receive the information with due deference; but I confess the power of his capacity have been exceeded by his historians. Not a hundredth part of the facilities for transport from distant places now offered under the British Government existed in the time of Aurangzeb, and it is not improbable that the number of *zamindars*, *zila* *huzur* and *tawakkali* officers serving under that monarch was not so large as now in Her Majesty's service. Yet experience shows us that, with all the facilities of transport which the Imperial Government can now command in the way of roads and railways, it becomes a matter of grave and embarrassing difficulty, in famine times to those in enough grain into an affected district to mitigate the pressure of scarcity and meet the heightened demand. I am, not, therefore, prepared to give credence to the statement that the imperial efforts of Aurangzeb were, unaided, sufficient to carry grain in every part of the country suffering from famine. This much is possible—that, rather than suffer wanty fees from the public treasury to be distributed haphazard without any return to her, this *zamīnī* *shirif*, and, in some respects, *zamindar* monarch had sought each a *zamindar* of relief, which was probably scattered into effect, to some extent, in the capital, or one or two large cities, and which at this great distance of time is looked upon by his subjects as a great feat of statesmanship and sagacity.

There were four men, six women, and sixteen children. The son of the oldest man had died three days since, and they had no cattle left. Were going to Nizam's territory; knew nothing of relief works. Fifth group from some place—my note is here illegible—16 miles off, in the Baloalgam taluk. There were six men, five women, six children, and no cattle. They had been working at the Dyerswandy relief works, but two of their number had died, and the rest were frightened and so wandered on.

“10-30.—Party of forty-eight persons, with a few cattle and goats, going from Beemut, five miles off, to the Nizam's territory.

“10-35.—Party of twelve persons, with about 150 cattle, and a bullock wagon of household goods, going from Pundupur to Nizam's territory.

“11-47.—Flack of seventy sheep, and two men, from beyond Hliwar, and herd of sixteen cattle, and five people, all going to Nizam's territory.”

With much more to a similar effect. So far as is known, this movement was greatly exaggerated. Many people, in their first moments of dismay, may have started for His Highness's the Nizam's territory, which they probably considered a land of plenty for themselves and their cattle. But they did not go far. Had they continued their journey, they would have perceived the country as they progressed become increasingly fertile. As it turned out, some did proceed, and a great many finally settled in Birk, Parbhani, Aurangabad, and other places.

The more formidable cases of immigration which His Highness's officials had to deal with were not from the Bombay districts; they proceeded from the Madras side, later on in the crisis, and were promptly dealt with. Indeed, the people of India, save when under the unreasoning influence of panic, do not travel much. In reply to some questions of the Famine Commission regarding what is known in famine relief parlance as “the distance test,” it was urged by an experienced officer that if the test involved travelling a long distance it would break down. Maulvi Musdrig Husayn thinks a distance test of more than two or three days' journey from the applicant's village would prove ineffectual. “The common people do not travel much,” he says, “and seemed during the famine to have a strong objection to leaving their own neighbourhoods. Even when pressure was put upon them to do so, and carts were provided for the conveyance of the more feeble, most of them would escape on the road, and seemed to prefer starving where they were, to being taken away from their homes.” From my own experience, acquired in the famines in the North-West Provinces in 1869 and 1873, I can bear testimony to this fact. This seems decisive in showing that the emigration did not assume such large dimensions as was at one time supposed. Some statistics on this point will be found in the tabular statement quoted in paragraph 9 of Chapter III. In those districts which were prosperous, as has been stated above, the immigrants were welcomed, and found

employment as labourers, &c. Government issued the following beneficent orders regarding the manner in which such immigrants were to be dealt with :—

1. No customs duties were to be levied on the goods brought by the refugees ; especially were their cattle to be toll-free.
2. No tax or cess was to be levied for grazing, but the cattle were to be permitted free pasture.
3. Patsis (Police) were to take special measures to prevent the immigrants being plundered while journeying.
4. The village officials were directed to request the villagers, as far as practicable, to employ the immigrants as farm labourers, and to render them all the assistance in their power.
5. If the immigrants wished for waste lands to cultivate, such were to be granted to them on most liberal terms.
6. The immigrants were to be left free to come, remain, or go, as they pleased, without interruption.

The Tâlukdars' and Sadar Tâlakdars' Reports speak highly in favour of the private assistance offered by the relatives and friends of the refugees.

3. The operations to meet the distress which was now known to be imminent were commenced early in October. It was ascertained that eight districts—those named in the margin, which have been described in detail in the preceding chapter—were already affected in a greater or less degree, and that efforts to relieve certain distress must be begun at once. As time went on and rain fell in the central and northern parts of His Highness's dominions, it was ascertained that distress would be confined to these districts. In these, then, action was at once taken. H. E. Sir Sâlîr Jang, as soon as an estimate of the situation had been made, wrote a Minute upon the subject, which, among other things, contained the following important instructions :—

1st. That no Government officer should, on any account, interfere with the rise of prices of food-grains, for it had been ascertained from past experience that any such interference by officials, instead of lowering the prices, tended not only to raise them, but to place food-grains beyond the reach of the people. 2nd. That whenever, on account of drought, agricultural operations had been wholly or partially suspended, and where the ryâsats had been reduced to want, there should be opened such works (road-constructions, well-digging, &c.) as would require no heavy skill from the labourers, but which would ultimately prove beneficial to the cause of agriculture and commerce, and thereby profit the ryâsats as well as the State. 3rd. That in districts where the produce of cultivation had not fallen below the average, public works carried out in ordinary years should be immediately discontinued. 4th. That district authorities should submit weekly Reports embodying correct and detailed information as to whether or not there was in the market a stock of grain sufficient to supply the

1. West Raichur. 5. Nalgund.
2. East Raichur. 6. Bellary.
3. Shorâpur. 7. Noliguda.
4. Gulbarga. 8. Bagi-Kuruk.

wants of the inhabitants ; the activity of trade ; the quantity of grain brought in or carried out ; the direction from which imported, or to which exported ; the circumstances of the ryâsats generally, and of the cultivators particularly ; the changes in their manner of living in consequence of the suspension of agricultural operations ; and the number of immigrants, if any, to or from each district, classed under two distinct heads—"cultivators" and "non-cultivators."

4. It was clearly recognised that relief works must be established, and occupation thereby found for the people in need ; and the Public Works Department, when appealed to, acted with great promptitude and energy in carrying out His Excellency's wishes. It is not intended here to detail the works opened and the progress made with them from time to time, as a special chapter of this Report will deal with this aspect of the measures adopted. On the 17th of October a circular (No. 29) was issued by the Department (see text in Mr. Palmer's Report, pp. 12, 13) in which particulars of probable distress, and capable works for relief purposes, were sought. The works for which plans and estimates were required were stated to be all kinds of earth-works, such as the repairing of tanks and channels, the construction of useful roads, &c. Particular attention to the digging of wells in all likely places was strongly recommended by H. E. Sir Sâlîr Jang. Further circulars, with definite instructions as to the steps to be taken, were issued ; and it was decided that while the actual carrying out and control of the works themselves rested with the Public Works officials, the decision as to what persons required relief, the necessity of opening relief works, &c., the localities in which they should be situated, was to be left to the officers of the Revenue Department. Some little friction was occasioned by this arrangement, but afterwards harmonious working marked the efforts put forth.

5. Replies to these circulars came in promptly, the earliest from the Southern Division, where the state of affairs was described as very bad in all the four districts of East Raichur, West Raichur, Shorâpur, and Gulbarga, but more especially in the first-named district. No delay occurred in setting works on foot, and providing employment for the people in need. At the same time good and sufficiently remunerative pay was provided for workers, enough to enable them to obtain adequate food to maintain them in a state of health.

6. Among the incidents reported from the districts may be mentioned one as representative of many, the character of which may be estimated by the following :—From West Raichur, on the 2nd November 1876, the District Engineer described the condition of the country to be as follows :—

"From Lingapur to the Tungabhadra river the crops had entirely failed, the smaller villages were deserted, the ryâsats and other inhabitants were emigrating to Bellary,

where famine relief works had been opened east. Fodder for cattle had become exceedingly scarce, robberies were very prevalent, and several murders occurred almost daily. Provisions had reached very high prices, the poorer people resorting to roots and leaves as food.*

7. Whilst arrangements for works were in course of completion, H. E. the Minister had carefully considered by what means the famine should be administered, and ultimately decided that it would be wise to appoint a Committee, with full authority to act, composed of ten official and seven non-official gentlemen. Accordingly, on the 11th Zikad 1293 A.H. (November 1876 A.D.), a Famine Committee was appointed, consisting of the following official and non-official members :—

President.

NAWAB MUKARRAM-UD-DAULAH BAHADUR.

Secretary.

MAULVI SAYAD MANSI ALI, Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department.

Official Members.

Mr. M. H. WILKINSON,
" RAJ MANSI LAL,
" G. PALMER,
DESHU BATAKJ JAMA'SHRI,
Mr. MEHTAQ HUSEIN,
" SAYAD HUSEIN BILGRAMI,
" SAYAD MOHAMMED ALVI.

Mr. SAYAD FIDA HUSEIN KHAN'S.
Captain LAKAAR.
Mr. ISAYAT HUSEIN KHAN'S BAHADUR,
Kotwali of the City.
Mr. HESTAM ALI KHAN'S, Kotwali of
City Suburb.
Mr. SHEIKH AHMED.

MESSRS. DABRAHJI DABRAHJI'S and CHARLES.

Non-official Members.

Mr. GIBBONI PHASA'D,
" YEKKORI' NA'YAR,
" GORINDRAH'S MATTHURA'DA'S,
" RA'MUDI.

Mr. HABIBA'D BHAGYA'SDA'S,
" HANMANT RAJ SADA'SUKH,
" and
" BASSILIA'L AM'E CHAND.

Full powers were given to this Committee to ascertain the condition of the raiyats in the various districts, and to exercise due control over all famine relief operations.

8. The principles by which the Committee were guided were—

1st.—To assemble at least once a week to consider the information received from the districts, and to take the necessary steps. The Secretaries of the Revenue and Public Works Departments were required to lay before the Committee such information as in their official capacity they might receive on famine matters. The proceedings of the Committee were taken down in the regular official form, a copy of which was punctually submitted to Government.

2nd. To depute two officers, one belonging to the Revenue and the other to the Public Works Department, to such Divisions whence complaints of failure of rainfall may have been received, with a view to obtain conjointly, by personal inquiry, accurate and full

information as to the state of the country, raiyats and crops, and to thoroughly supervise the execution of such plans as the Committee might deem necessary to be carried out in order to save people from dying of starvation. The following officers were accordingly appointed Special Commissioners, with definite powers to inquire fully into the condition of the Divisions under their respective charge :—

Division.	Name of Revenue Officer.	Designation of Officer.	Name of Public Works Officer.	Designation of Officer.
Eastern Division.	Mr. HASSAN bin Abdulla	Talukdar	Mr. Ganesha	Districted Engineer.
Southern do.	" Sayad Mohi-ud-din Afzal,	Bapul of Sarf Khala	" Mills ..	Engineer.
North-Western do.	" Sayad Siyaj ul-Hassan	Talukdar	" Fitch ..	Divisional Engineer.

A code of rules designed for the regulation of their proceeding was framed, and issued by Government on the 11th of Zikad 1293 A.H., and was published in the *Government Gazette*. The most important articles of the code enjoined on the Commissioners—

1st.—With the permission of the Central Famine Committee, to go to the districts whence complaints of the severity of famine might arrive, and to inquire into the condition of the raiyats and crops.

2nd.—To test by personal inquiries the accuracy of the reports received from the districts.

3rd.—To inspect relief works, and to inform the Committee of the necessity or otherwise of the continuation of such works, to check all accounts connected with them, and to report on their general management.

4th.—To suggest to the Committee plans, or improve upon those already in progress, for the mitigation of the really distressed subjects.

9. The first meeting of the Central Famine Committee took place on the 15th of Zikad, when the Revenue Secretary placed before the members full information obtained from the districts concerning the condition of the raiyats, rainfall, and crops; and the Public Works Secretary presented a list, which he had prepared, of all the works the construction of which had been sanctioned by Government for the relief of those suffering from distress. Each member, in the course of discussion, freely expressed his opinion as to the course to be adopted. It was admitted on all hands that Government had acted judiciously in entrusting the management of famine affairs to a select body, and that this course would certainly bring about beneficial results. The soundness of the principle on which Government acted could not indeed be questioned. The immediate result was that the real bearings of all the prominent circumstances connected with the famine were placed within its grasp.

10. The beneficial action of the Committee was not long in revealing itself. The freedom from famine of the Eastern Division (Telengana) was soon

brought to light, and from that Division the Commissioners were consequently recalled. The Commissioners of the other two Divisions continued longer in office; they regularly sent in diaries to the Central Famine Committee, and they personally supervised the operations of the relief works and poor-houses which had been started. It may be stated here that the unremitting zeal and assiduous toil of the Commissioners were productive of very beneficial results. The district authorities were more careful and painstaking than usual in the discharge of their duties; Government orders issued from time to time for the alleviation of distress were more strictly executed: the drooping spirits of the raiyats were revived; more accurate information was brought within reach; unnecessary relief works were abolished and necessary ones started; extravagant and useless expenditure was curtailed; and the undue anxiety of Government, which, owing to the very gloomy reports of distress among His Highness's subjects, had reached a very high pitch, was abated on receipt of correct and faithful information. Exact accounts were obtained as to the range in which the injury done by failure of rainfall to the crops in the several districts was confined; as to where this distress was occasioned by the undue rise of prices; and where the calamity really attained the dimensions of famine.

11. That some exaggerated estimates of the amount of distress were sent in by district officers appears plainly from the subjoined remarks made by Mr. G. Palmer in his General Report:—

"It is not to be wondered at that the reports that were at first received from the districts as to the amount of distress existing should have turned out afterwards to have been exaggerated.

"A district official, with the interests of his particular district at heart, is liable to be led away by the sights he sees, and the reports and complaints constantly brought to him by subordinate officers and individual inhabitants. The lower classes also, finding that hard times are before them, and that they will be deprived of almost all their usual occupation and means of earning a livelihood, are unwilling to break in upon the slender stores that they have saved in money, or accumulated in property, sooner than they are actually obliged to, and they are only too anxious to come forward and claim assistance when they see any prospect of Government offering it to them. It is only when relief works are opened, and a strict standard of qualification for admission to them fixed and adhered to, and a task imposed to be performed in return for the money given, that the amount of extreme distress is ascertained, and those really suffering from it are separated from those who, though put to great loss, and suffering the troubles and inconveniences of great poverty, are able, by some means or other, to support themselves till times improve. Thus, had the earlier reports from the districts been acted upon, and money sanctioned to the extent that district officers deemed would have been necessary, an expenditure of five or six times the amount that actually was expended during the whole year in relief operations would have been incurred."

12. Constant communication was maintained both with the Divisional Revenue Officers and the Divisional Engineers. The Sadar Talukdars of the famine-stricken districts were required to report on the condition of the distressed people, and to suggest plans the adoption of which would relieve suffering. They submitted their diaries weekly, noting therein the circumstances of the raiyats, the state of trade, the settlement of the land revenue, and the realisation thereof. Every mistake, or neglect, on the part of district authorities, met with censure at the hands of the Sadar Talukdars, who, by their zeal and devotion, rendered material and substantial assistance to the Central Committee. The Divisional Engineers, too, were continually travelling for the purpose of inspecting and supervising relief works. The unremitting toil they cheerfully underwent at this period brought about good results in the conduct of relief works, and relieved the Central Committee of much anxiety.

13. The scarcity of grain obliged the Government to increase the scale of wages of labourers employed on relief works, for it had been found by experience that a pound of grain was not sufficient for an able-bodied man. It was therefore decided that the labourer should in all cases get so much as would purchase three-fourths of a seer of grain. Mr. Palmer, in his General Report, writes on this head:—

"In the dry cultivation districts, or those on the western side, jowari is the principal food of the lower classes, and in the eastern or Telengana districts rice. The famine was most severely felt in the West Raichur District, and here we find the price of the common jowari rising at one time to 4*½* annas, or 9*½* lbs., per H. S. rupee, or one anna and 8*½* pice per lb. A man coolie, therefore, earning two annas a day on relief works could do very little more than buy a pound of grain with his wages. A woman coolie on 1*½* annas could not purchase quite 2 lbs., and a child coolie on 9 pice barely half a pound. These wages were sufficient so long as grain did not get below five seers to the rupee, and presuming one pound of grain to be sufficient for an able-bodied man; but it has not been found by experience to be sufficient, and therefore when grain was selling at anything under 6 seers to the rupee it was always found advisable to raise the scale of wages. The margin then left for the purchase of other necessities of life besides grain, and for the support, perhaps, of other members of the family who were unable to work, and who had not sought relief in the relief houses, was small enough. In the relief houses where the work done by the most able-bodied inmates was of the most nominal kind, the full allowance per day to a man was 1*½* lbs. of uncooked grain." * * * * "As the price of grain rose, a sliding scale of wages was adopted on works as follows:—

	Ordinary Rate of Wages.	Increased Rate of Wages.
Man	0 2 0	0 2 7
Woman	0 1 6	0 1 9
Child	0 1 0	0 1 3

14. The condition of affairs at the close of 1876, when His Highness, with His Excellency the Minister, left for the Delhi Assembly, was that the wide-spread

distress was well understood, and ample means in the way of works existed to provide occupation for those in need. Indeed, more arrangements were made than were necessary. The district authorities opened relief works at first without making any inquiry as to whether or not the wants of the miyats placed under their charge required from Government any assistance in support of them; but their power on this head was very soon taken away, and most of the works which had been started without any sufficient reason were closed, the Famine Relief Committee being formed, which commenced a very detailed inquiry, and allowed only such works to be kept open as in their opinion were essentially necessary to save people from dying of starvation. The opening of relief works with the permission of the Central Committee took place on the 9th December 1876.

Chapter III.

Progress of the Distress, January to April, 1877.

Conference at Delhi, and proposed Visit of Sir Richard Temple as *Plenipotentiary Delegate to the whole of Southern India*.—Mr. Madali Ali's *Tour of Inspection* in 1876-77, with Mr. Palmer and Rai Manu Lal.—Their Report to the Central Committee.—List for the guidance of Officers entrusted with management of Relief Works.—List for the organisation of labour on famine relief works.—List for Camps, Medical and Sanitary arrangements, Police and Works.—Grant of ten lakhs of rupees for expenditure on relief works.—A Special Committee appointed of six members of the Central Committee to carry out all executive arrangements.—List of weekly statements showing number of people relieved, and amount expended on wages.—Sir Richard Temple's arrival.—His "Memorandum of the facts ascertained as to failure of harvest, and distress in the Nizam's dominions".—His marked approval of the way in which the Committee had anticipated all he could have recommended.—Sir Richard Temple's official account of the state of affairs.—Full Summary of information regarding famine and measures of relief adopted in the Nizam's territory, as gathered from papers furnished by the Minister.—This document forwarded to the Government of India by Sir Richard Temple with a Memorandum reviewing and approving all the measures for relief.—Second Tour of Inspection by Delegates from the Central Committee.—Their Report.

1. When the famous Conference at Delhi took place, in which it was decided that H. E. Sir Richard Temple should visit, in the capacity of Delegate from the Government of India, the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras and the Province of Mysore, Sir Sâlâr Jang was able to inform H. E. the Viceroy that the distress in H. H. the Nizam's dominions was well in hand. H. E. the Minister, nevertheless, readily acceded to the suggestion which was made that the Delegate should, when passing from Bombay to Madras, proceed to Haiderabad, and himself examine into the actual condition of affairs. Reports had reached H. E. the Minister from time to time during his absence from the seat of Government, which assured him that the Central Committee was working with undaunting zeal, and with a considerable measure of success. One of the most admirable features of their mode of procedure was that of deputing certain of their members on tours of inspection, with instructions to rigorously examine all arrangements that were being made, and to take such further steps as might seem to them necessary. Very early in January, before it was decided that Sir Richard Temple should be despatched to the scene of disaster, the Central Committee had decided upon precisely the same course of action that H. E. the Delegate eventually adopted.

2. In the beginning of January, 1877, pressing complaints of severe distress came up to the Central Committee in large numbers from the Southern Division. It was agreed that Mr. G. Palmer, Secretary to Sadar-al-Mâhâsin Mutârâkî, Public Works Department; Rai Manu Lal, Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department; and myself, as Secretary to the Central Committee, should proceed to Gullârgâh and Raîchur. We were empowered, after instituting personal inquiries and becoming acquainted with the actual state of affairs, in consultation with the district authorities, to make such arrangements for the relief

of the distressed as seemed necessary. After reaching Gulbargā, we proceeded to Raichur, passing through many villages, at all of which we stayed, collecting much useful information about crops and produce generally, besides becoming acquainted with the actual condition of the people. We stayed three days at Raichur, holding frequent meetings with the district officers. Among others who met us were the Sadar Talukdār, the Talukdārs of Gulbargā, Raichur, and Shorapur, the Famine Commissioners of the Southern Division, and the Police, Medical, and Judicial Officers. At these meetings we discussed and settled the modes of relief which should be adopted ; these settled, we proceeded to consider kindred topics, such as (a) the general condition of cultivation and the ryots, (b) the districts suffering from drought, (c) the sufficiency or insufficiency of food-grains in the markets, (d) the ruling prices of food, &c. This visit and these meetings were typical of many others of a similar kind undertaken by selected members of the Central Committee, throughout the period of distress.

3. We reported to the Central Committee the result of our inquiries and observations. The following rules for the guidance of officers entrusted with the management of relief works were then issued on the 19th February 1877 :—

RULES FOR CARRYING OUT FAMINE RELIEF WORKS IN H. H. THE NAZAM'S TERRITORY.

The initiation of famine relief works in each district rests with the Talukdar, who is the officer responsible for ascertaining what amount of distress exists in his district, and what amount of relief is required ; the duties will also devolve upon the Talukdar of providing the necessary funds for the carrying out of *selected* relief works, and of making suitable arrangements for the supply of sufficient grain to the labourers employed.

1. Every applicant for employment on famine relief works should go first to the office of the Talukdar or other Revenue officer, not under the rank of a Tahsildar, especially selected by the Talukdar, and deputed for the work (and who shall have an office on the work), where his or her circumstances will be inquired into.

2. If found deserving of relief, the name of the applicant, father's name, village, age, and other particulars will be entered in a book kept for that purpose.

3. The applicant will be given a metal ticket with a number on it corresponding to the number against his or her name, in the register mentioned in para 2, and the applicant will be known upon the work by the number so given.

4. The numbers given to the coolies will alone be entered in the books of the District Engineer or other Public Works Department officer in charge of the work.

5. On the conclusion of each day's work, a ticket bearing the number of the coolie and the amount of wages due will be given to each coolie.

6. The coolie will take the ticket to the Revenue Office, where the amount due will be paid, the sum being entered in an account book kept for that purpose, and the Revenue

officials will be held responsible for prompt payment. A cashier on Rs. 25 per month, furnishing good security to the extent of Rs. 1,000, may be employed under the Revenue officer for every 1,000 coolies employed on the work.

7. A memo. of the amount paid on account of the work should be furnished weekly to the Public Works Department officer in charge of the work, as to enable him to enter the same in his departmental accounts.

8. By adopting the foregoing rules much time and unpleas-ability will be saved, as there will be no grounds for the Revenue authorities interfering with the Public Works Department officials, as the Revenue officers will have full information as regards the number of coolies and amounts paid in their own offices, the quantity of work executed and the quality the same being a matter *solely* connected with the Public Works Department.

9. All coolies should be numbered consecutively, and if a coolie should die, or leave the work, his or her number should not be given to another coolie, but be left blank. In this way the total number of coolies employed upon a work will be seen at once on reference to the register.

10. Great discretion must be exercised by the Revenue authorities in forwarding for employment only those who really require relief, as the funds sanctioned by Government for expenditure on relief works must be economised as much as possible, as they will have to extend over the whole period that the distress lasts.

The Revenue officer should, in forming his opinion as to whether applicants are deserving of relief, be guided by his personal knowledge of them, or of the district whence they came, their appearance, &c., in the event of their being possessed of jewels, ornaments, or superfluous property of any kind, they should not be admitted on the relief works.

11. The District Engineer in carrying out famine relief works will do so in accordance with the Public Works Code, and with the instructions already issued on the subject from time to time by the Central Office.

12. By the Public Works Code, supplemented by Circular No. 45, dated 30th November 1875, from the Central Office, Sudher Talukdārs are empowered to sanction estimates for works amounting to a total of Rs. 7,500 in the year, each estimate not to exceed Rs. 1,000 ; and Talukdārs are empowered to sanction estimates for works amounting to a total of Rs. 4,000 in the year, each estimate not to exceed Rs. 200. As many of these works as possible should be carried out as famine relief works, but as they will probably be very numerous and scattered, and it will be impossible for the Public Works officials to superintend all of them, they should be carried out in the following manner. The nearest Public Works official should be called upon to frame an estimate ; this he will forward to the Talukdar or Sudher Talukdar, who will direct Tahsildars, Patals, or other Revenue authorities to carry out the work. The officer thus placed in charge of the works will keep the accounts of the money expended and labour employed, forwarding them weekly to the Talukdar. On the work being completed the Talukdar will call upon the nearest Public Works official to inspect it and measure it up, giving him at the same time copy of the original estimate ; and if the said Public Works official finds it has been carried out in accordance with estimate, and in a satisfactory manner, he will certify to the same, and the

estimate will then be forwarded for sanction through the Public Works Department as a bill of cost in the usual manner. Should he see any reason for not certifying to the work having been properly carried out, he will at once report the same to the Tahsildar, who will direct the officer placed in charge of the work to complete it properly, and hold him responsible for any extra expense incurred.

13. The works carried out in the manner described in the last para, should be chiefly wells, channels, village roads, drains, &c., and they should be arranged so as to, as much as possible, provide relief to villagers in their own villages, and afford means of support to those who are not sufficiently able-bodied to proceed to a distance in search of work.

14. The wages paid to labourers on famine relief works should not exceed 2 annas per man, 1½ anna per woman, and 1 anna per child per day. An extra 1 pie per day should be allowed each man, woman, or child bringing their own tools. The full amounts stated above need not be paid if it is found that labourers can obtain sufficient grain for their healthy support on less.

15. These rules are not intended to cancel any rules or circulars or orders that have been previously issued, through the Revenue or Public Works Department, as regards famine relief works, except where they may be found to be at variance with them, in which cases the present rules will be acted upon, and the former ones considered void. All other rules, circulars or orders previously issued will still remain in force.

**RULES FOR THE ORGANISATION OF LABOUR ON FAMINE RELIEF WORKS TO BE ADOPTED BY
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICIALS WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE REVENUE, POLICE, MEDICAL,
AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.**

I. Every 1,000 coolies should be divided into twenty-five gangs, of forty coolies in each.

II. One muzaddam should be in charge of each gang, on the pay of 3 annas per day, the duties of each muzaddam being to collect the coolies belonging to his gang in the morning, marshal them for payment in the evening, and see that they keep at work during the day.

III. To every five gangs one mistry should be appointed, who is able to read and write, and measure up work; his pay will be Rs. 12 per month, and his duty to mark out the daily work for each of his gangs, and see that it is properly carried out by them. The mistry will mark out the quantity of work to be done by each gang during the day, in accordance with instructions he receives from the officer in charge of the works, through the overseer, to whom he will be responsible that the full quantity of work is done. Should any gang under his charge fail to do the full quantity of work required from it, he will report that gang (giving their numbers) to the overseer in the evening, who will issue to them tickets for payment of three-quarters, half, &c., of the full amount, according to the proportion of the task set that has been done. Should any coolie refuse to produce number ticket when called upon, the mistry will hand him over to the police, who will keep him in custody till all the payment tickets have been issued for that day.

IV. To every 1,000 coolies two karkuns, to keep muster-rolls and act as time-keepers, should be appointed; their pay will be Rs. 15 per month each, and they will keep daily correct muster-rolls of the coolies employed (giving names and numbers of tickets received by them from

the Revenue officer), and see that each muzaddam and mistry has his proper number of people at work. They will carry out their duties throughout the day, whilst the people are at work. The karkuns will submit their daily muster-roll to the officer in charge of the work each evening.

V. To every 1,000 coolies one overseer should be appointed, on Rs. 50 per month. He will act as assistant to the Public Works officer in charge of the work, and generally superintend the works throughout the day. The overseer, assisted by the karkuns, will, on the coolies being mustered in the evening after work, issue tickets to them, writing on each ticket the number of the coolie, and the amount to be paid him. He will keep a list of the numbers and accounts, and submit it each evening to the officer in charge of the work.

The overseer will measure, as often as he can, the quantity of work done by the gangs under each mistry, and if he finds the work done to be less than the task allotted he will direct the mistry to report the gangs, in accordance with rule.

If the overseer is unable to measure the work daily, and finds that the result of two or three days' work has been insufficient, he will order deductions on the payment tickets to be made daily until the deficiency is made good.

If the mistry in charge of any gang failing to do its allotted task cannot satisfy the overseer that he has taken proper steps to obtain the proper quantity of work, the overseer shall fine the mistry in the same proportion as the coolies.

VI. To each work on which 2,000 or more coolies are employed a supervisor of the Public Works Department should be appointed, who should have control over the whole work under the District Engineer. The supervisor on receiving the muster rolls from the karkuns and the lists from the overseers each evening will check them one with the other, and he will prepare a complete list, in accordance with Form No. L, of the coolies employed and the amounts paid, and submit it weekly to the District Engineer. This list must be prepared on the last evening of the week, and sent at once to the District Engineer.

VII. The District Engineer will inspect each work as often as possible, and see that the above system is carried out.

The guidance of officers in charge of works the following table is drawn up of the quantities of work that should be expected from each gang of 40 coolies, but the District Engineer may modify this as circumstances may dictate; but he must bear in mind that the object is to obtain a fair amount of work for the money expended, and to prevent the cost of works carried out as famine relief works exceeding the estimates that have been made for them, according to the ordinary Public Works Department rates.

A gang of 40 coolies, consisting of about 15 men, 15 women, and 10 children, should excavate and bank or spread, with an average load of 30 yards, 13½ cubic yards of masonry per day of eight hours, by pit measurements. At the rate of wages of 8 Hyderabad dubs per man, 6 dubs per woman, and 4 dubs per child, this would equal about 5½ cubic yards per Hafi Sixta rupee.

A similar gang to the above should excavate and bank, with an average load of 30 yards, 33½ cubic yards of black cotton soil per day of eight hours, by pit measurements. At

the rate of wages as above, this would equal about 8.6 cubic yards per Hali Siaca rupee. The rate is taken at 70 dols per Hali Siaca Rupee.

A similar gang should spread, water, and tamp moorum on a road (the moorum being previously stacked at the side of the road, and the load of water being 250 yards) at the rate of 1,200 superficial feet per day of eight hours, costing Rs. 3-4 per 10 squares, or 1,000 superficial feet, the moorum to be finished to a thickness of six inches.

Including the cost of muncordisms, maitries, karkums, cashiers, and overseers, &c., the above rates will become about—

Moscum, 3 cubic yards per rupee.

Black cotton soil, 7½ cubic yards per rupee.

Tamping and watering moorum, Rs. 3-12-7 per 10 squares.

The above rates are open to variations, on account of extra depth of excavation, or extra height of banks, &c., to be left to the discretion of District Engineers.

Forms of muster rolls, weekly and monthly returns of labour, &c., will be supplied to officers in charge of relief works, who will forward them, as directed, through Divisional Engineers, to the Secretary to Sudder-ool-Maham, Public Works Department and Municipalities. The regular submission is to be insisted upon.

CAMPS.

Coolies employed on famine works should, if it is necessary on account of the distance of the works from their villages, be formed into camps, and sheltered as much as possible by shapores, &c. This they will probably do for themselves, but the officer in charge should regulate as far as possible the arrangements of huts, locality of camp, &c., with the view of preventing overcrowding, and with due regard to sanitation. In this he will no doubt receive much assistance from the medical officers. In each camp a police guard, dresser's quarters, and grain shop will be provided, built with mud walls and shapoor roofs, their construction forming a portion of the relief work.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

On every work employing 2,000 or more coolies one dresser should reside, provided with a sufficient supply of medicines. It is proposed that two bakhals (in addition to the ordinary district doctor) be employed in each district where famine relief works are going on, specially to be in medical charge of such works. All details connected with the medical officers and their arrangements are left entirely to the Superintendent of the Medical School, Hyderabad, but beyond these the dressers attached to the camps should act under the instructions of the officer in charge.

In case of the outbreak of an epidemic, a shed will be constructed for the reception of patients, with mud walls and a shapoor roof. The shed will be erected to leeward of the works and camp, at a distance of not less than 200 yards.

The medical officer will be allowed coolies to attend on the sick, in the proportion of one coolie to every two patients when the number of sick exceeds three. These coolies will be

placed at the disposal of the medical officer in charge of the works, and they will be paid double the pay of those employed upon the works, those on the sick list receiving half their ordinary day's pay and hospital diet.

Cholera medicines should be supplied to all supervisors and overseers, with orders to administer them at once to persons attacked, in accordance with printed instructions furnished.

In case of deaths, the bodies are to be immediately interred, at the cost of Government, in graves 6½ feet long by 4½ feet deep at least, at a distance of not less than 100 yards from the works and camp. The clothes of persons who may have died of cholera must be burnt immediately.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

A sufficient number of latrines will be provided in each camp, located as far as possible from the huts, and with due regard to the prevailing wind. The system will be that of trenches with the soil hauled alongside, so that it may be thrown back into the trench when thought proper, and a fresh trench will then be dug. The walls to be of bamboo sticks and mats. Their construction will form part of the relief work, and sketches will be sent to district officers.

The police should be instructed to take into custody any person found satisfying the calls of nature, within a distance of 500 yards of any part of the camp or works, elsewhere than in the latrines, the offender being handed over to the overseer, to be fined a quarter-day's pay.

POLICE.

One or more guards of police (consisting of 13 men each) should be provided for each camp. Their duty will be to keep order generally, guard the treasury, grain shop, dresser's quarters, &c., and in all such matters they will act under the instructions of the officer in charge of the works and of the camp, who will not, however, interfere in their departmental arrangements or discipline.

WELLS.

In each camp one or more wells if necessary should be dug, and also along roads, or as other relief works. The work will be considered as part of the relief work, and the officer in charge will dig them at his discretion, but he will in each case first make a rough estimate of the cost, and if this is less than Rs. 200 he may at once commence the work. Should it exceed Rs. 200, he must apply to the District Engineer, who has power to direct the carrying out of such work up to Rs. 1,000. If the cost exceeds this sum, the estimate must be referred to higher authority, in the usual manner. In all cases of digging wells, the officer in charge should, before commencing the work, consult the Tahsildar or nearest revenue authority, whose local knowledge may be valuable.

Water should be conveyed along the line of works in carts when necessary.

A guard will be put over each well used for drinking-water. On no account are coolies to be washed at wells used for drinking purposes.

By order,

MAURICE H. WILKINSON,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

4. As soon as clear and definite ideas of the extent of the distress had been obtained, the Central Committee, free on the one hand from alarm and panic as to the area affected, and the intensity of suffering, and on the other from any under-estimate of what distress actually existed, applied to Government for ten lakhs of rupees for expenditure on relief works. The request was readily complied with, and the money at once placed to the credit of the Committee, who, in consultation with the respective authorities, sanctioned for each district a sum sufficient to meet ascertained wants, and to carry on relief for a few months at least.

5. When matters had been put upon this satisfactory footing, when arrangements had all been made, and there merely remained administrative efforts to carry out, the Central Committee determined to shorten its chain and concentrate its action. It was not considered that a weekly meeting of all the members was any longer necessary. A Special Committee was therefore appointed to carry out all executive arrangements ; the members were—

President.

1. NAWAB MUKARRAM-UD-DAULAH BAHA'DUR.

Secretary.

2. MR. MANSI ALI, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Members.

3. MR. M. H. WILKINSON, Secretary to Government, P. W. Department.

4. MR. BAI MANU LAL, Assistant Secretary to Government, P. W. Department.

5. MR. G. PALMER, Secretary to Sadar-ul-Maham Muttsukh, P. W. Department.

6. MR. MUSHTAQ HUSSAIN, Secretary to Sadar-ul-Maham Adahat.

This change of plan proved very successful. The meetings of the Special Committee took place once a week, when the Reports from the various districts were considered, and orders given for the execution of plans agreed upon. The proceedings of the Committee were, on the whole, marked with great unanimity. All were intent upon one object, and one alone, viz., how to render most effectual relief. Weekly statements, showing the number of people on relief works, and the expenditure on their wages, were placed before the Committee by myself as Secretary. Accounts of expenditure under different heads were examined and approved of. Every arrangement possible was made to ensure immediate attention to pressing needs. When any urgent requests, which required immediate consideration, were received, a notice convening a meeting was at once

issued to the members, who forthwith settled the difficulty out of hand. The proceedings of the Executive Committee were reported to the Central Famine Committee, and its assent obtained to such action as was proposed.

6. The chief event of the period was His Excellency Sir Richard Temple's visit to Haidarabâd. His Excellency arrived in Haidarabâd on the 11th January 1877. Nawâb Mukarram-ud-Daulâh, Bahâdur, President of the Central Famine Relief Committee, gave to the Famine Delegate all the information in his possession, and in the possession of the Committee, as to the condition of the affected districts, and the measures adopted to ward off the calamity. On the 12th of the same month, Mr. G. Palmer and myself supplied in detail to Sir Richard Temple all the information derivable from our several departments. On his way to Haidarabâd the Famine Delegate inspected a gang of labourers at work on a road in the Alpar Tâluk, in the eastern extremity of the Raichur Doab, and found them all in good physical condition. A copy of the memorandum embodying the facts ascertained by Sir Richard Temple during his stay in Haidarabâd is given here in full, as the record of it will render unnecessary the statement of many facts which have been summarised by His Excellency, whose memorandum is further of no little value, as it shows the opinion formed by so experienced a famine expert as Sir Richard Temple upon the situation to be an almost entirely favourable one to His Highness's administration. The following is the "Memorandum of the facts ascertained as to failure of harvests, and distress, in the Nizam's dominions, as ascertained by Sir Richard Temple at Hyderabad on the 12th January."

"At Hyderabad Sir Richard Temple met Major Ewan Smith, C.S.I., First Assistant Resident ; His Excellency the Co-Regent, Nawab Shams-ud-Domrah, and his nephew, also Mukarram-ud-Dowlah, nephew of Sir Salar Jung. The Resident, Sir Richard Meade, and His Excellency the Minister, Sir Salar Jung, had not returned to the capital (from the Delhi journey). But Sir Richard Temple was able, by the courtesy of H. H. the Nizam's Government, to obtain full information as to the condition of the country. The Secretary to Sir Salar Jung in the Revenue Department has charge of relief operations, and he supplied much information. This gentleman had borne a share in relief work during the famine of 1869, on which occasion he was a Deputy Collector, so he was conversant with the relief procedure under British administration. A European gentleman who holds the office of Superintending Engineer, and who is directing relief works, also gave Sir Richard Temple a memorandum on the subject of the scarcity.

7. Out of the seventeen districts which comprise the dominions of H. H. the Nizam, there has been bad failure of harvests in parts of six only, namely, in East Raichur, in part of West Raichur (known as Lingapur), in the southern part of Nalgonda abutting on the

Kurnal district, in part of Shorapur, in part of Neldrig near the Sholapur district, and in a small tract south of Paitan near the British district of Ahmednagar. The failure was most utter in the Alpur sub-division of East Raichur; there no crop whatever was saved this season. In the rest of the distressed tracts it is estimated that a yield of from two annas to three annas (one-sixth of an ordinary crop) has been secured. In tracts adjoining the distressed districts the harvests have not been so good as usual; but over the rest of the country the harvests have been fair, while in the districts north of Hyderabad there have been decidedly good crops.

" 3. The Revenue Secretary was able to speak with confidence about the crops; for a Central Relief Committee had been formed at Hyderabad, and a deputation from the Committee had visited the worst tracts, while the district officials had sent in full written reports from elsewhere.

" 4. The harvests of the two previous years (1874 and 1875) had been good throughout the country, save in one comparatively small tract of East Raichur, just where the present failure is worst. Stocks are probably considerable; the Revenue Secretary estimated that there must be quite a year's food in the country, for the Nizam's dominions always produced and exported a considerable surplus of food (rice and jowari or cholum). Cholum (big millet) is the ordinary food of the common people, except in the south-east Telugu-speaking tracts, where rice and ragi are grown largely. The dealers of Hyderabad and other large marts are accustomed to do a large grain business. Even during the present year grain has gone and is still going* away largely to the Deccan and to the Madras coded districts; some of this grain from the country north of Hyderabad, where the crops have been good. The Nizam's country will not require grain from outside, though the southern districts may require, and will get, some of the surplus of the northern districts. An early but small crop of cholum and lesser millets will be ripe in September.

" 5. At Hyderabad the price of jowari (cholum) ranges from 8½ to 10 seers per rupee. Rice is dearer. In the south cholum is 8 seers per rupee, and ragi is somewhat cheaper. To the north of Hyderabad prices are cheaper.

" 6. There have been no known cases of starvation or extreme distress. But some few hundreds of persons from the Alpur taluk, in the extreme south, went over to the Kurnal works. On representation being made, relief works were begun on the Nizam's side of the border in East Raichur, and also in a very few other places; and there are now (12th January) about 3,000 persons on the relief works. The condition of the labourers is as yet by no means depressed. A gang of about 1,500 labourers on a road in the Alpur taluk, in the eastern extremity of the Raichur Doab, was inspected as Sir Richard passed along; men, women, and children were all in good physical condition. The Engineer in charge, Mr. Brandt, said that

* On the Nizam's State Railway between Sholapur and Hyderabad Sir R. Temple saw a considerable quantity of grain waiting at the stations for despatch to Bombay.

the people were much in want of work, but that he had not seen any cases of great distress. Some hundreds of people had come over to his work from Kurnal, because the authorities there had reduced their wages rate; he intended at once to reduce his rate also. Hitherto he had paid three annas a day to adult male labourers.

" 7. The Relief Committee at Hyderabad expect that, at the worst season, they may have to give relief wages to 25,000 people in all, and that gratuitous relief in the shape of cooked food may have to be distributed to destitute paupers, at some ten or twelve centres. Should necessity arise, then organisation for doing all this is ready. The Nizam's Government has no thought of laying in any store of grain, as the local trade will supply all needs of those who can buy.

" 8. There are plenty of pastures to which the cattle can be driven, though these are rather remote from Alpur and Eastern Raichur. There will be scarcity of water in parts of this tract, but no absolute water famine.

" 9. Reports have been received from the Nizam's talukas bordering on the Sholapur and Ahmednagar districts of the Bombay Deccan to the effect that a large immigration of cattle and men had taken place from those districts into the Nizam's country. The Central Relief Committee did not accept as correct the reported numbers of these immigrants, and have ordered further inquiry. The Revenue Secretary did not think that this temporary immigration was more than the country under H. H. the Nizam could well bear.

" 10. The Nizam's Government expects to lose a good deal of its land revenue in the tracts affected by failure. Land revenue due for this year on fields of petty ryots, who have lost all their crop this season, will ordinarily be remitted at once and for good.

" 11. So far as Sir Richard Temple was able to judge, the arrangements made to meet distress, and the diagnosis of the existing trouble, were creditable to the prudence and foresight of H. H. the Nizam's Government. The distress in the Nizam's country will be more limited and less serious than was at first feared, and will not, it may be hoped, aggravate the pressure and the trouble in the adjoining British districts."

7. This memorandum was very gratifying to His Excellency's Government, and the members of the Central Committee were led to put forth redoubled exertions, seeing that what they had already done had met with such marked approval.

8. A description of the state of affairs in the affected districts in the month of February (when the amount of the yield of all the crops, *i.e.*, kharif, rabi, abi, and tabi, could be estimated), and of the measures adopted up to that time to meet the scarcity, was given in a Report submitted to the British Resident in reply to inquiries, which had been received from His Excellency. The information contained in the above Report was conveyed to the Government of India by the

Resident in his letter, No. 66, dated 13th March 1877. In the course of that letter Sir Richard Munde said :—

" So far as I can judge from the information now submitted, and from that I have from time to time verbally received from the Minister, there appears to be every reason to believe that the measures adopted by His Highness's Government for the relief of those needing assistance from the State are well adapted to the object in view, and will prove fairly efficacious. His Excellency is Council will be gratified to learn from the enclosure that the condition of the rabi harvest, now in course of being gathered, is generally fairly favourable, though there is more or less failure of the spring crops in all the affected talukas, and that no further extension of the area in which distress has hitherto prevailed is apprehended. The maximum number of persons for whom it is estimated that relief will be required from the State during the remaining period of the scarcity is confidently limited to 43,000 per diem, and for that number the sanctioned relief works will probably provide ample employment. The supplies of grain in the country are described as fully equal to all probable requirements for a lengthened period, and these will be largely supplemented by the outputs of the present harvest. The water-supply is already very short in many parts of the country to which the scarcity of food-grains has not extended, or in which its effects are only felt from the great rise in price of food that has taken place more or less throughout Hyderabad, and there is a good deal of anxiety as to how it may be further affected by the coming hot season. Lastly, while there is, no doubt, a great want of fodder for the cattle in the talukas in which the monsoon failed, and it is deficient and high-priced generally throughout the territory, the Government does not appear to entertain any serious apprehension as to the effect of this want or deficiency on the agricultural stock of the country. It only remains for me to state, for the information of His Excellency in Council, that the views and measures of His Highness's Government in connection with the subject under report, so far as they have come to my knowledge, since the alarm of impending scarcity and famine was first raised, have been based on sound and liberal principles, and have been directed with energy and judgment. In all his proceedings on this occasion, the able Minister, Sir Salar Jung, has acted in accordance with the principles enunciated by the British Government, as those by which its own officers should be guided in times of scarcity; and though, fortunately, the calamity has only extended to the districts under his administration in a comparatively mild and mitigated form, His Excellency is, I venture to think, entitled to every credit for the measures that have been actually adopted, and for the manner in which His Highness's Government was prepared to grapple with the difficulties of the case if they had assumed the serious character that was at one time anticipated. It is but right that I should add that the Central Committee and the State officials employed in the affected districts appear to have carried out the duties entrusted to them with much zeal and energy, and to have laboured earnestly to give full effect to the Minister's wishes and instructions. I have every reason to believe that Sir Salar Jung is well pleased with their conduct generally in this respect."

9. The statement which accompanied the foregoing letter gives, as it were, a bird's-eye view of the condition of the country and people, and for that reason is inserted here in full, instead of being relegated to the Appendix. It was as follows :—

Summary of information regarding *Famine and measures of Relief adopted in the Nizam's territory* as gathered from papers furnished by the Minister.

No.	Points noted by the Resident.	Information received from Minister.				
Re.	Name of Taluka.	Name of village.	Area in square miles.	Population	Estimated losses of crops.	
1 A rough map showing the area affected by the failure of the crops, with an estimate of the failure of crops, and the name of the talukas affected.						
1	Alampur	Bolekar	329	24,372	4%	
2	Bastagh	Lingaygar	171	9,500	2%	
3	Chitrad	De	494	22,242	6%	
4	Dabir	Shingar	291	6,700	12%	
5	Dewar Kunda	Naiguda	534	9,129	10%	
6	Farsinda	Nalibagh	430	10,000	4%	
7	Asthal	Bear	451	10,619	5%	
			Total	8,633	386,392	Average 7%

Besides the above talukas, there are a few others in which the price of grain can high, but there is no actual famine.

2 List of relief works started in each locality, with brief description of the work, the amount sanctioned for the same, and the number of people employed on them. Whether the works are carried out by the Government or by the people, and what the wage allowed to men, women and children working on them.

Name of district in which relief work is started.	Nature of work.	Amount sanctioned.	NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED.		
			Average per day	Max. per day	Total
Elanpur district	Repairing Bandalpur tank.	Rs. 2,116	41	49,525	
	Road from Lingaygar to Bandalpur	67,418		7,019	386,683
	Repairing road from Bandalpur to Nizamabad-Langsar	707			
	Lingaygar road	25,000	4,062	134,488	
	Repairing Kalluca tank	—	1,344	29,333	
	Kothikor tank	—	392	5,344	
			1,000	121	385,710
Gulberg district	Repairing Begumpur tank	68,745	2,000	106,013	
Shamgar	Road from Shamgar to Yashgiri station	8,000	1,071	56,187	
Lingaygar	Road from Lingaygar to Bandalpur	26,280	1,107	69,414	
Nager-Kurnool	Repairing Donwada tank	6,000	22	16,670	
	Mardepur do.	1,372	117	21,677	
	Elanpur do.	1,000	107	2,000	
	Repairing the	16,000	302	8,770	
	road from Mir to Nizamabad	6,000			
	Repairing the	—			
	road from Nizamabad to Palmar to Nager-Kurnool	6,000	658	12,708	
	Palmar to Nager-Kurnool	6,000	658	12,708	
	Palmar to Shamgar	8,000	224	4,700	
	Palmar to Nizamabad	6,000	658	12,708	
	Palmar Patta do.	4,004	—	8,000	
			Total	63,888	2,474
					71,190

⁴Equivalent to *Geometrische*

Br.	h.	p.	Cent.
0	1	9	63
0	2	11	29
0	3	12	12

Of the unclaimed amount, Rs. 1,17,800 were spent up to the 6th February 1877 on works which are now being carried out by mark that some of these which were completed in the last part of 1876 and the commencement 1877 were operated by contract. The wage scale for a man is Rs. 2 (22 annas), for a woman Rs. 1 (11 annas) and for a child 1 (1 anna) daily. The commencement of some of the family works above detailed was premature, neither being commenced on the order of the first almanac issued by report of recordary and director in districts where no larger locality, namely,

No.	Postbox noted by the Resident.	Information received from Minister										
		The following statement gives the number of telephones installed, and the sum expended, in each district for the week ending 6th February 1927.					The following statement gives the number of telephones installed, and the sum expended, in each district for the week ending 6th February 1927.					
Districts.	Total number of telephones installed in each district for the week ending 6th February 1927.	Amount paid in lakhs					Amount of expenditure on telephones and telephone equipment and apparatus for the week ending 6th February 1927.					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Mysore.....	8,036	14	8,036	14	8,126	14	7,781	14	7,781	14	11	
Lower Mysore.....	8,036	14	8,036	14	8,126	14	7,781	14	7,781	14	11	
Gulbarga.....	8,036	14	8,036	14	8,126	14	7,781	14	7,781	14	11	
Shantapur.....	55,165	8	55,170	8	55,170	8	55,170	8	55,170	8	11	
North-Karnatak.	55,165	8	55,170	8	55,170	8	55,170	8	55,170	8	11	
Bengaluru.....	8,535,710	29	8,547	2	10	8,547	2	8,547	2	8,547	2	11
Belgaum.....	1,07,724	10	10,508	1	9,000	14	20,419	1	14,000	14	8,126	
Nalgonda.....												
Total.....	94,871,971	1,10,906	9	2,411,106	8	2,37,848	10	2,37,848	10	2,37,848	10	11

2. Arrangements for transporting food to the affected localities, estimated quantity so supplied, and nature and condition of the general

* Equal to 11,02,305 intervals, or nearly 21,000 acres.

route of deer not interfere with trade; grain dealers import grain and carry it to the stickies' locality by the usual modes of transport, carts and Bullock-carts; there has been no complaint anywhere of a shortness of supply. The Secretary to the Central Irrigation Committee, after a tour of inspection along the railway from Hyderabad to Gulbarga, and from Gulbarga to Bangalore,

that the crops in that direction were found to be of an average quality, that the grain was of a good variety of flour, while wild grain was scattered about, from the Foothills, Buryatia, and the Ural Mountains, etc., Golgober and Baulker, Re., no less than 367,059 bushels of feed were expected within four weeks, and there was still at the Galibekov a large quantity awaiting exportation.

Year.	Export. Pallaks, 120 seers.	Import, Pallaks, 120 seers.
1295 (1875).....	6,40,903	2,34,586

It is of interest to note that the exports are found for the most part to have been sent to the districts, while the imports found their way largely into the capital.

He will ~~soon~~ purchase about a score of jowari for the wagon he gets for his day's work.

to the "helpless peer" have been permitted to resort to the works and two stages. Private efforts are also being made in some localities in reliance of a promising nature, but there have no connection with Government. It is a contemplation to establish peer-houses on the part of benevolent, aided by private subscription, where the helpless peer will be fed and looked after, and labour taken from them.

cial action has been found to be called for likewise with respect to the export of cattle. It is generally found that the people would like to take even a part of their cattle, and efforts are being made to prohibit the use of the pony as foreign. Whatever the cultivators are very hard pressed for pasture, drive their cattle to such of the adjoining districts as are better favoured in

is no specific infestation to the state of the water-supply, but *Salmonella* and *Escherichia* are omnipresent in many naturally occurring, increasing and decreasing infections, in areas involving cleaning and sickening of wells and the reporting of tuberculosis (cases 19 and 13 of earlier family relief weeks in B. Birkbeck's *Survey* is interesting). It is also noted that in each camp I worked previously employed the same method of water supply as the camp I was assigned to. This was the method of public wells, and the officer in charge is responsible for the state of his derivation (whether to allow rates under wells).

No.	Points noted by the Bookbinder.
8	Reasons on the relief works with reference to disease and epidemics.

A few cases of cholera were reported from Lenggur, and a medical man was deputed to look after the camp there. But no complaints have received since, medical examinations are made for the labourers engaged on the works in Lenggur, Lenggur, Ahar and Jelang, and on the application of a doctor a dispensary free, for the relief of labourers engaged on the works before Gelbraga and Seron, among whom small pox is reported to have broken out. To provide for medical and medical supplies in famine-stricken districts, the following rules have been

uit every work employing 2,000 or more coolies, one doctor should reside, provided with a sufficient supply of medicines. It is proposed that two凉s (in addition to the ordinary district doctor) be employed in each district where famine relief works are going on, specially to be in medical charge of such work. All details connected with the service, officers and their arrangements are left entirely to the discretion of the medical officer. Medical officers will be sent to the districts attached to the camps should act under the instructions of the officer in charge.

In case of the outbreak of an epidemic, a shed will be provided for the reception of patients, with one wall and a sharp roof; the shed will be erected to seaward of the works and camp, at a distance of not less than 200 yards.

The medical officer will be allowed coolies to attend on the sick in the proportion of one coolie to every two patients when the number of sick exceeds thirty. These coolies will be placed at the disposal of the medical officer by the officer in charge of the works, and they will be paid double the pay of those employed on the works; those on the sick list receiving half their ordinary day's pay and hospital diet.

Clothes, medicines should be supplied to all supervisory and overseers, with orders to administer them at once to persons attacked, in accordance with printed instructions furnished.

In case of death, the bodies are to be immediately interred, at the cost of Government, in graves 6 feet long by 4 feet deep at least, at a distance of not less than 100 yards from the works and camp. The clothes of persons who may have died of cholera must be burnt immediately.

A sufficient number of latrines will be provided in each camp, located as far as possible from the latrines, and with due regard to the prevailing wind. The system will be to have a latrine, and then a latrine, so that it may be thrown back into the trench when through, and a fresh trench will then be dug. The walls to be of bamboo sticks and slate. Their construction will form part of the relief works, and sketches will be sent to district officers.

The Police should be instructed to take into custody any person found satisfying the calls of nature within a distance of 200 yards of any part of the camp or works elsewhere than in the latrines, the offender being handed over to the command to be fined 5 days' pay.

9. Rule regarding the employment of the sons of the pauper on the relief works.

The following rules are in force on this subject:—

If the son of a pauper is on the relief works, the name of the applicant, father's name, village, age and other particulars, will be entered in a book kept for that purpose.

The applicant will be given a metal ticket with a number on it comprising his name, the name of the pauper in the register above mentioned, and the applicant will be known upon the work by this number as given.

Great discretion should be exercised by the revenue authorities in formulating for employment only those who really require relief, so the funds sanctioned by Government for expeditious relief work must be expended as much as possible, so they may have to extend over the whole period that the disease lasts.

The Revenue Department, in forming his opinion as to whether applicants are deserving of relief, he should be guided by his knowledge of that or of the districts where they come, their appearance, &c., in the event of their being possessed of jewels, ornaments or superfluous property of any kind, they should not be admitted on to the relief works.

The latest news received gives the following figures:—

	Orchha.	Laknem ton.	Total.
Number of men who left His Highness's for British territory up to 20th February 1877	819	8,675	9,524
Number of men who left British for Nizam's territory up to 20th February 1877	.....	6,669	22,050 28,728
The number of British subjects employed on relief works in His Highness's territory during the weeks ending 29th January and 6th February 1877, is thus shown:—			
Week ending 29th January 1877	.....	1,663	
Do. 6th February 1877	.....	11,197	

Information received from Minister.

No.	Points noted by the Bookbinder.
11	Basis of food at the chief place is Hyderabad, the capital, Gulburga, Arrangabad, Jala and Gulbarga. The general result of harvest and supplies of food, foreign and water in the unutilized latitudes.

The rates of food in the several districts will be seen from the following statement, with the total rainfall in each district:—

DISTRICTS.	PARAS OR IRIG.		PARAS OF JAWAI.		RAINFALL.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past Year.	Present Year.	Past Year.	Present Year.
Gallaga	11	5	25	21	27	12 38
Sivapur	32	24	28	72	22	43 75
Bidar	22	12	25	22	10	12 21
Lingapur	11	6	29	25	6	12 13
Kurnam	12	74	265	95	23	88 29 9
Nalgonda	242	65	32	22	24	97 18 9
Singi-Karad	18	2	28	19	27	21 13 24
Doller	22	18	22	20	21	21 14 35
Salburg	24	35	30	10	25	15 14 35
Sundar	26	76	48	164	34	91 25 3
Hukar	104	72	221	93	23	22 49
Irhar	21	11	12	12	22	22 25
Yelgendar .....	.....	.....	14	22	18	31
Sirpur-Tander	15	12	30	24	20	14 37
Arrangabad	18	12	17	17	21	21 26
Patna	182	54	17	21	22	21 26
Perkhan .....	.....	.....	.....	22	26	25 46

The imports of grain into Hyderabad on the 25th February 1877 (11th Bahar 1255) were 1,773 patahs, of which 532 were rice, 275 wheat, 276 jowai, and 20 channa (Bengal gram).

The prices in the city of Hyderabad, etc.—

rice varied, 1st sort, from	Rs. 24	to 24	per patah.
2nd ditto	21	to 23	ditto
3rd ditto	17	to 17	ditto
Wheat varied, 1st sort, from	15	to 19	per patah.
2nd ditto	13	to 17	ditto
3rd ditto	11	to 12	ditto
Jowai, white, 1st sort, from	13	to 17	per patah.
2nd ditto	12	to 12	ditto
3rd ditto	11	to 11	ditto

Outside the city.

Birim	1st sort, from	Rs. 28	to 28	per patah.
.....	.....	21	to 21	ditto
.....	.....	19	to 16	ditto
Wheat	1st sort, ditto	15	to 16	ditto
.....	.....	14	to 11	ditto
Jowai, white, from	13	to 14	14	per patah.
Birim, the 12 per patah.	11	to 10	10	ditto

The appended statement (A) gives the general condition of the seasons, and supplies of food, foreign and water, in all the districts in the Nizam's territory.

It is concluded in conclusion, that the result of the inquiries conducted by the six officers selected for special duty from the Departments of Revenue and Public Works is, that the Nizam's territory is widespread, so as comprising as was mentioned in the statement with the exception of the districts mentioned in the first part of this memorandum, famine does not exist in any part of His Highness the Nizam's dominions.

Note.—The map referred to above is being copied in Public Works Office and will follow immediately.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY,

The 15th March 1877.

C. B. BISHW SHETTY,

First Assistant Resident.

A.

Statement showing Extent of Famine and Number of Famine-stricken Persons in the Nizam's Territory.

District.	District.	Area in square miles	Population.	Extents of famine districts requiring relief.	Remarks.
Southern Division.	Gulbarg	2,456	198,023	...	There is no famine in this district. State of crops generally fair.
Ditto	Shirpur	2,113	222,245	6,000	Districts in this district is confined to Shirpur.
Ditto	East Raichur	2,722	255,644	10,000	Famine exists only in the Alapur taluk, prices high in other talukas.
Ditto	Lingapur	2,264	251,911	12,000	Crops mostly in taluk Sudder and Amangal. Ryots and others suffering from famine.
Eastern Division.	Kurnur	7,894	250,250	—	Neither famine nor distress at present exists.
Ditto	Balgonda	7,424	255,019	5,000	Crops scarce in taluk Nalgonda, cattle suffering. Grass, green or dry, for cattle scarcely to be had.
Ditto	Nagar-Kurnur	5,184	157,184	—	In none of the talukas in this district is there distress from famine, but high prices of grain prevail.
Western Division.	Dolur	4,988	212,001	—	The crops are in good condition. The kharif crops above the average, and the refrigeration considerably benefited. In taluk Narkop, the rabi season is good.
Ditto	Naldurg	3,626	257,589	10,000	In taluk Narkop, the rabi season is good. In the hill districts, the crops according to expectation. In taluk Telapur, there is distress from scarcity of water, but no famine. In taluk Yavat, there is no distress from famine, but from want of rain. In taluk Narkop, seasons very favorable. In Darsara, grain plentiful, but cattle suffering. In Parnera, owing to a slight and fallacious report of famine, there is felt want of water, but there is sufficient supply of grain.
Northern Division.	Nandur	3,456	347,612	—	No famine. State of rabi and kharif crops fair.
Ditto	Meytak	4,032	150,690	—	No famine. Season good.
Ditto	Indar	3,225	233,238	—	State of agriculture very satisfactory, but apprehension entertained of high price from expectation of grain and possible appearance of famine. The state of this district, however, is better than all others.
Ditto	Yelgabad	4,000	100,010	—	No name of complaint whatever. Grain plentiful.
Ditto	Sigar-Tesir	Not given.	117,978	—	Crops flourishing.
North-Western Division.	Karnalgad	5,821	301,702	—	In some villages of taluk Balaspur and Kastur, crops failed from drought, but on the whole famine does not exist, though high prices of grain prevail.
Ditto	Shir	4,004	258,338	—	Famine exists only in the Alapur taluk of this district; but in taluk Achli distress is apprehended from failure of crops.
Ditto	Parbhani	5,920	276,020	—	There is, however, a sufficient quantity of grain in this taluk.
			49,341	4,373,794	43,000

C. B. EVANS SMITH,
First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.

10. Accompanying the foregoing statement was a Memorandum from the Residency, in which, after reviewing the area of distress, the early alarm, and the prompt measures taken to meet the calamity, the Resident proceeds to speak of the Central Committee, to which was entrusted the task of dealing with the distress. Sir Richard Meade said—

"The whole of the relief proceedings are now entrusted to and directed by a Central Committee established at Hyderabad under the presidency of the Revenue Minister, Nawab Mukarram-ud-Dowlah, nephew to Sir Salar Jung. This Committee is composed of men of all classes, creeds and professions. It receives periodical reports of what is going on in the famine districts, and takes measures and issues orders accordingly. Its proceedings up to the present time appear to have been conducted with prudence and judgment, and to have inspired a general feeling of confidence. The measures which the Committee has principally addressed itself to, have been the initiation of relief works and the necessary arrangements for the supply, in connection therewith, of a sufficient quantity of grain to feed the distressed and suffering poor seeking employment on these works."

11. The trade in all species of grain is described as being "particularly lively." From the Southern Railway Station, between Gulbarg and Raichur forty thousand tons of grain were exported within the five months up to February 1877. No interference by Government was necessary to cause grain to be conveyed to the affected districts. It was taken in the ordinary way of trade by the ordinary means of transit, viz., "carts and Bijnjura bullocks." Of the Bijnjura bullocks the Resident remarked—

"The system of transport by Bijnjura bullocks works well, and will doubtless continue to do so, should the very scanty fall of rain in many parts of the country not render the main lines of communication impracticable to beasts of burden from want of water."

12. Sir Richard Meade also spoke approvingly of the arrangements which were being made by the Central Committee to save the best of the stock of agricultural cattle. Owners, however, were prompt to take action themselves, and Government interference was little needed. The value of prickly-pea as a means of fodder, and the mode by which it should be prepared, was made known and widely disseminated by the Committee.

13. The means adopted for the preservation of health, for preventing people not in need receiving relief, for the proposed establishment of poor-houses, &c., were all described in the Resident's letter, and spoken of with approbation. The Memorandum concluded with the expression of the belief that the confidence which the Government entertained, viz., that the measures which had been organised would suffice to stand the strain that had been put upon them, and that these measures were meeting the difficulty in as efficient a manner as could have been looked for, was well founded.

14. In the month of April a second tour of inspection was made by some of the members of the Central Committee. The Delegates were Mr. G. Palmer and Maulvi Mushtaq Hussen. Their object was to ascertain whether the relief works were being carried on according to the instructions issued by the Committee. Mr. Palmer, writing from Galbargh, discovered a number of defects in the works at that place, but they were of a minor character and were soon rectified. The labourers seemed to be well off, some even still retaining their ornaments. Whilst thinking the means of employment provided ample, Mr. Palmer did not recommend that any of the labourers should be discharged, but only that great caution should be exercised as to receiving others on the work who were not destitute.

15. Maulvi Mushtaq Hussen, at the close of his tour, presented a Report detailing what he had seen, and also submitting new proposals. These proposals, however, more properly come within the scope of the next chapter, where they will be dealt with.

Chapter IV.

The Culmination and Decline of the Famine, April to December 1877.

Culmination of the distress, and deterioration in April to establish Poor-Houses and to effect supply for private houses—Appointment of Maulvi Mushtaq Hussen as Superintendent of the Poor-houses—His pecuniary fitness for the work—Opening of the first five poor-houses—Third Tour of Inspection by Delegates from the Central Committee—Establishment of grain stocks throughout the Nizam's Dominions—Stock on the G.I. P. Railways—Visit of Maulvi Mauli Ali to Bonny to invite the assistance of His Excellency Sir Richard Temple—Resolution of the Bentley Government ordering the delivery of 300 tons of grain fully at Nizamabad—Gloomy prospects owing to the lateness of the rains—The Huzoori Hause Famine Fund opened in London—Non-acceptance by Sir Sibley Long of any grant from the Fund, as the distress in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions occasioned at an end—Statement showing the prices of the chief staple food-grains at the commencement, middle, and end of the Famine, as compared with the normal prices—Statement showing the weekly increase in prices of food-grains during the Famine in three representative districts—The Vicerey's Visit to Southern India—The highest number of persons employed on the relief works reached in August—The maximum number of persons on charitable relief reached in September—Plentiful and timely rainfall—Rapid decline of the Famine after September—The Poor-houses closed in January 1878, and its funds pronounced to be "officially over."

1. In April and May the distress had reached its highest point. As the months passed by and the period for the seasonable rains drew near, the face of the country became more parched and barren, and the suffering consequently increased. The working of the schemes of relief also revealed defects which needed to be remedied. Principal amongst these was the need which was found to exist for poor-houses, wherein all who were sick and feeble, too young or too old, might find sustenance. It was also thought well to give private benevolence an opportunity of sharing with the Government in the work of relief. The necessity for poor-houses did not come upon the Central Committee with surprise. It had long been foreseen as forming a part in any well-ordered scheme of relief, but it was feared that if the houses were opened too soon the lazy and ill-disposed among the people in want might refuse to go to the works if they could obtain sustenance elsewhere. It was ultimately decided in April, upon a Report of Maulvi Mushtaq Hussen, to establish poor-houses.

2. Maulvi Mushtaq Hussen's memorandum, which will be found summarised in Chapter VI., dealt in an elaborate and complete manner with the question, going into all the details necessary for the satisfactory working of such institutions. His fitness for this duty, and also for the Secretaryship of the Poor-houses Committee, was undoubted. During the famine of 1861-62 in the North-West Provinces he was at Moradabad, where the Honourable Sir John Strachey was Collector and Magistrate. Sir John (then Mr.) Strachey opened a poor-house, in the management of which he associated with himself two native officers of the district, namely, the Honourable Syed Ahmad Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., then Principal Sudar Amin, and

Munshi Imdadullah, the Tehsildar of the district. Maulvi Mushtaq Husen had the privilege of working with the latter gentleman; and subsequently, when smaller poor-houses were opened in other towns at Sir John's suggestion, he took charge of the one at his private place, Amrola. During the famine in Bengal in 1874, when some conterminous districts of the North-West Provinces were also affected, Sir John Strachey, who had very recently taken charge of the government of those provinces, appointed Maulvi Sayyd Ahmad Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., to superintend famine relief in the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti. Maulvi Mushtaq Husen was then a Tehsildar at Aligarh. Maulvi Sayyd Ahmad Khan applied for and obtained his services, and he worked under that gentleman for about two months, returning to his substantive appointment on the breaking up of the relief establishment.

3. In the months of April and May the following poor-houses were opened:—(1) Roichur, 1,402 inmates; (2) Gulbarga, 795; (3) Lingsnur, 2,365; (4) Sharapur 429; (5) Naldrug, 4,562. In each of the houses employment was found for light workers, and fairly large sums were obtained in this way, which helped to reduce the outlay on this form of relief. In Raichur monthly subscriptions were paid, varying from Rs. 25 to 3, so long as the distress lasted, in aid of relief measures. In Lingsnur also a list was opened, and the subscriptions ranged from Rs. 50 per mensem to Rs. 1. On returning from this tour, as has been stated, Maulvi Mushtaq Husen prepared a Report, for which the Central Committee accorded him its "best thanks." H. E. the Minister, upon the Report being presented to him, said—

"The thanks of Government are due to Maulvi Mushtaq Husen for his exertions in the establishment of poor-houses. The efficient management of these asylums, from their very first opening, is highly creditable to him, and the fact is fully corroborated by Mr. G. Palmer's Inspection Report. Government also notices with approbation the interest taken by Mr. Palmer in inspecting the poor-houses."

Throughout the whole remaining period of distress the relief houses worked most admirably in mitigating the distress. Complaints of mismanagement were occasionally made, but such complaints were immediately investigated and no time lost in remedying all defects. This will appear from the Report of a Special Committee which was appointed in June to investigate the complaints of mismanagement brought against the relief houses in Lingsnur. From the Report drawn up by Mr. Palmer, at the request of the Committee, it would seem as if those in charge of the poor-houses had been too rigorous in excluding people needing relief. He says—

"On June 26th I again visited the relief house. Whilst riding thither with the Divisional Engineer we saw about a dozen coolies by the roadside in a deplorable condition, who informed us that they had been refused assistance at the relief house. We told them to follow us up there, and ordered them to be admitted. The result of this was that in a very short space of time over 350 came in who, it appeared, had been refused aid, and had been

directed to proceed to the famine relief works on the Sharapur road. These works are sometimes fifteen to twenty miles distant, and in my opinion many of these people were unable to go so far without the greatest difficulty, and without a great risk of starving by the way. I do not blame the Superintendent for rejecting most of these people from the relief (poor) house, as he has instructions to send as many as he can to the relief works, in preference to keeping them in the relief (poor) house, but I think that many (at least one-third) of those I saw were fit objects for immediate relief. The Superintendent complains that persons once relieved at the relief (poor) house can never be induced to go to the famine works, and hence he is obliged to be very discriminating. This difficulty might be overcome by starting a relief work close to the relief (poor) house, so that the persons rejected from the latter would have no distance to go to the former; but the result of this would be to bring numbers of coolies from the distant works on to the one near the relief (poor) house, as being nearer their own houses, and the numbers would become inconveniently large, and, in fact, sufficient work could not be found for them. I therefore do not see any other way out of the difficulty than keeping the famine works at a moderate distance from the relief (poor) house, but directing the Superintendent to be more liberal in his selections of those requiring immediate relief, taking steps to send them away as soon as they appear to be fit to travel."

4. Relief works being everywhere established, and poor-houses existing wherever necessary, the struggle with disaster proceeded quietly, uniformly, and without any serious misunderstanding. There is nothing to call for particular remark in the period under review, when the famine was coming to its height, and was, under favourable conditions, soon to decline. It was a source of gratification to the Central Committee that, in reporting to His Highness's Government on the labours they performed, they had simply to describe the disaster, the means needful to adequately meet it, and to announce that, once set a-going, everything had worked with as much success as could be expected. A third tour of inspection was made in June, upon which Mr. Palmer reported at length.* The inquiry was undertaken in consequence of complaints which had been made regarding the quality of the grain supplied in the poor-houses. Most of the complaints were found to be groundless, but some minor reforms were made, and a poor-house was immediately established at Kanakgori.

5. The scarcity that had existed during the two years previous to this period had exhausted the stocks of grain in the city and its neighbourhood. This had induced the wealthy grain-dealers to make large purchases of grain in the Central Provinces, and in other parts of the British territories. Owing, however, to the block in the traffic on the G. I. P. lines, the merchants were unable to obtain carriage for the grain. In July, complaints on this head were made to His Highness's Government, and it was represented that a large quantity of grain was lying exposed to the weather at the different railway stations. His Excellency the Minister represented matters to the Resident, who very kindly lent every possible

assistance for the removal of the difficulty. He provided the writer of the Report with a letter of introduction to His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, when he was deputed to visit Bombay for the purpose of arranging with the Government there for the despatch of the grain to Haiderabad. His Excellency Sir Richard Temple readily assented to the proposals made on behalf of His Highness's Government, and at once took steps to expedite the Railway traffic, thus enabling the Haiderabad merchants to receive their consignment of grain as speedily as possible. The following Resolution of the Bombay Government exhibits the measures taken by that Government for this purpose :—

No. 23 M of 1877.

Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department (Railway) dated 16th August 1877.

Read again Government Resolution No. 14 M (Railway), dated 11th August 1877.

Report by the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated 15th August 1877.

Telegram from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated 15th August 1877.

RESOLUTION.—The engagements that have been entered into by the Bombay Government are that 900 tons of grain shall be delivered daily at Raichur for Madras Districts, and 200 tons of grain daily at Shalakhal for the Nizam's line, provided that there be no delays caused by accidents, and also provided that the full quantities specified are booked by dealers for delivery at the above places. It is also to be understood that the above quantities shall be delivered for seven days in the week.

2. The Government has also engaged that the Railway shall forward (under the reservations just specified as to accidents and booking) additional quantities to those named above, so that any short deliveries which may have taken place between the 1st and the 15th August shall be made up within three weeks from the latter date to Raichur for Madras Districts, and within one month from that date to the Nizam's line.

3. The maximum number of wagons now worked over the Blore Ghaut is about 300 daily, but to provide for the engagements noted above, and at the same time to secure that the Bombay famine districts shall not suffer from short supplies, it is necessary that arrangements shall be made to increase the number of wagons passing over the Blore Ghaut to at least 350 daily. To do this, it is necessary that engines should be transferred from the North-Eastern line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the South-Eastern line, and the Consulting Engineer for Railways should request the Agent of the Company at once to arrange accordingly.

4. This transfer of engines will necessitate some restriction of general traffic on the G. I. P. North-Eastern line, and, however reluctant the Government may be in any way to interfere with this traffic, looking to the paramount nature of the demand for food supplies to the famine districts, they have no option but to order that famine traffic shall have preference to the extent that may be needed to carry out the arrangement noted above.

5. Government trust, however, that any inconvenience that may be occasioned to the general trade will be temporary only, and will be shortly removed when the carrying capacity

of the G. I. P. Railway has been augmented by the arrival of the new engines which have been ordered from England, some of which are now on their way to this country.

6. Government also desire that the Consulting Engineer for Railways, in consulting with the Agent of the Company, will take into early consideration the necessity of indenting for an additional number of engine-drivers, so that there may be a reserve to meet casualties to replace those men who may be incapacitated by illness, and to provide for the continuous working of the line without intermission during the time the present pressure is likely to last, which will, in all probability, be during the whole of the next famine season, and possibly longer.

(Sd.) M. K. KENNEDY, Major-General, R.E.,

Secretary to Government.

6. The coming of the monsoon of 1877 was anticipated with much eagerness. The rains did not commence at all favourably, and throughout the months of June, July, and August a few showers fell and dry weather followed; and this gave rise to great fears that the country was doomed to another year of famine. The same circumstances were noted in the adjoining British territory, which eventually was less favoured than were the districts in His Highness's dominions. Had the rains failed it is difficult to estimate the amount of distress that would have arisen; many other districts would have been drawn into the list of those famine-stricken, and the utmost efforts of Government, combined with a large outlay of money, would have been required to meet the emergency. The gravest anxiety was felt by His Excellency the Minister at this juncture. Sir Sâlâr Jung feared that if the rains failed the whole Dominion would be visited with famine; and if this calamity had occurred it was felt that no means which might be used could avert terrible suffering. At the end of August, however, rain began to fall plentifully everywhere, and continued to do so through the remaining monsoon months. Though every drop of rain was doing incalculable good to the ground, the first downpours were far from improving the actual condition of the people on the works. Exposure to the weather was necessarily productive of much sickness, and it was naturally some time before agricultural operations, so long suspended, could be again renewed. Here, again, the experience was the same as in British territory, but particularly in the Bombay Presidency. It was not till about September that the numbers on famine relief works began generally to diminish. When, however, the diminution once set in, it rapidly increased, and the Committee was able to direct the closing of all famine relief works in Dai 1287 (November 1877).

7. Towards the end of the famine period in His Highness's dominions, and whilst prospects were still very bad in British territory, an appeal was made from Madras to the people of England and her colonies for aid towards those who were not reached by the Government scheme. This appeal was met with great heartiness, which showed how deep was the sympathy of the people of Great Britain with the sufferings of their fellow-subjects in India. Large sums of

money were daily sent to the Lord Mayor of London, and to the authorities in other centres where subscriptions were opened. On one day more than a lakh and a half of rupees were voluntarily contributed, and before the fund was finally closed eighty-one and a half lakhs were subscribed. More would have been given, but in November it was announced from Madras that more was not needed.

8. At a meeting held at the Mansion House, London, in September 1877, the Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I., expressed the hope that, though the appeal emanated from Madras, the money contributed would be made available for all who were suffering, in Native States as well as in British territory. His Lordship particularly referred to His Highness's dominions, where, he believed, distress was severe. The Lord Mayor of London communicated these facts to the Committee of Madras. The Committee replied that they recognised that the money they were receiving by telegraph was intended for distress wherever it might exist, and added that they would be glad to send a portion of it to Haiderababid. At the request of the Madras Committee, His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor of Madras, communicated with Sir Richard Meade, who, in his turn, laid the offer before H. E. the Minister. Sir Salar Jung, after conferring with the Central Committee, expressed his sense of the generosity of the British people, but found that the distress was so nearly at an end that he would not ask for a grant from the fund.*

* See "Weekly Statements" of the Indian Famine Relief Committee, published in Madras.

From the given sentence, we have $-4 < 12 - 2x < 0$.

"The Madras Committee, having accepted the above assurance of Sir Salar Jung, were in some difficulty when application came to them from individuals in His Highness's dominions to relieve general distress. Being satisfied, however, that were good might be done, and some degree of suffering which might have escaped the attention of His Highness's officers might be relieved, small grants were made. The persons to whom grants were sent were Major Dalby, of Shikarpur, and the Rev. Father Nossack, a Catholic priest at Mysigal. The following, being a copy of one of his statements of account to the Madras Committee, will show the objects upon which the grants were made:

¹¹ *See Mr. Morrell, Baichar, H. H. the Native's Dominion, Madras, it occurred with the famine relief fund, March 1878.*

9. The following statement shows the usual prices of the chief staple food-grains, as well as those ruling at the commencement, middle, and end of the famine :-

STATEMENT showing the Prices of Food-Grains in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions
 (per Halk Seven Rupees).

10. The following statement shows the weekly rise in prices of food grains in the three districts of Hailakuribid, Shimapur, and West Raichur during the period commencing from 1st Meher 1286 Fasli (19th August 1876) to Axur 1287 Fasli (9th November 1877), when the famine relief operations were closed :-

Year	Month	Full Date	Regiment Work	Rate per Rappa in Rupees.																					
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
1857	Full.	5th September 1857	5th	81	80	16	13	18	20	71	18	14	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	2	1	1			
				126	120	60	30	20	15	15	21	14	18	21	16	12	10	8	6	4	2	1			
				23rd	4th October	do.	82	82	10	10	12	13	15	15	12	10	8	6	4	2	1	1			
Agra	Agra	30th...11th do.	30th	92	92	10	10	12	13	15	15	12	10	12	10	8	6	4	2	1	1	1			
				7	7	10	11	10	12	12	12	10	12	12	10	8	6	4	2	1	1	1			
				21st	15th October 1857	71	71	9	8	9	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Agra	Agra	15th...25th do.	15th	71	71	9	8	9	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
				25th	3rd November	do.	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
				25th	9th do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
Agra	Agra	7th...15th November 1857	7th	51	51	81	81	81	7	71	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51		
				15th	15th November 1857	51	51	81	81	81	7	71	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
				15th	21st November	do.	51	51	81	81	81	7	71	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
Agra	Agra	21st...28th December	21st	51	51	81	81	81	7	71	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51		
				28th	8th December	do.	51	51	81	81	81	7	71	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
				28th	15th December 1857	51	51	81	81	81	7	71	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
Agra	Agra	15th...21st December	15th	6	71	9	8	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
				21st	21st do.	71	71	9	8	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
				21st	28th December	do.	51	51	81	81	81	7	71	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
Agra	Agra	21st...28th January 1858	21st	51	51	81	81	81	7	71	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51		
				28th	7th January	do.	51	51	81	81	81	7	71	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
				28th	14th January	do.	51	51	81	81	81	7	71	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
Agra	Agra	14th...21st February 1858	14th	4	4	81	81	81	10	71	71	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
				21st	21st do.	51	51	81	81	81	10	71	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
				21st	28th February	do.	51	51	81	81	81	10	71	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
Agra	Agra	28th...31st March 1858	28th	4	4	81	81	81	10	71	71	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
				31st	31st do.	51	51	81	81	81	10	71	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
				31st	1st March	do.	51	51	81	81	81	10	71	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
Agra	Agra	1st...13th April 1858	1st	4	4	81	81	81	10	71	71	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
				13th	13th do.	51	51	81	81	81	10	71	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
				13th	21st April	do.	51	51	81	81	81	10	71	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
Agra	Agra	21st...28th April 1858	21st	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
				28th	28th do.	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
				28th	5th May	do.	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
Agra	Agra	5th...12th May 1858	5th	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
				12th	12th do.	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
				12th	19th May 1858	do.	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
Agra	Agra	19th...26th May 1858	19th	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
				26th	26th do.	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
				26th	3rd June	do.	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
Agra	Agra	3rd...10th June 1858	3rd	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
				10th	10th do.	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
				10th	17th June	do.	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
Agra	Agra	17th...24th June 1858	17th	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
				24th	24th do.	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
				24th	1st July	do.	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
Agra	Agra	1st...8th July 1858	1st	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
				8th	8th do.	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
				8th	15th July	do.	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Agra	Agra	15th...22nd July 1858	15th	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
				22nd	22nd do.	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
				22nd	29th July	do.	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Agra	Agra	29th...30th July 1858	29th	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
				30th	30th do.	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
				30th	6th August	do.	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Agra	Agra	6th...13th August 1858	6th	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
				13th	13th do.	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
				13th	20th August	do.	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Agra	Agra	20th...27th August 1858	20th	51	51	81	81	81	9	9	9	3	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
				27th	27th do.	51	51	81																	

Chapter V.

The Part Performed by Public Works.

Determination to alleviate the distress through the agency of Public Works.—Major Scott, Moncrieff's position regarding Public Works in times of famine.—Mr. Palser's statement of all the operations of the Public Works Department during the whole famine period.—Slight friction at first between the duties of the Revenue and Public Works officials.—Completeness of the relief drawn up by Mr. Palser.—His opinion regarding the action to be taken as the first appearance of distress.—The best limits of number and duration to be observed in famine relief works.—The various famine works.—The advantage of payment in money.—Tanks and Chauda more suitable famine works.—Road work unsatisfactory.—The contract and departmental systems contrasted.—The difficulty of efficient organisation.—The importance of task work.—Work performed, money expended, and number of coolies employed in the different districts.—In East Rajputana.—In West Rajputana.—In Sherepur.—In Gethborg.—In Bih.—In Naldega.—In Nagpur.—In Nagpur.—Table showing the total number of coolies employed, the total expenditure and the average daily expenditure for all the districts.—Abstract of statement showing expenditure on ordinary Public Works which were availed of to assist in relieving the distress.—Average cost of work in each district, in comparison with the ordinary rates.—Summary of the various works undertaken and completed, with the number of coolies employed and the amount of total expenditure.

1. As has been shown in previous chapters, His Highness's Government were very prompt, on distress manifesting itself, to recognise that it was through public works they must hope to successfully overcome the disaster. Major Scott Moncrieff, C.S.I., R.E., who was specially sent by H. E. the Viceroy to Mysore in August 1877, has laid down the following proposition regarding public works in famine times:—

" The Viceroy last year ruled that the Public Works Department should henceforth be the chief agency for famine relief in India, and that the best and most economic form of all relief was the construction of large and well-devised works under professional agency.

" We have good cause to thank His Excellency for assigning to us so honourable a role. He has elsewhere likened a famine to a campaign, and those who have gone through both will appreciate the likeness. Wars are, happily, rare now in India; not so famines. Many of us came out to India thinking our highest achievement was to be found in the construction of a great bridge, or the opening of a canal or of a railway. Now we have a still higher career open to us, to serve in the foremost rank—in the very feathered ranks—in saving thousands from death. Nor is it so very easy. The Engineer that successfully controls famine labour must think little of himself, everything of his work. For his are no holidays, no sport, no society. Patience, temper, firmness and kindness must always be exercised. He must endure constant exposure to the sun, weary monotony of work, many bad smells, many sad sights. He must eat his meals and write up his accounts when and where he can. He must not be shown attending to many duties. He must look closely after the camp water-supply. He must see that the bazaar is well supplied. He must himself superintend the feeding of small babies and sickly mothers. He must attend closely to conservancy. He must see that his hospital is clean and well supplied with necessities, and that the medical subordintate is doing his duty, that loathsome ulcers are being dressed, that ich ointment is being applied, that guinea-worm cases are being attended to, that the weakly are getting suitable diet, that the dead are being

buried deep, and when, as is likely enough, cholera visits the works, the Engineers must know how best to meet it, and must keep a cool head. And the reward for all this labour? He will be the means of saving many lives. That is surely enough!

"I do not suppose for a moment that all Engineers will appreciate famine relief work. There are some, I fear, who could never warm into interest sufficient to care to take all this toll to save the life of our dark-skinned brother, more wretched than ever when stricken with famine, dirty and haggard and offensive. There are other Engineers, pure and simple, who look on all this as a most aggravating interruption to their regular work. I do not find fault with them. Only the honour of famine relief cannot be theirs. They can have no heart for this campaign, nor ought they to reap its laurels.

"As no good soldier would wish for war only that he himself might reap honour, so would no good Engineer wish for a famine. But the good soldier prepares himself beforehand. So should the Engineer, and in the following note I propose to record a few points which may be useful—not evolved from my inner consciousness, but from the experience of the last year. I would treat of—

- I. The duty of the Local Government and its Chief Engineer in preparing projects for famine relief.
- II. The style of work best suited for the purpose.
- III. The comparative merits of a few large works and many small ones.
- IV. The action of the Public Works Department when the approach of a famine is dreaded.
- V. The scope of its duties in a famine.
- VI. The management of a famine relief division.
- VII. The close of a famine."

The "campaign" against famine in His Highness's dominions was opened with a full and practical recognition of these principles.

2. As throwing much light upon the part played by public works, the reader may be referred to an elaborate and careful statement of the whole of the operations of the Public Works Department during the famine, drawn up by Mr. G. Palmer, C.E. The fulness of this statement renders it necessary that, in this place, only a brief survey should be taken of the work performed by the Department.

3. It was in October 1876 that orders were received from Government in the Superintending Engineer's Office, Public Works Department, to arrange for the commencement of famine relief works in those districts that were suffering from a scarcity of rain, and to discontinue wherever possible those public works that were going on in other districts where such scarcity was not felt, in order that the saving effected on the latter might help to meet the extra expense incurred on the former. Plans and estimates for all such works as could be carried out as relief works were to be prepared and submitted as soon as possible for the sanction of Government. Officers from non-famine districts whose services could be spared were to be specially emp'oyed in the preparation of these plans and estimates. All work in the famine districts that had already been sanctioned, or for which plans

and estimates had been submitted for sanction, were to be started at once. It was intimated that His Excellency the Minister trusted that all Executive Officers would use every effort to afford relief and to carry on work with every regard to economy. The Central Office thereupon issued a circular (No. 29 of 17th October 1876) to all Divisional and District Engineers, conveying the above instructions. A circular with similar instructions adapted to Revenue officers was shortly after issued by myself, as Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, pointing out the division of duty and authority between the two departments.

4. In the Central Committee, which was appointed in November 1876, the Public Works Department was largely represented. In the early circulars that were issued to the districts, the particular duties of the officials of the two departments had been clearly defined, and it was therefore but natural that a certain amount of difficulty and confusion should exist in first starting the works. The Public Works officers had received orders to start the works, and the Revenue authorities had been informed that with them lay the responsibility of ascertaining the amount of distress, providing works to meet it, and organising and supervising those works. Mr. Palmer says,—¹² Complaints were made on both sides: on the part of the Revenue authorities they took the form of finding fault with the quality of the work done under the Public Works officials, and of accusations of dishonesty against overseers and other subordinate officers; whilst the Public Works officers complained chiefly of the interference of the Revenue authorities in what they considered to be their own legitimate duties, and their inability, therefore, to carry on the works economically and efficiently.*

5. In December 1876, correspondence was received from the Political Office concerning a large number of persons (about 10,000) who, attracted by the opening out of relief works on the Kurnool side of the Tungabhadra, had migrated thither from His Highness's territory. They were rejected from the relief works on the British side, and employment had to be found for them on relief works on their return to their own country. This tended to increase the amount of distress in East Raichur, and early in January 1877 I myself, as Secretary to the Famine Relief Committee, Mr. Rai Manu Lal and Mr. Palmer, as members of the Famine Committee, visited Raichur and inquired fully into all matters connected with relief operations.

6. Elaborate rules, providing for almost every contingency, were laid down (*vide* Chapter III. of this Report) in Mr. Palmer's statement. These rules are of a most complete nature, both with regard to the nature of works, the mode

* These disputes were easily settled, and they did not arise afterwards, as Nasab Mukarram-ud-Daula Bahadur, the Revenue Minister, was the President, and the Secretaries to Government in the P.W.D. two of the members of the Committee. Hence misunderstanding was impossible.

of carrying them out, and the convenience of the labourers employed. Instructions were given as to the arrangement of camps, in each of which a police guard, dresser's quarters, and a grain shop were ordered to be provided, but medical and sanitary arrangements were also most fully and thoughtfully made. Nothing that could ensure the health and convenience of the people was neglected.

7. From the experience gained in 1877, Mr. Palmer finds himself in a position to criticise the rules laid down at the outset. This he does at great length and with much fairness. The rules regarding medical and sanitary arrangements seemed to have answered their purpose, and to have been well carried out. One of the medical rules was, "In case of deaths, the bodies are to be immediately interred, at the cost of Government, in graves 6½ feet long by 4½ feet deep at least, at a distance of not less than 100 yards from the works and camp. The clothes of persons who may have died of cholera must be burnt immediately." This rule, says Mr. Palmer, was adhered to, and the graveyards will, for many years, prove a sad memento of the famine in 1876-77.

8. The following remarks regarding the action which should be taken on the first appearance of distress are of great value, and may be quoted in full:—

"When distress first makes itself apparent, but does not with certainty indicate approaching famine, it is best not by employing applicants on ordinary works in progress. No hands already employed should on any account be dismissed to make room for the new applicants, and if the works are thereby overcrowded with labourers they must be extended or new ones opened out. The works on which the early applicants are employed should be those under the Public Works or Municipal Departments, where there is professional supervision. No change should be made by the Public Works Department or Municipal Officers in the rates paid by them for work: that is to say, the same number of cubic yards of earth-work per rupee should be got from the work-people as were got before the new applicants arrived. No change should be made in the system of carrying on the work. If it is being carried on by contract, terms should, if possible, be made with the contractor to employ only the people sent to him by the Civil Officers, through the Public Works or Municipal Officers. If it is being carried on by petty contract, the system should be continued, as it will generally be found to be the most advantageous. Small contractors will always get the greatest amount of work out of the labourers. It is of course necessary to guard against acts of oppression; these can be punished by the dismissal of the petty contractors thus offending. Departmental work when distress prevails is carried on at a heavy loss, as officers of the Public Works Department or Municipal Department have then great difficulties in dealing with the labourers direct, and in getting a fair amount of work from them.

"Employing early applicants in the above manner meets the first stage of the distress. Work is offered every one who applies for it, and I would not impose any test for admission. Those unaccustomed to work would not seek for it unless they were in distress; having got work, they are not able to do so much or earn so much as skilled labourers, but they can earn

enough to live upon; when they become unable to do this they are fit objects for the relief house, or for relief works of another kind.

"When the first symptoms of distress appear, encouragement should be given to people to seek employment on ordinary works, rather than that they should be discouraged to do so; by this the number of those ultimately obliged to go to the relief house, or to relief works that are more burdensome to the State, may be considerably reduced.

"If the distress turns out to be really due to famine and not merely temporary, the ordinary works as described above would not be found to suffice, and applicants would soon begin to come in such a miserable and starved condition as to be unable to earn a living on the ordinary rates. It will then be necessary to open out special relief works. No labourers who have hitherto been able to earn a living on the ordinary works should be transferred or allowed to go to the special works, and the ordinary works should be still carried on. The applicants who now come to the special works should be sorted, and only those who appear capable of doing work should be set to work on the special works; the rest, with the aged and infirm, should be consigned to the relief houses. The special works should be entirely under the control of Public Works Officers. Task work should be strictly imposed upon them, the task being regulated so that the labourers can without difficulty, but with ordinary intelligence, earn sufficient to buy food, with necessary condiments, sufficient to keep them in health. The task and payment must therefore be regulated by the price of grain, and a sliding scale would come into force."

9. The most useful kinds of famine works have been found to be those that will employ 3,000 or 4,000 coolies for three or four months. Small works should only be opened in connection with camps.

10. Mr. Palmer adds much to the value of his statement by embodying his opinions on famine tests, opinions which were requested by the Famine Commission. He thinks good appearance and clothing should not of themselves be considered sufficient grounds for rejection. "Applicants possessed of these might be able to work on the first kind of works thrown open to them, i.e., on ordinary public works on which Government receives full value for the outlay incurred. Their willingness to take this employment would be a proof of their requiring it. In the same way those possessed of ornaments of small value need not be rejected. When the ornaments are of greater value, and it might be inferred that the proceeds of their sale would support the applicants for two or three weeks, I think they should be rejected." The distance test Mr. Palmer thinks should not be more than two or three days' journey. If a longer distance is fixed they will not go. The following illustrative instance is given:—

"The only instance in His Highness's territory of pressure being put upon coolies to proceed to a long distance from their houses for employment on relief works was at Jhansi, when it was decided to open out as a famine work the extension of the Beedah irrigation

channels, on the ground of its being a large and suitable work as a relief work, and one likely to prove remunerative to Government. Labourers were then dismissed from the road works near Raichur and told to seek further relief at Beechal (18 miles distant); arrangements were made to pay them during their journey thither, and that they should travel with an escort of police. Very few, however, actually went in this way, but when the works in Beechal were thoroughly commenced the labourers from Raichur dropped in gradually, though the numbers employed on the work were never so great as they had been expected to be. I do not think that very much pressure was put upon the Raichur labourers to go to Beechal, as it was only certain gangs that were dismissed, and I believe those that did not at once travel to Beechal got relief in the relief house, or managed to get into other road gangs."

11. As regards payment in money or grain, experience most decidedly was in favour of the former plan, though payment of money was not unattended with difficulty. On this point the following curious statement is made:—

"Very often the supply of copper coin in the local bazaars failed, and application had to be made to Hyderabad. It was found that the coin paid away did not find its way directly back to the bazaar. This may perhaps be taken as a proof that the coolies were often able to save money, though no doubt it was mainly due to their preferring to buy larger quantities of grain at a time than would suffice merely for the day. As to their being able to save, it was found at one time in the district of Blucc that labourers were endeavouring to buy rupees with the dues they had earned: the famine was certainly not so bad in Bhoor as in the districts of the Southern Division."

12. There are five other points upon which the opinions of Mr. Palmer are of so much value that they may be quoted here almost in full. These are—(1) tanks and channels most suitable famine works; (2) road work unsatisfactory; (3) the contract and departmental systems contrasted; (4) want of efficient supervision; and (5) tank-work.

13. Upon the first point, tanks and channels most suitable works, he says:—

"The works most suitable for famine relief works are decidedly the construction of, or repairs to, tanks and channels, or any similar work where large quantities of earth work have to be done. The work is simple, and the gangs can be easily organised and overseen. The differences in length of lead, height of lift, hardness of soil, &c., afford different kinds of labour for each class, the heavier work for the more able-bodied, and the lighter work for women, children, and old people. From the tables below it will be seen that all work of this kind compares in its results most favourably with road work. The Kaliur and Munsapur tanks and the Beechal channel in the East Raichur district, and the Bosgh project in the Gulburga district, may be cited as instances where a fair return was got in the way of useful work for the outlay."

14. As regards road-work it generally proved to be very unsatisfactory —

"It was, as a rule, the reconstruction or repair of old roads that was undertaken in His Highness's territory. Had new road work been carried out on a large scale, the results might have been more satisfactory, as embankments over low-lying ground or soft soil, cutting through hills, &c., would have found suitable relief work. As it was, the mere excavation and cleaning out of side drains did not allow of sufficient people working together in one place to be conveniently supervised, and the digging of mounds for spreading on the road was almost too hard work for the majority of the coolies. The collection of metal and breaking it small offered suitable work, but as a rule metal could only be found sufficiently near the road in places where, the soil being hard and gravelly already, metal was not required. Bringing metal from a distance by coolie labour was too expensive, and carts and bullocks to carry it were not to be had. Road work, again, extends over so long a distance to supervise properly, and famine labour requires a great deal of supervision; for it must be remembered that famine labourers are not accustomed to the work and possess no skill in it, nor have they energy enough to learn anything for themselves. The masters and overseers also can seldom be trusted without constant inspection by professional officers, which cannot be given when a district officer has perhaps 100 miles to travel from one work under his charge to another. The scarcity of water also prevented road work being successfully carried out. The mounds, after being placed on the road, generally broke up into dust, and was blown away, or remained loose and heavy, rendering the road more difficult for traffic than before. For similar reasons the construction of cheap fair-weather roads as famine work is very inadvisable. The construction of first-class roads involving plenty of earth work is the only suitable road work in famine times. The necessity for a larger amount of professional supervision than on ordinary public works also makes it a question whether comparatively small but compact works, employing about 3,000 or 4,000 coolies, are not more suitable for famine relief than extensive projects, though, of course, it depends upon the amount of such supervision that is available. A great deal also depends upon the emergency with which famine relief works have to be commenced. Large projects require plans and estimates to be prepared beforehand, and the want of these prevented the views of the Sudder Committee being carried out as regarded closing all the smaller relief works, and transferring the coolies on to one large work in each division."

15. Respecting the contract and departmental systems it is stated:—

"At the commencement of famine operations in the end of 1876, the question was brought before the Committee as to the advisability of carrying on famine works on a strictly departmental system, or letting them on contract. The Committee, by a very large majority, decided against the contract system, on the grounds that a contractor must make a certain amount of profit, or it would not be worth his while to undertake the work, and that the amount of profit he thus made would be better spent in relieving distress than by going into his (the contractor's) pockets. This seemed a very good reason to urge against the contract system, but many of the principal Famine Works officers, taking a professional view of the question, were in favour of the contract over the departmental method. They considered one

of the most important objects in famine relief works to be to obtain as great return as possible for the outlay incurred, and they judged from experience that they would be more likely to obtain this by employing contractors. In the system of carrying out work departmentally the officers in charge of it purchase (on behalf of Government) their own materials and tools, find their own labour, and organise and supervise it. In the contract system all this is undertaken by a contractor, who undertakes to carry out a certain work either in consideration of receiving a lump sum for the whole work when completed, or of being paid at certain rates for the different classes of work that he has performed, when it has been measured up and accepted as finished by the engineers. In this case the Government officers need not exercise minute and constant supervision, but simply watch the work as it progresses, setting it out according to the plans, and seeing that the contractor carries it on in a sound and workman-like manner, and with materials of the quality that has been specified : having, by an agreement that has previously been drawn up, power to reject all bad work, and to enforce penalties on the contractor for non-compliance with the plans and specifications, to the extent of taking the work out of his hands altogether, and causing him to forfeit all claims to any money that would otherwise have been due to him. A contractor by making this kind of work his special business, by keeping a trained staff of overseers and assistants, and by being able to purchase his materials and plant from time to time, as opportunity offers, in the cheapest markets, is always able to carry out work at cheaper rates than Public Works officers can do it departmentally, and at the same time realise a fair profit for himself, though he takes the risk of difficulties arising in his way, that sometimes turn his profit into a loss. District officers, having many other duties to attend to than the constant supervision of works in progress, find it advisable to carry out most public works by the contract system. There is no reason why similar advantages should not be gained by contract over departmental work, as well in carrying out famine works as in ordinary public works. Extra clauses in the agreement would have to be made, binding the contractor to employ only local labour, and all persons sent to him for employment ; but on this account, of course, the rates allowed him for the work would be proportionately increased. Of course the success of such a system as this would depend greatly upon the supervision exercised over the contractors by the Public Works officials, who, besides looking to the quality of the work, would have to see that no oppression was used, that there were no grounds for complaint as regards regularity of payment of wages, and that the contractors did not import labour to do the work at a cheaper rate to themselves. If respectable and well-known contractors were employed, few such difficulties would be likely to arise, and there would be every prospect of a fair return, in the shape of useful and remunerative works, for the money expended by Government."

16. A want that was greatly felt during the progress of relief works was that of a larger number of Public Works officers. The Government, being anxious to keep the expenditure as low as possible, declined to sanction the employment of extra officials in either the Revenue or Public Works Department, and therefore the extra hands that were sent to the famine districts were only those who could be spared from other districts. It would probably have been more economical in the end to have employed more officers. It was in fact found in

possible to carry out the rules of the Committee appointing one supervisor to every 2,000 coolies ; very frequently a supervisor had charge of 4,000 or 5,000, and in one case of over 8,000.

17. Allusion has already been made to the system of task work, or demanding a certain quantity of work for each day's wages, when referring to the sliding scale of payments. On this point Mr. Palmer says :—

" It is hardly necessary to state how important it is that task work should be imposed immediately a famine work is started. On the works that were started without this system, it was always very difficult to get the coolies to take it afterwards : they seemed to consider that they were being imposed upon, and accordingly worked with a bad grace. On these works, however, where it was commenced with at once, the coolies took to it cheerfully enough, and generally had their tasks completed some time before the hour for mastering for payments. Different gangs would, in fact, often vie with each other in completing their task first."

18. The work performed in the various districts will perhaps be better understood if it is briefly summarised district by district. It should be stated that District Committees were appointed, who were of great assistance throughout the famine.

19. *East Rājbarī*.—In this district many difficulties were encountered at the outset. The District Engineer thus refers to the trouble he had with the coolies on the Alampur road :—

" When, about the 9th March, the supervisor in charge of the work announced that task work at the rate of 1 cubic yard to the rupie for spreading and digging moorūm would be imposed, and explained to them, by marking on the ground, the quantity they were to dig, only three gangs would consent to do it, and these, when they had received tools from the overseers, walked off with these to the village, and when, with difficulty, induced to return, could not be made to do any work. The difficulties attending daily payments also continued : payments were never over till 10 or 11 o'clock at night, and often later, the money at that time being of little use to the coolies, who were frequently obliged to purchase grain and eat it raw, for want of time to cook it. They were naturally unfit for work the next morning. With the concurrence of the Divisional Engineer, a system of bi-weekly payments was established, and found to be very advantageous. It was reported also by the Public Works officers that the Binnials who brought grain to the works were in the habit of charging exorbitant prices and giving false measurements. The matter was referred to the Civil authorities, who doubtless took the proper steps."

20. In this district the condition of the people visibly deteriorated : in January they were in good heart, in June they appeared incapable of performing more than mere nominal tasks.

21. The works carried on in East Raichur were—

- (1) Alampur Road, 122 days in progress, employing 2,265 coolies per day, at a total cost of Rs. 28,308, being an average cost per coolie per day of 1 a. 7¹/₂ p.
- (2) Lingsugur Road, 307 days in progress, employing 2,723 coolies per day, at a total cost of Rs. 1,49,452, being an average cost per coolie per day of 2 a. 10¹/₂ p.
- (3) Kaitur Tank, 245 days, 280 coolies daily; total Rs. 8,894; average 2 a. 0¹/₂ p.
- (4) Mansapur Tank, 236 days, 190 coolies daily; total Rs. 8,908; average 2 a. 1¹/₂ p.
- (5) Bichal Channel, 245 days, 812 coolies daily; total Rs. 37,876; average 3 a. 6¹/₂ p.
- (6) Road from Fort to Mahabub Bazar, 155 days, 250 coolies daily; total Rs. 5,280; average 2 a. 2¹/₂ p.
- (7) Road from Jail to Mahabub Bazar, 61 days, 217 coolies daily; total Rs. 1,010; average 1 a. 2¹/₂ p.
- (8) Road from Travellers' Bungalow to Raichur Town Road, 60 days, 159 coolies daily; total Rs. 1,516; average 2 a. 0¹/₂ p.
- (9) Branch Road to Custom House, 60 days, 53 coolies daily; total Rs. 593; average 2 a. 11⁷/₈ p.
- (10) Raichur Railway Feeder, 31 days, 234 coolies daily; total Rs. 267; average 1 a. 7¹/₂ p.
- (11) Katal Utikar Tank, 82 days; total Rs. 2,760; average 1 a. 6¹/₂ p.

The average cost per coolie per day on the East Raichur works was 2 a. 6¹/₂ p.—not an extravagant sum when the condition of the workers is considered.

22. *West Raichur*.—Before proceeding to give a summary of the works in this district, it may be well to note that Mr. Palmer emphatically condemns the practice of paying the coolies for a weekly holiday, a non-working day. In the Madras Presidency at first this day was not paid for; then, in consequence of representations from officers in charge of works, it was paid for, and subsequently to 24th September 1877 withdrawn. Mr. Palmer, referring to work on the Bellary Road, says:—

"I would also express my opinion here that the one day's holiday in the week with full pay is a mistake. From what I heard, nothing like the same amount of money that is daily paid to coolies on famine relief works finds its way to the bazaars; and, besides this, there are other indications that the people are able to save a little money. On this Gangawati work a sum of Rs. 304 had been spent on the Thursday previous to my visit over and above the day's proper wages, to provide for the Friday's holiday, and it is found on famine relief work that the number greatly increases every Thursday, as on that evening double wages are paid."

23. The following facts represent the works undertaken in this district:—

- (1) Lingsugur road 343 days, 518 coolies daily, total Rs. 15,691 average 1 a. 11¹/₂ p.
- (2) Kileori tank 318 " 161 " " 389 " 1 a. 2¹/₂ p.
- (3) Bellary road 214 " 3,370 " " 89,023 " 1 a. 11¹/₂ p.
- (4) Gangawati channel 182 " 720 " " 16,009 " 2 a. 0¹/₂ p.
- (5) Shikapur road 276 " 3,766 " " 97,162 " 2 a. 0¹/₂ p.
- (6) Cantoranzai road 69 " 176 " " 974 " 1 a. 5¹/₂ p.
- (7) Lingsugur long drive 69 " 162 " " 985 " 1 a. 5¹/₂ p.
- (8) Kardikai tank 214 " 223 " " 5,744 " 1 a. 11¹/₂ p.
- (9) Extra labour on works near relief houses, &c. total Rs. 4,047 average 2 a. 3¹/₂ p.—
The total expenditure in the district was Rs. 2,82,507/-, at a daily average pay of 2 a. 0¹/₂ p.—
a very moderate rate, under all the circumstances.

24.—*Shorajmer*.—In this district there are some important tank works, which are thus described:—

"The Bonal tank is situated six or seven miles west of Shorajmer. It is an old tank, but was greatly enlarged by Colonel Meadows Taylor in 1856; he raised, strengthened, and lengthened the old bund, and built a calingulah 190 feet long, thus forming a tank the spread of water in which, when full, is 22 square miles. Its drainage area is 30 square miles. The new calingulah was not made sufficiently long to discharge heavy floods quickly enough, and in consequence the tank breached at periods of about five years or so, but the breaches were never of a very serious nature, and were always repaired without much difficulty. In 1874 the tank breached in one place, and threatened to breach more seriously in others, but was saved by the District Engineer cutting away a length of the bund, and thus giving extra waterway over some sheet rock. The breach was filled up by the Civil authorities, but in an unsatisfactory manner; and in 1876 the work was redone by the Public Works Department, and the calingulah lengthened to 560 feet, which, it is calculated, will give a discharge sufficient for the drainage area. When visiting the tank in February 1876 I made a rough calculation as to its capacities for irrigation, and concluded that, at Rs. 10 per acre, a revenue of Rs. 67,000 per annum might be derived from it, the revenue now derived being under Rs. 5,000. These facts were mentioned in a Report I submitted to Government in March 1876, and my object in again referring to the subject here is to point out that if steps could be taken to bring more land under irrigation from the tank, not only would the revenue of the district be considerably increased, but much would be done towards preventing a recurrence of so much distress as was felt in 1877; for the situation of the Bonal tank is such that in an average season it is true to fill; when once full it holds a supply for at least two seasons, and in the driest years it still impounds a very large quantity of water."

"In the next valley to Bonal, and situated some four miles west of that tank, is what remains of a work commenced by Colonel Meadows Taylor in 1852, and left by him incomplete when he left the district in 1857. It was his intention, by forming a bund across the valley, to construct a tank that would be nearly as large as that of Bonal. He completed the sluices and nearly all the other masonry work, and a large proportion of the earth-work. This

subject is also referred to more fully in my Report of March 1876. I suggested to the Sudler Committee the completion of this tank as a famine relief work during the famine season, and the Committee quite approved of the scheme; but difficulties arose with regard to certain jagir land that the spread of water would cover, were the tank to be completed—difficulties that it would probably take some time to remove, and in this time could not be afforded the scheme full through. It is scarcely necessary to mention the advantages that would be gained, both in revenues and in mitigating future famine, if this fine work were to be brought to completion. The work, as it is now left to crumble away year by year, represents a large amount of capital sunk, all of which could be recovered, if Government were willing, in a very few years.

"Another work that it would have been highly desirable to commence with as a famine relief work was the channel that Colonel Meadows Taylor proposed should be constructed from the top of the falls in the Kistna, a few miles above Naldrug, to irrigate a large portion of the country between the Kistna and Beem rivers. The Sudler Committee did approve of this work being started, as one of the large works that it was resolved should be carried out in each division, but the officers of the Public Works Department found that it would take a long time to prepare the surveys and sections that would be required before the work could be started, without the risk of incurring a great deal of useless expenditure, and that these surveys and sections would occupy the time of more officers than could then be spared from famine relief work, and the idea was therefore abandoned."

25. The organisation of relief measures is said to have been by no means so complete and satisfactory as it might have been. In a district where actual famine was not very severe, and where the number of coolies never increased beyond the power of the works in hand to afford them sufficient relief, Mr. Palmer thinks a better return for the money expended ought to have been shown. The details regarding these works are as follows:—

(1) Doral channel	60 days	50 coolies daily	total Rs. 633	average 1 a. 10/0 p.
(2) Sittekari tank	99 "	58	"	521 "
(3) Yedgir road	375 "	1,423	"	47,747 "
(4) Ligapur road	216 "	2,442	"	61,079 "
(5) Gulbarg road	6 "	51	"	74 "
(6) Mitali tank	50 "	117	"	339 "
(7) Bangalore road repairs	45 "	237	"	901 "
(8) Gulbarg road repairs	51 "	564	"	3,031 "
(9) Preparing site for new jail 31 "	5	"	26 "	2 a. 57/1 p.
Total expenditure	Rs. 1,30,956-3-2	average per coolie	1 a. 17/7 p.	

26. *Gulbargi*.—Considerable difficulty was experienced in carrying out the most important of the works in this district, viz., repairs to the Bogal tank. Mr. Palmer's Report contains the following statements:—

"On the 30th December work was interfered with by the outbreak of a severe type of small-pox amongst the coolies, and the Divisional Engineer asked that a doctor from

Hyderabad might be sent to reside and supply remedies on the works. The camp for some days was broken up, and the sickness seems shortly afterwards to have died out.

"The same difficulties had to be encountered as regards selection of coolies, payments and task-work, as were met with on all famine works when first started. On the 6th March 1877, the Divisional Engineer reported that, whereas the rate allowed for earth-work was in the estimate 10 cubic yards per rupee, it was found that only 271 cubic yards per rupee had been actually done. He recommended the imposition of task-work. In reply to this he was referred to the new rules which had been just issued, and which fully provided for the task-work system.

"By March 1877 the work of raising the old bund of the Bogal tank was nearly completed, and work was commenced on the No. 9 tank. This is situated near the town of Gulbargi, and was very suitable for relief work, as it consisted of raising an entirely new bank, some 1,650 feet long and 34 feet high in centre, affecting 86,432 cubic yards of earth-work, and being capable of accommodating 1,000 work-peoples at work at one time. For the remainder of the time that famine relief works were carried on, this No. 9 tank was the principal work in the Gulbargi district.

"On the 20th March the Divisional Engineer reported that the estimate for the whole Bogal project provided for earth-work to the amount of Rs. 26,818, that up to date Rs. 24,258 had been spent, and that with the balance left of Rs. 2,560 the closing of the breach in the Bogal tank itself, as well as about two-thirds of the earth-work in the No. 9 tank, had to be done; he estimated that Rs. 47,048 would still be required to complete the earth-work alone. The coolies were being paid on the task system, but they turned out a very small quantity of work, the consequence being that the payment they received was barely sufficient to find them half a meal. He also reported that cholera had broken out in the camp, and that the coolies were deserting the work, and going away into other parts of the country. Much trouble was also experienced with the old and infirm people who came to the works: no task could be got out of them, and their payment under these circumstances was raising very much the cost of the work. Ultimately the establishment of a relief house at Gulbargi relieved the works of the old and infirm. On April 2nd the Sudler Committee sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 75,000 on earth-work only for the Bogal tank, to be carried out as famine relief work, leaving the masonry to be done by the Public Works Department, as in ordinary work, either by contract, or in any way that might be approved by the Public Works officers. The Divisional Engineer, in his letter requesting sanction to an additional sum for earth-work, had pointed out the urgency of filling the large breach in the Bogal tank at once, so as to render the tank available for the approaching monsoon; but as by the end of March no steps had been taken towards filling this breach, it was deemed advisable to let it stand over for another season, as the quantity of earth-work required for the breach was large, famine labour uncertain, and any fresh coming down the main feeder during April or May—a by no means uncommon occurrence—might find the earth-work only partly done, and, washing over it, would entirely destroy it, and cause thereby considerable pecuniary loss.

"On the 3d April the Divisional Engineer reported the result of the imposition of task-work, in accordance with the rules issued by the Sudler Committee. The rate allowed in the

rules for earth-work was 8·8 cubic yards per rupee, but power was left to Divisional and District Engineers to modify this task to suit circumstances, such as distressed state of coolies, length of lead, or height of lift of material, &c. At first the coolies on the Bogach works refused altogether to take task-work, and struck; on the task being reduced a few returned, but when they found they were only paid for the actual amount of work they turned out they again left, and no work was done at all for twenty-five days. The coolies for the most part went about begging, and at this time their numbers were much reduced by cholera; most of them being British subjects wandered away, and most probably returned to their own districts. At this time, too, complaints arose on the part of the Public Works officers against the Revenue authorities, whom they accused of interfering unduly with their (Public Works officers') duties on the works: the fact being that at the first commencement of work in accordance with the new rules, misunderstandings as to the respective duties of the two departments arose, and there was a tendency on the part of the Civil officers to take the part of the coolies against the Public Works officers in the matter of task-work."

27. The summary of works shows the following results:—

(1) Bogach tank	356 days	1,584 coolies per day, total Rs. 63,412, average 1 a. 10 88 p.
(2) Shingore road	129	948
" "	"	" 11,450
" "	"	" 1 a. 7 06 p.
(3) Task No. 6, Glogal Project, 62	691	" 4,257
" " Well, No. 2	98	" 732
" " "	"	" 1 a. 8 09 p.
(5) Jiva Well	93	" 28
" " "	"	" 120
" " "	"	" 2 a. 4 96 p.
(6) Kaloora Khan Well	91	" 72
" " "	"	" 785
" " "	"	" 1 a. 10 84 p.
(7) Lalla Well	69	" 21
" " "	"	" 169
" " "	"	" 2 a. 0 85 p.
(8) Vaidikpur Task	20	" 4
" " "	"	" 97
" " "	"	" 3 a. 8 47 p.
(9) Task No. 7	39	" 118
" " "	"	" 382
" " "	"	" 1 a. 9 58 p.
<i>Total expenditure for district, Rs. 82,169-12-10.</i>		<i>Average daily earning of coolies, 1 a. 10 69 p.</i>

28. *Bidarb*.—Mr. Palmer reports that at the commencement of the famine a certain amount of confusion arose regarding the relief works started, owing to some works having been commenced by the Civil authorities, and others by the Public Works Department.

The orders that had been issued to both departments, in order that no danger might result from the want of immediate relief, no doubt was the cause of this, as each department appears to have commenced work independently, and there being, as stated above, no opportunity of commencing large works in the neighbourhood of the famine-stricken task, numbers of small works were put in hand, some by one department and some by the other. This amounted almost to a system of village relief, and although it had its advantages in affording relief close to the houses of the people, it also had its disadvantages, that outweighed the advantages. Proper supervision by competent authority could not be exercised over such work; there were no means of separating those really requiring relief from those not actually in need of it, but who were anxious and willing enough to come to work and earn good wages on easy terms; and there were no means of assuring the best possible return, in the shape of quantity and quality of work done, for the money laid out upon it. The two departments, however, appear to have

worked in a very sensible and proper spirit in the district, and most of the works that the Civil authorities started were inspected by the professional officers of the Public Works Department, and were visited by them and carried out under their supervision so far as the other numerous duties of the Public Works officers would permit."

29. The distress in this district was much less than in others; the works undertaken were smaller as regards extent, and more numerous. They were, as a rule, completed within, or not very much in excess of, the estimated amounts. The total amount expended on twenty-six separate works was Rs. 62,130-14-1, and the average daily earnings of a coolie 1 a. 11 38 p.

30. *Naldray*.—As early as September 1876, applications to open works were received from the officials of this district; but delays of various kinds occurred, and it was not until February in the following year that works were actually commenced. Events would seem to justify the opinion that a too hasty cry had been raised, and that it was well for the exchequer of the State that it was not heeded at first. Those best able to express an opinion believe that the works were started quite as soon as they were needed. The works opened and carried through were of a comparatively unimportant character. The most important—the Párendá Road—was 247 days in progress, employing 652 coolies on an average daily, at a total expenditure of Rs. 22,230, being an average cost per coolie per day of 2 a. 2 05 p. Total expenditure, Rs. 38,598-8-7; average cost daily 2 a. 1 04 p.

31. *Nagpur-Karmal*.—The distress was at an end sooner in this and in the Nalgonda District than in any other. By June 1877 the Sadar Committee was satisfied that real distress, necessitating the continuance of relief works, did not exist, and orders were accordingly given to close them. Tank works, however, were continued as public works proper, "they being works that would yield a return for the outlay, which outlay would in all probability become a dead loss if the monsoon set in before such work as filling in breaches in tanks, banks, &c., was completed." Eleven works were undertaken, but they were all of minor importance. Total expenditure, Rs. 27,318-7-10. Average coolie earning, 2 a. 2 05 p.

32. *Nohyndia*.—Mr. Palmer reports regarding works in this district as follows:—

" Replies were received from the Talukdar and District Engineers to the Central Office Circular No. 29 towards the end of October 1876, and much distress was reported by them to be prevailing. A long list of works that it would be very advisable to carry out, both to relieve the distress, and as a source of much subsequent advantage to

Government, was submitted. The list contained chiefly the names of tanks and channels for irrigation purposes. The sums stated as the probable cost of carrying out all these works amounted in all to about five lakhs of rupees, and it was even intimated that, in order fully to relieve all the distress prevailing in the districts, an expenditure of some thirteen lakhs would eventually be required. This, of course, proved to be a great exaggeration, but it shows how easy it is, on the first signs of famine appearing, for district officers to take too exaggerated a view of the amount of distress that is likely to ensue. At the same time as the submission of the above list, the Tahsildar applied for sanction to carry out the construction of roads to the extent of Rs. 20,000. The roads were from Nalgonda to Dwaraswamy, Nalgonda to Tadipore, and Nathulalguda to Bomrahe. These works were sanctioned by Government, and were put by the Tahsildar under the charge of the Municipal Inspector, who let the work on contract. In November 1876 sanction was given to the District Engineer to commence as famine relief works the repairs of some nine tanks, the estimated cost of which varied from Rs. 1,347 to Rs. 6,372. On these works being sanctioned the Tahsildar deemed it was unnecessary to continue the road work mentioned above. It was accordingly stopped.

The works actually opened and undertaken were—

		Rs. a. p.
1. Kankinapally tank, at a cost of	.....	2,036 1 9
2. Linguton tank	do.	1,460 10 2
3. Mukundapur tank	do.	1,915 7 3
4. A'sangul tank	do.	761 6 4
5. A'monwaran tank	do.	1,845 11 10

and twenty other smaller works. The total expenditure was Rs. 29,513 6 1.

33. The following table shows the total number of coolies employed, the total expenditure, and the average expenditure per day—

District.	Total number of coolies employed.	Average wage per day.	Total expenditure.	Average expenditure per day.	Average cost per rupee per day.	Total number of days on which P. & M. M. were engaged in executing minor works.	Remarks.			
								1	2	3
West Godavari	1,884,027	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	287				
East Godavari	1,685,729	5,427 2,72,507 4 9	5,309 2,44,869 8 9	610 2 1	0 0 12	287	Column 5 is column 3 divided by column 1.			
Shirur	277,015	4,122 1,30,996 3 2	510 8 6	0 1 117	237	Column 4 is column 3 divided by column 2.				
Gulbarga	713,364	4,865 32,168 12 10	328 10 9	0 1 309	250	Column 4 is column 3 divided by column 2.				
Nalgonda	280,674	1,163 34,568 6 1	154 6 4	0 2 194	250	Column 4 is column 3 divided by column 2.				
Wardha	662,260	2,002 63,330 14 1	319 0 7	0 1 138	178	Column 4 is column 3 divided by column 2.				
Kalaburagi	181,059	1,230 29,513 6 1	198 1 3	0 0 492	149	Column 4 is column 3 divided by column 2.				
Nagpur-Karauli	127,884	1,265 27,118 7 10	173 1 11	0 2 25	160	Column 4 is column 3 divided by column 2.				
Total	6,217,771	21,622 98,322 2 1	2,929 4 6	0 2 1,686	287					

The expenditure, and its daily average, given in columns 3 and 4 respectively, may be said to include temporary establishments, the cost of which did not exceed Rs. 10,000, contingent, &c., with the exception only of expenditure on permanent establishment, Public Works Department, which, according to Mr. Palmer's Report, amounts to Rs. 80,295, or 9.83 per cent.

34. Besides the expenditure which has been sanctioned by the Central Famine Relief Committee, other ordinary works, also undertaken in 1876 Pali by the Public Works Department, did much towards relieving the raiyats of the affected districts. An abstract of the statement showing the expenditure on this head, and submitted by the Public Works Department, is given below:—

Famine-stricken Districts.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.		
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
West Godavari	.....	.....	.....	1,611 5 7	1,611 5 7
East Godavari	.....	.....	.....	11,499 0 0	11,499 0 0
Shirur	5,885 0 0	9,401 15 6	15,286 15 6		
Gulbarga	11,506 0 2	14,229 7 11	25,735 8 1		
Nalgonda	111 0 0	827 2 4	838 2 4		
Wardha	2,092 0 0	1,000 0 0	3,092 0 0		
Nagpur-Karauli	1,233 6 5	36,471 9 11	37,705 0 4		
Nagpur-Karauli	444 4 11	29,598 5 8	29,972 10 7		
Total	21,451 11 6	1,02,418 14 11	1,23,870 10 5		
Other Districts—					
Haidarabad	65,092 8 4	1,36,947 0 7	1,42,039 8 11		
Secunderabad	1,24,066 12 6	.....	1,24,066 12 6		
Medak	7,620 10 6	28,189 0 7	35,719 11 1		
Yogandal	111 0 0	6,647 4 1	6,758 4 1		
Iader	.....	1,477 18 10	1,477 18 10		
Kanker	1,054 7 11	2,710 13 0	3,764 7 11		
Khammam	3,743 1 8	35,097 5 8	38,840 7 4		
Golconda	2,000 10 6	7,021 4 0	18,021 14 0		
Aurangabad	1,599 0 0	33,689 7 3	35,188 7 3		
Pathankot	317 14 0	3,069 9 6	3,386 7 6		
Total	2,05,453 1 5	2,48,757 11 6	454,100 12 11		
Military Buildings—					
	11,921 15 1	36,602 8 4	48,524 7 5		
Grand Total	2,35,906 12 0	3,81,379 3 8	6,17,285 14 9		

35. - The following table shows the average cost of work in each district, comparing the rates with those prevailing in ordinary times:—

Districts	Earth-work in cubic yards per cubic yard		Road Repairs per mile		REMARKS	
	Ordinary Rates		Famine Rates			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
West Bazar	0 14 1	1	2,878	3 2	The rate of Rs. 500 per cubic yard would generally be allowed in ordinary times for the kind of work that the famine coolies were expected to do. They, however, frequently did more than this, and necessitated payment for the repairs only of which had been previously allowed free.	
East Bazar	0 3 11		2,370	13 8		
Shibpur	0 3 3		2,568	3 1		
Gulberg	0 10 1		743	0 0		
Nilking	0 4 0		291	0 1		
Bish	0 4 4		414	9 9		
Naiguri	0 2 8		256	8 7		
Sager-Karai	0 2 5		.....		

36. Mr. Palmer, on pages 36, 36a, and 36b of his Report, mentions the names of those officers of the Public Works Department who rendered specially zealous service to the Government. The Central Famine Committee also appreciated the work done by these officers of the Public Works Department, and their thanks were tendered to them.

37. A summary of the various works undertaken and completed, with the number of coolies employed and the total expenditure, will be found in the accompanying table:—

Tanks and other Irrigation Works.			Roads, &c.		Total Number of Coolies on all Works.	Total Expenditure.
District	No. of Coolies	Expenditure.	No. of Coolies	Expenditure.		
East Bazar	362,116	Rs. a. p. 58,449 4 10	1,184,623	1,85,429 2 11	1,646,779	2,44,888 7 9
West Bazar	196,437	24,222 15 7	1,848,960	2,08,284 5 9	1,844,697	2,32,567 4 9
Shibpur	15,047	1,684 2 4	925,368	1,10,512 0 10	977,015	1,29,396 3 2
Gulberg	597,756	70,313 6 0	114,186	11,865 6 10	713,954	82,168 12 10
Bish	104,256	11,929 7 6	300,280	51,007 6 71	463,236	62,120 14 11
Nilking	516	N.R.	320,874	38,536 8 7	300,874	38,536 8 7
Naiguri-Karai	6,333	1,343 7 0	121,551	25,555 0 10	127,884	27,318 7 10
Naiguri	124,261	16,614 13 2	58,922	12,898 8 4	183,280	29,513 6 1
Total	1,404,598	1,85,233 9 0	4,813,213	653,314 7 8	6,217,721	8,38,122 2 13

In the following Statement are given the weekly and daily rate and fall in the number of Coolies and the expenditure incurred in their support:—

No.	WEEK ENDING		Total Number of Coolies employed during the Week.	DAILY AVERAGE	
	English Dates	Post Dates		Number of Coolies for the Post-week	Expenditure during the Week.
1	15th Dec. 1876	... 7th January 1876	34,295	4,501 6 7	4,899
2	22nd	... 15th	35,218	4,964 6 6	5,655
3	29th	... 22nd	115,774	17,820 14 6	2,477 2 1
4	5th Jan.	... 30th	169,756	16,503 15 9	2,072 15 10
5	12th	... 7th February	116,281	12,755 5 6	1,626
6	19th	... 15th	115,330	12,399 4 2	1,585 0 8
7	26th	... 22nd	100,565	9,722 15 11	1,106
8	2nd Feb.	... 30th	183,183	23,417 0 11	2,923 2 11
9	9th	... 7th February	201,660	23,534 4 6	3,377 12 1
10	16th	... 15th	144,457	17,305 3 6	1,807
11	23rd	... 22nd	109,810	11,943 6 5	1,481
12	30th	... 26th	112,382	11,076 15 9	1,346
13	6th	... 7th February	51,397	6,728 12 8	7,542
14	13th	... 15th	44,453	6,120 13 9	5,595
15	20th	... 22nd	50,223	6,381 9 10	7,174
16	27th	... 31st	65,172	6,755 8 91	7,581
17	3rd April	... 31st	55,009	5,039 2 7	4,321
18	10th	... 7th April	63,660	8,096 10 71	8,211
19	17th	... 15th	65,000	6,855 1 0	7,002
20	24th	... 22nd	67,716	13,456 11 11	1,267 10 84
21	31st	... 28th	127,035	10,937 10 1	1,078 9 7
22	7th	... 5th	124,180	4,237 10 10	15,583
23	14th	... 12th	165,838	15,586 7 10	22,222 5 8
24	21st	... 19th	184,224	20,096 8 61	23,346
25	28th	... 26th	182,969	21,112 10 3	22,820
26	4th	... 2th February	21,964	5 1	2,745
27	11th	... 9th	140,219	16,559 1 4	20,047
28	18th	... 16th	319,564	45,542 3 0	52,907
29	25th	... 23rd	279,980	30,374 3 3	42,713
30	1st	... 7th January	229,168	34,057 10 4	42,288
31	8th	... 31st	233,253	28,334 0 8	31,285
32	15th	... 13th	331,121	39,424 10 8	46,867 15 8

No.	WEEK ENDING		Total Number of Coolies employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	DAILY AVERAGE OF			
	English Dates	Parsi Dates			Number of Coolies working during the Week.			
					Rs. $\frac{a}{m}$ p.	Rs. $\frac{a}{m}$ p.		
33	18th Aug. 1877	7th Maher 1297	171,942	25,450 8 11	21,563	3,635 8 12		
34	25th	15th	19,730	21,134 4 2	21,631	2,681 12 64		
35	3rd Sept.	22nd	158,318	25,266 12 5	28,334	3,609 8 7		
36	10th	10th	200,228	26,708 7 5	25,029	3,506 12 11		
37	17th	7th Aban	122,039	16,648 8 0	17,228	2,382 10 3		
38	24th	15th	120,938	15,675 10 10	16,232	1,959 7 41		
39	31st Oct.	22nd	87,700	9,486 11 10	12,470	1,349 8 62		
40	7th Nov.	30th	88,054	9,079 5 7	11,009	1,217 6 92		
41	14th	7th Asar	23,268	4,777 5 10	4,724	682 7 84		
42	21st	15th	12,587	3,029 13 11	2,442	881 3 84		
43	28th	22nd	0	2,457	688 7 5	501	80 12 6	
44	9th	0	25th	2,289	403 6 7	341	57 10 1	
45	16th	0	7th Das	0	0	0	0	
46	24th	0	15th	0	0	0	0	
47	1st Dec.	22nd	0	0	0	0	0	
48	8th	0	28th	0	0	0	0	
49	15th	0	7th Behman	0	0	0	0	
50	23rd	0	15th	0	0	0	0	
51	30th	0	22nd	0	0	0	0	
52	7th Jan. 1878	30th	0	0	0	0	0	
53	14th	0	7th Isphander	0	0	0	0	
54	22nd	0	10th	0	0	0	0	
55	29th	0	22nd	0	0	0	0	

Chapter VI.

Charitable Relief for the Aged and Infirm, for Children, &c.

Opening of poor-houses on the completion of arrangements for public relief works.—Report on the poor-houses by Mr. Masulvi Husein.—Light labour essential where possible.—Careful preparations for a second famine interrupted by rainfall.—Nine poor-houses opened at the expense of the State.—One maintained at sole charge of Sir Suley Jang.—Provision to render the poor-houses serviceable.—Daily visits of the district committees.—Appointment of medical officers to each poor-house.—Classification of applicants.—Men devoted to religious meditation.—Fifteen sheiks attached to each poor-house.—Standards of food adopted.—Inspection of case samples.—Mr. Palme's two reports on the Lingapur poor-houses.—Dr. Mica A.H.'s report on the same.—Parish women and orphans.—Total number relieved in poor-houses 63,069.—Population of affected districts 1,300,252, and percentage relieved in poor-houses (average percentage 4.5).—Mortality.—Average daily attendance.—Gross expenditure on poor-houses (Rs. 2,642,347).—Cost of raw material.—Mastisons, minnows, and ordinary rates of staple foods in affected districts.—Number of parades worsened relieved.—Amount expended on charitable relief when poor-houses were not established (Rs. 17,624).

1. Although famine had existed in several districts of His Highness's dominions for some months before any relief was commenced through poor-houses and apart from labour, this was not because it was considered that those unable, from various causes, to be employed on works should receive nothing from the State. On the contrary, it was from the first a part of the scheme of the Central Committee that such should be relieved, but it was felt that it would be better to ascertain the real necessities of those in want, than to obtain a character for generosity at the expense of pampering and demoralising a large number of people who would be only too ready to accept gratuitous aid.

2. As soon as complete arrangements for public works had been made the attention of the Central Committee was directed to opening poor-houses, and giving such other relief as might be found to be necessary. A Special Committee was appointed to deal with this question, and Maulavi Mushtaq Husein, who has had large experience in famine administration in the North-West Provinces, and who was besides, in general kindness and sympathy for the poor, well suited for the duty, was made Secretary of this Committee. He threw himself with great heartiness into the work, and was the means of the establishment of poor-houses at convenient places throughout the whole of the affected districts.

3. Maulavi Mushtaq Husein has submitted a very excellent Report on the poor-houses, which will be found among the Appendices to this Report. Reference, however, to the chief points in it may be made here.

4. The relief houses which were opened were not confined to giving gratuitous assistance, but all who could work were afforded light employment—varied, of course, according to the condition, strength, and qualifications of the

inmates. Spinning, weaving, rope-making, corn-grinding, and the like were provided. Mr. Mushtaq Husen says,—“The practice of exacting a return for charity is not consonant with the public feeling in India, and these proceedings were therefore looked upon with dislike and disapprobation by the people in general, but the more sensible and unprejudiced among them were very soon made to perceive that Government was not actuated by selfish and mercenary motives in adopting the course it did : the only object was to prevent people not actually deserving charitable relief becoming a burden on the resources of the State.” This is the only safe course that can be undertaken with regard to charitable relief.

5. At one time grave apprehensions were felt regarding the future, *viz.*, in the middle of 1877, when there were signs that the monsoon would fail. In such a case it was felt that the Central Committee at Haidarâbâd could not adequately grapple with the intense distress which would arise. “It was therefore determined,” says Mr. Mushtaq Husen, “to appoint a Sub-Committee at Lîngapur,—where the famine in the preceding year had been most severe,—composed of experienced famine officials, to consider what measures should be adopted in case of another visitation.” Having deliberated on the question, the Sub-Committee concluded that a crisis such as was apprehended could not be effectually grappled with from one central point of action, and that it would be necessary to organise relief in every town and village. With this aim it drew up a complete programme of the measures deemed necessary, and submitted this for the approval of the Central Committee. The programme dealt with three contingencies—famine, scarcity, and a simple rise in prices. Dividing the affected districts into three sets, according as one or other of these evils prevailed, the Sub-Committee proposed to inaugurate a different mode of treatment for each. It recommended the opening of public works and poor-houses on an extensive or a moderate scale, as the case demanded. Where the pressure should happen to be the most severe, relief was to be organised in each town and village under the care and control of the Pâtîls and Patvâris, assisted by a local committee of influential residents. A group of thirty or forty of such villages and towns was to constitute a relief circle, under the charge of an inspector, who was to make a tour in turn of all the places comprising his beat, exercise a regular and thorough supervision, and be accountable to the Tehsildâr, as the latter to the Tâlukdâr, for the way in which he did his work. Such were the salient features of the scheme resolved upon. Thanks, however, to an opportune burst of the monsoon, all doubts and fears were annihilated, and a plan prepared with diligent forethought was not put to the test of experiment.

6. The following poor-houses were opened from time to time, as necessity

for them arose ; the number was augmented as the distress increased, and reduced as it diminished :—

Number.	Name of Poor-House.	Date of Opening.		A.D.	Remarks.
		Hijri.	Pash.		
1	Bâsîchar.	18th Rabi-ul-Avâl 1291.	25th Arbâhânsi 1291.	3rd April 1877.	
2	Gulbergâ	23rd da.	30th da.	8th da.	
3	Lîngapur.	20th da.	2nd Khârdâd 1291.	11th da.	
4	Shespar	27th Rabi-ul-Avâl	for Yir	12th May	
5	Khawâfî	4th Jumâdi-ul-Avâl	7th da.	18th da.	This poor-house was equipped with the District poor-houses within a few days.
6	Bâsîr, in Bâsîchar.	24th Jumâdi-ul-Akâbî	23rd Amârâdî	6th June	
7	Khâzâgîl, Lîngapur District	27th da.	28th da.	9th da.	
8	Sindâr, Lîngapur District	2nd Rajab	2nd Shâbâns	14th July	These poor-houses were inaugurated in a few days with those of Lîngapur and Khâzâgîl.
9	Humâra Bagor	5th da.	5th da.	17th da.	
10	Koppal (Jâfir) of H. E. the Minister.	26th Shâbâns	25th Mâher 1297.	6th August	This was establish- ed at the instance of H.E.H. the Minister, but its administration was entrusted to the Central Committee.

7. The first nine poor-houses on the list were maintained at the expense of the State ; the last, which was on the jâfir of His Excellency Sir Sâdar Jang, G.C.S.I., was entirely supported by the Minister himself. It is entered here because its management was entrusted to the Central Committee.

8. When relief houses had been opened no pains were spared to make them of service to those in need. Tehsildârs were instructed to issue orders to Pâtîls and Patvâris to send destitute people to those places, helping them with means to travel. All public servants were held strictly responsible for any loss of life resulting from carelessness or want of due precautions on their part. District Committees, consisting of officials and non-official gentlemen, were appointed to manage these institutions, and their unremitting and hearty zeal is deserving of all praise. Two members at least of each Committee visited the poor-house under their control every morning, to perform the business indicated as follows :—

- (A.) To admit fresh applicants in accordance with the rules for their admittance.
- (B.) To examine the cooked food before its distribution, with a view of testing its quality.

- (C.) To have the rations properly distributed under their immediate eye, satisfying themselves that the regulation quantity was served.
- (D.) To mark those absent in the master-cell who did not present themselves at the distribution of rations.
- (E.) To check and countersign statements of the number of inmates present and rations distributed.
- (F.) To inspect the grain for the next day's use.
- (G.) To examine the work done by the inmates.
- (H.) To look to the cleanliness of the premises, and the condition of the sick in the dispensary.
- (I.) To supervise generally all the interior arrangements, and make suggestions for improvements if any were required.

Mr. Mushtaq Husen's hearty recognition of the good done by the various District Committees is strongly endorsed by the writer of this Report, who from his personal knowledge, can bear testimony to the efficiency and usefulness of their work.

9. To each poor-house a medical officer in His Highness's service was appointed, and the sanitary arrangements were placed under his control.

10. Careful classification of the applicants according to their needs was made, and only those put to light work who were incapable of performing a full day's work. With respect to the class of men devoted to religious meditation and who depended upon alms for sustenance, some difficulty was experienced. Regarding these people, the Secretary to the Poor-house Committee, in answering the questions of the Famine Commission, remarked—

"It is admitted that on religious grounds this class of men occupy a position of much popular esteem, and generally subsist in ordinary times on the gifts and offerings of their disciples, who are mostly people earning their livelihood by labour or cultivation. At times of distress, therefore, when the disciples are themselves helpless and unable to spare anything to their spiritual guides, these latter naturally fall back upon State relief. It was represented to me by some that these mendicants could neither, by reason of the respectability of their position, adopt any trade or profession as a means of providing for their wants, nor, like ordinary paupers, go begging to the poor-house. It was therefore urged that they should be assisted in the same way as paupers—*in other words*, that the respectability of their position should be maintained, and relief conveyed to them as in ordinary times. This proposal, however, was rejected by a majority of voices in the committee in which the question was mooted, and it was resolved that they should take their chance with ordinary paupers. The argument used by those who came to this resolution was that it was

not their duty, at such a time, to squander funds in support of absurd notions of respectability, and they cited the example of former elders of their class, from whom the present generation of mendicants derived their spiritual light, showing how they earned their bread by the sweat of their brow, as the only lawful means of living. I fully concurred with this view of the case, which I think ought to be adhered to on future occasions."

11. Careful registers were kept of the light workers, and all seem to have been kept employed with little trouble, and with manifest advantage both to themselves and to the State.

12. The following sheds were found necessary in each poor-house:—

1. Office shed.
2. Store-room, godown for implements, godown for articles turned out in the poor-house.
3. Shed for the police.
4. Dispensary.
5. General sick hospital.
6. Hospital for contagious diseases.
7. Do. epidemic diseases.
8. Shed for dead bodies before removal. The bodies of ticket-holders dying in the poor-house are immediately removed to this shed, out of the sight of the living.
9. Shed for orphan children and servants.
10. Shed for lying-in women.
11. Cook-room.
12. Shed for feeding Mussalmans.
13. Do. Hindus.
14. Do. low-castes and pariahs.
15. Shed for the poor to work in.

13. The following standard of food was adopted after mature consideration:—

Description of Inhabitants.	Those doing some work.	Those doing no work at all.
Male over 15 years.....	1½ lbs.	1 lb.
Females do.	1½ " "	1 "
Children under 3 years .....	.....	½ "
Do. 5 do. ....	.....	½ "
Do. 12 do. ....	.....	½ "
Do. 15 do.	1 lb.	½ "

Women with children at the breast were given $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. extra per child. These weights are to be understood as having reference to uncooked grain only. In addition to the above, the following proportions of ingredients were allowed to each scer or two pounds of grain, and frequent changes were made in the material of the

dict :—salt 1 tolá, chillies 2 tolás, tamarind 2 tolás, onions 1 tolá ; total 6 tolás. The above standard of food was considered sufficient to preserve men in their normal state of strength and robustness, and the expectation was fully borne out by the results. Such of the sufferers as were taken in when weakened and reduced by starvation soon picked up sufficient strength under the regimen to be handed over to the relief works in progress at the time.

14. The caste and other scruples of inmates of the poor-houses were scrupulously respected. Separate cooking and feeding places were provided, and servants according to caste requirements employed. The arrangements at meal times were so complete that there was no confusion or crowding of any kind ; each received his or her proper share, and perfect order was preserved. The Secretary says :—

" In the month of Khardal 1286 I was present at the poor-house of Lingsugur, with Mr. Palzar, Syud Mahomed Ali and Ikhumula Khan. There were four thousand inmates ; all were drawn up quietly in rows according to the numbers on their tickets. I observed the same order and regularity at Raichur and Kuppal during my visit to those places in Ramaan 1294, and at Gailburga on two or three other occasions."

Mr. Palmer also, in his Report on the poor-house at Lingsugur, states :—

" I visited the relief house at Lingsugur on Friday, June 29th. There is no building in which it is held, and with the exception of a few clapper sheds for cook-room, offices, granary, &c., the operations are all conducted in the open. The annexed rough sketch will show the general arrangements, the whole being surrounded by an artificial thorn hedge. It was intended to build a work-shed 300 feet long, but, as there is no timber procurable in this neighbourhood, only a length of about 80 feet was built, with palmyra wood, and the rest is left open ; the portion built simply consists of a clapper roof, with no side walls. However, a shed of this kind is not now required, as very little work is done inside the relief house, it having been found that the articles when made sold for less than the cost of the raw material. The cookroom, offices, granary, orphanage, mill, cisternary, wood and grain store, &c., are all built of timber, matting with clapper roofs, the scarcity of water preventing the construction of mud walls.

" The quality of grain appeared to me to be good, the cooking arrangements were very good, and the food whilst waiting to be distributed was kept in the cook-houses and covered with clean cloths. It was taken thence for distribution in the basket, also covered with clean cloths. The allowance of food is the same as at Raichur. The arrangements for dividing the people able to work from those unable are good : the former, after being mustered in their enclosure, being sent out to work at the Kurikul tank, whence they return for their food at 12 o'clock, the latter remaining in their enclosure and receiving their food at once. The whole of the relief house enclosure, when I saw it, was in a very clean state. A number of people who are sent out to work are employed in sweeping. I think the enclosure itself is clean, the same objection exists as at Raichur in the want of latrines. One has only to go outside the enclosure to be fully satisfied of this. I have given instructions to the District

Engineer to construct a sufficient number on the principle laid down in the famine relief work rules. I was told that latrines were tried originally, but it was found that the people could not use them ; there is a thick jungle of toddy trees and brushwood near the enclosure, to which the people greatly resort for the calls of nature. Thought this is in regard of the enclosure it is very close to it, and a nulla rana through it that is one of the feeders to the Kurikul tank, a mile off. As the tank is the chief source of water-supply to the town of Kurikul and to the Lingsugur campment, it is obvious that much mischief might result. There is no doubt that with proper supervision people could be prevented using this place, and compelled to go to the latrines. Able-bodied coolies in the relief house might be told off to assist the police in this duty. Another building I have ordered the District Engineer to construct is a wall running north and south on the west or windward side of the enclosure (shown in the rough sketch at A, B); this wall is very necessary as a protection for the people from the wind and the rain ; as it is next to impossible to construct a mud wall, I instructed the District Engineer to build a dry stone wall, there being in the neighbourhood a large quantity of small boulders that the relief house coolies could be employed in bringing to the spot. This wall is to be raised six or seven feet high, and a clapper roof erected on the sheltered side. The District Engineer had already sent to Raichur and to Bellary to obtain timber for the completion of the work-shed, and this timber when it arrives can be used for this roof, and if a work-shed should at any time be required this wall and roof will serve the purpose exceedingly well, affording shelter at the same time.

" The supply of water to the camp is satisfactory. There is a good well in the enclosure that after being deepened eight or nine feet has since yielded a good supply. Coolies bring the water up in chaffies and fill two large iron pans, whence water is always available for drinking & cooking. No surface drainage from the compound can get into the well. As at Raichur, the hospital sheds, being only made of clappers, do not afford proper protection. Mud walls, or even masonry walls, should be erected for these, and I have instructed the District Engineer accordingly.

" There is an orphanage in the camp, in which some twenty little children are taken care of. The place was very clean and so were the children, though most of them seemed very weak and sickly. The number of people in the relief house on June 29th was 3,948.

" The relief house was commenced on the 2nd Khardal, and had therefore been working two months and seventeen days ; during this time, up to within four days of my visit, there had been 641 deaths, out of which 462 were from cholera. This total of 641 would give a death-rate of nearly 2½ per cent. per mensem, taking the number of persons relieved at 11,000 (about the sum total on the books), but if the cholera cases be deducted the deaths from other diseases would amount to 68 per cent. per mensem. This, perhaps, is not excessive, considering the very distressed condition of the people. Dr. Mirza Ali, however, will doubtless give more detailed and more reliable information on this head than I can. Within the last few days there had been no cholera cases in the camp. The arrangements for burying the dead, both Mahomedans and Hindus, are very commendable.

" The famine in this district being so much more severe, the condition of the people in the relief house is far worse than that of the people I saw in the relief house at Gailburga on April 24th last, or in the relief house at Raichur on June 29th. Out of all the people

that I saw in the Lingapur houses, it would indeed have been difficult to select any one that could fairly be called able-bodied.

" On June 26th I again visited the relief house. Whilst riding thither with the Divisional Engineer we saw about a dozen coolies by the roadside in a deplorable condition, who informed us that they had been refused assistance at the relief house. We told them to follow us up there, and ordered them to be admitted. The result of this was that in a very short space of time over 350 came in who, it appeared, had been refused aid, and had been directed to proceed to the famine relief works on the Shewpur road. These works are some fifteen to twenty miles distant, and in my opinion many of these people were unable to get so far without the greatest difficulty, and without a great risk of starving by the way. I do not blame the Superintendent for rejecting most of these people from the relief house, as he has instructions to send as many as he can to the relief works in preference to keeping them in the relief house, but I think that many (at least one-third) of those I saw were fit objects for immediate relief. The Superintendent complains that persons once relieved at the relief house can never be induced to go to the famine works, and hence he is obliged to be very discriminating. This difficulty might be overcome by starting a relief work close to the relief house, so that the persons rejected from the latter would have no distance to go to the former; but the result of this would be to bring numbers of coolies from the distant works on to the one near the relief house, as being nearer their own houses, and the numbers would become inconveniently large, and in fact sufficient work could not be found for them. I therefore do not see any other way out of the difficulty than keeping the famine works at a moderate distance from the relief house, but directing the Superintendent to be more liberal in his selection of those requiring immediate relief, taking steps to send them away as soon as they appear to be fit to travel.

" The following statement, given me by the Superintendent, shows the localities from which those relieved in the relief house came:—

District.	Taluk.	In Relief Houses on 26th June 25th June	Total.	Grand Total.
			25th June	
West Bairdar	Lingapur	3,140		
Da.	Kondagi	201		
Da.	Gingnata Bajra Bhakar	50		
Da.	Bidarce	89		
Da.	Gangavalli	50		
East Bairdar	Doodh		3,267	
	Da.	15		
	Mavvi	65		
	Gidargi	1		
	North Kusum	1		
	Kusumabad	1		
	His Excellency's Jagir	1		
	Kapad	4		
	Khapar	51		
	Khurdi	1		
Boring, Tadraur.			139	
Kabalgí				43
	Bellary	2		
	Bidar	1		
	Bengaluru	36		
	Gulbarga	2		
Karnal	Karnal	1		
Grand Total.			3,348	

" On again visiting the relief house on 1st July, in company with Moulié Mustak Hussain, Syed Mobidlin Uljee, the Sudkar Talukdar, &c., I found that a commencement had been made with the construction of latrines. The sheltering wall was progressing very slowly, and it was evident that it would take a long time to build. The District Engineer therefore proposed to construct it with posts and mats plastered with mud, and under the circumstances this is the only course that can be adopted. The Talukdar agreed that toddy trees in the neighbouring walled should be cut down, and used for the purpose. It was also agreed that all the huts erected by the coolies themselves around the relief house should be removed by them to a distance of at least 250 yards from the western boundary of the enclosure. At this distance there is a ridge along which the huts could be erected in lines, rendering it easier to examine them as regards sanitary matters, and giving the camp a more uniform appearance. The Superintendent of Relief House, Syed Mahomed, Talukdar of Raichur, appears to me to be carrying on his duties, which must be very arduous, exceedingly well, and I should like to bring this fact to the notice of the Famine Relief Committee. Praise is also due to the employees in the relief houses, by whom Syed Mahomed is assisted. On visiting the relief house in July, I found that the timber ordered from Raichur had arrived, and the construction of the new sheds commenced."

Dr. Mirzâ Ali, one of the Commissioners, also submitted a separate Report, an abstract of which is given below:—

" In my opinion the district of Lingapur has suffered most. Jowar, rice and wheat are there sold at equal prices, that is, three seers per British rupee. The poor-house of this district is situated in a mangrove and toddy tree grove, and is two miles from the Talukdar's office. Sheds have been constructed, and separate accommodation for kitchens, godowns, workhouses, hospitals, &c., is provided. The inmates are comfortably lodged in small huts constructed of palm leaves.

" The arrangements for the preparation and distribution of cooked food are excellent. Jowar flour mixed with water is prepared into a hard paste by exposure to fire, and is then rolled into balls of fixed weight. The recipients of relief are seated in rows, and food is portioned out to them in earthen vessels placed before each. Chatney is similarly distributed by a man with a spoon.

" Sanitary arrangements are praiseworthy. Notwithstanding the presence of thousands of persons, I could find nothing of filth or stink in the poor-house. Water used for drinking purposes I always found very pure.

" I saw about twenty guardianless children; they had very clean clothes on, and I suppose that a good deal of attention is paid to them.

" The burial-ground is situated at a proper distance from the poor-house, and the dead receive decent burial.

" The dispensary and the sick rooms were very limited, and there existed no separa-

rooms for sufferers. I have, however, ordered all those deficiencies to be remedied at the earliest possible date.

" Two cases of small-pox having been brought to my notice, I have ordered the district vaccinator to vaccinate all those that stood in need of vaccination.

" The Commissioners here met twice and discussed several questions. They proposed to open post-houses in Kangri, Kishlalg, and Siwar.

" It may be stated that mortality in the Lingapur poor-house has been above the average. From the different records in the dispensary and the Superintendent's office, it appears that the number of deaths from various diseases has been five hundred. The reason for this mortality may be found in the fact that too great a number of inmates were admitted on the opening of the poor-house. The great strain on the accommodation of the poor-house, and the former starving condition of the inmates, has caused so much mischief.

" There were four or five thousand persons in the poor-house, and most of the disease occurred from pestilential diseases, which the exhausted constitution of the sufferers could not withstand."

15. A great deal of consideration took place as to what should be done for parbā ladies. Here, again, the experience of the Secretary to the Poor-House Committee was of service, but his views were not carried out. They are of sufficient interest and importance to merit quotation here. He says:—

" On the occurrence of a famine, not only are the wages for personal labour diminished, but the other sources of assistance which supplied its deficiencies in ordinary times are either wholly dried up or considerably contracted; at such times, therefore, the legitimate wages of the labour of parbā women is wholly insufficient to support them. I am satisfied, in fact, that such females cannot eke out a fourth part of their maintenance from those means. It is necessary, therefore, to adopt some broad principle of relief in their favour, which should at the same time preclude the possibility of any portion of the relief being diverted to the benefit of undeserving persons. When the North-Western Provinces were afflicted with a famine in 1860-61, Sir John Strathe, the then chief executive officer of the Moradabad district, got over the difficulty by selecting a few respectable and influential men in each village to draw up a list of such females, and find them work to do in their own houses. For instance, cotton was sent them to spin, and the quantity of cotton they were found able to spin in the course of a week was sent to them at the end of the week, and a sum equal to their expenses for a week was given them as remuneration, without reference to whatever might be the rate of wages then prevailing. This system answered well. The respectable character of those charged with the duty, and their knowledge of the circumstances of every family in their village, could be relied on to exclude undeserving persons from the benefit of the relief. At any rate the circumstances did not admit of a stronger guarantee. When, in 1877, I undertook the management of the poor-houses in His Highness's dominions, I thought of adopting the method of relieving distress among parbā women, having personally witnessed its efficacy in Moradabad, but I was overruled by the members of the Local Famine

Relief Committees in the districts, who resolved by a large majority to convey relief to this class of women without demanding an equivalent of labour at their hands. I had, therefore, to abandon the system, which, as I have said, I had seen adopted with such success during the famine of 1860-61, and had to trust, in the absence of any guarantee, to the general responsibility of those charged with the duty for not permitting public funds to be diverted to the relief of undeserving individuals. As, however, it was absolutely necessary to have some kind of check on the expenditure of public money, we resolved that a moiety of the funds spent on absolutely gratuitous relief should be found by subscription on the spot, the other half being supplied by Government. It was expected that to give the cultivators a personal interest in having the funds properly disbursed, Government, however, was prepared to take its own line of action in case the local public failed to come forward to have the share of the burden. I am glad to observe that the well-to-do classes of the famine-stricken towns never failed to exhibit the generous liberality which was expected from them at such a time. The amount of general subscription and Government grant-in-aid was large enough, after deducting all expenditure, to leave a portion still in deposit in each district. And when a reasonably large capital was thus brought together, inquiries were made through these same residents who had subscribed to the general fund, and a list was prepared of the females who were found deserving of relief. Every female thus admitted on the relief list was given enough at the commencement of each month to carry her through the month. These remittances were made through the same residents aforesaid. As all these arrangements were under the superintendence of Talukdars, Tahsildars, and other responsible officers of Government, the chances of a wrongful disposal of the funds were thus very much reduced. Each pay-sheet had to be signed by at least two of the residents charged with the duty of distribution, and they had further to attest that the amount entered was actually paid to the woman whose name were borne on the sheet, and that they were deserving objects of relief.

" The sums granted in relief differed. In districts where the greatest scarcity prevailed, Rs. 2-5-0 per month were allowed, and where there was less scarcity, only Rs. 2 were given, His Highness the Nizam's Halli Stock Rupees 100 of the present currency being equivalent to Government Rs. 85.

" The sum thus given was not supposed to be sufficient to cover all expenses. It was taken into consideration that the younger and more industrious females, who had in many cases to support their children, and whose wants were comparatively greater than those of older women, would supplement the amount they received in relief from what they would earn in their own way, and the aggregate sum would suffice for all their wants.

" Since latterly the grant of relief was not contingent on any service rendered, it also became easy to provide for old and sickly women incapable of any exertion or work."

16. Particular care, it will be seen, was taken of the children who were left orphans. The arrangements made for them, both in relief houses and subsequently, will be better described in the next chapter of this Report, where the effects and results of the famine are dealt with.

17. In his Report Maulvi Mushtaq Husen does not confine himself to setting forth the merits and advantages of the poor-houses under his charge, but also indicates defects. These were, however, only slight, and do not detract from the great merit which attaches to them as means of affording relief.

18. The total number of poor relieved in the houses amounted to 63,009; of whom 12,049, or 20 per cent., were adult males; 23,352, or 35 per cent., adult females; and 27,708, or 45 per cent., children; or one-fifth of the poor-house inmates were males, one-third females, and one-half children. The great preponderance of the last was owing to the circumstance that people who could themselves pick up a livelihood elsewhere sent their children to the poor-house that they might so lessen their own burden. Analysed according to their professions, there were 14,892, or 22 per cent., cultivators; 38,182, or 62 per cent., labourers; and 9,935, or 16 per cent., belonging to various other professions. Again, 60,496 were subjects of His Highness the Nizam, and 2,513 were British subjects. Of the latter, 1,090 came from Kalidgi, 483 from Sholapur, 151 from Karul, 335 from Adool, 289 from Bellary, and 165 from other districts. Of His Highness's subjects, 3,423 belonged to jagirs, including Kuppal, 56,365 to those Divâni districts which were affected by the famine, and 708 to those which were unaffected.

19. The following table shows the population of the districts affected by the famine, and the number of people who received poor-house relief in each district:—

Districts.	Population.	Number of men that received Poor-house relief.	Percentage of men that received Poor-house relief on the Population.	Remarks.
Hidder	220,818	16,117	7.2	
Golbarga	136,021	7,492	5.5	
Lingapur	251,911	35,917	14.6	
Shorapur	272,345	8,001	2.9	
Kilârg	967,180	1,944	0.9	
Kuppal	130,938	2,548	1.9	
Total...	1,389,235	63,009	4.5	

20. The total number of deaths among those who received poor-house relief amounted to 2,293. This gives a percentage of 3.6 deaths, calculated on the

^a The population of Pîrâsak, in this district, which was the only table in which actual famine mortality is given, is 17,650. Calculated on that number, the percentage of men who received poor-house relief would amount to 5.4.

total number of inmates, i.e., 63,009. The mortality does not appear to be in any degree excessive. Considering that many of those who died were brought in in a state of extreme exhaustion, consequent upon starvation or fatigue, and that others again came afflicted with the germs of one or another fatal disease, such as cholera, fever, &c., the number of deaths seems very small, and may well be taken as a satisfactory indication of the judgment and care with which the poor-house administration was generally conducted. I have no doubt that perfect sanitary arrangements, under the experienced and skilful supervision of Dr. Mirâz Ali, contributed mainly to the production of this gratifying state of things, for which the doctor must be deservedly complimented.

21. The average daily attendance of poor during the above period in all the poor-houses taken together aggregated 15,173 persons, the largest attendance being on the 26th July, when 21,642 persons received relief.

The following abstract statement shows the average daily attendance in each poor-house, and the largest attendance on any one day:—

Number.	Poor-houses.	Average daily attendance.	Largest attendance on any one day.	Date on which there was the largest attendance.	Remarks.
1	Bidur	3,401	6,531	26th July 1877	
2	Birwir	1,409	2,415	22nd do.	
3	Golbarga	1,221	2,682	30th do.	
4	Lingapur together with Bidur and Birwir	3,461	9,396	20th do.	
5	Khanâgîr	1,858	2,637	10th Aug.	
6	Shorapur	1,367	3,023	26th July.	
7	Pîrâsak	1,674	1,713	30th do.	
8	Kuppal	1,291	1,844	15th Sept.	

22. The gross number of individuals to whom one day's poor-house relief was issued was 1,908,038, or nearly 20 lakhs, of whom 1,213,652 were non-workers (i.e., excused from labour because constitutionally unable to render any), and 7,84,386 were working inmates. 83,255 persons out of this grand total were British subjects; the rest belonged to His Highness the Nizam's territories.

23. The total value of the work turned out by the inmates of the poor-houses was Rs. 22,274-1-4. Deducting Rs. 2,199-10-9 for the price of raw materials from the above sum, the net value amounts to Rs. 20,074-6-7, of which Rs. 127-1-4 being derived from the Kuppal poor-house have been made over to

the officer in charge, and the balance, *i.e.*, Rs. 19,947-5-3, is credited to the Government. Of the last-mentioned amount the following sums have been already paid into the various district treasuries:—

Name of Treasury.	From where received.	Amount.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	
Raichur	In respect of proceeds from Raichur and Sirvār poor-houses	3,028 12 7	
Gulbarga	.....	1,955 10 4	
Lingapur	In respect of proceeds from Lingapur and Kusalgiri poor-houses	11,712 15 3	
Shriram	.....	1,674 15 4	
Nanjang	In respect of proceeds from Nanjang poor-houses	241 10 0	
	Total.....Rs.	19,873 15 6	

The remainder, Rs. 673-5-9, is outstanding, and is thus debited:—Raichur jail for articles supplied, Rs. 397-8-0; Rauchandhrav, for cooking vessels made up, Rs. 275-13-9. It has been mentioned above that the gross number of the working inmates who received one day's poor-house relief was 784,386. The net value of the articles, after deducting the cost of raw materials which were manufactured by them, amounts to Rs. 20,074-6-7. The average value of work turned out in a single day by one person is therefore 4-91 pies, a figure which is certainly satisfactory.

24. The following analysis shows the value of work performed per head per diem in the different poor-houses:—

Poor-houses	Value of work per head per diem.	Remarks.
	Pies.	
Raichur	656	
Sirvār	.....
Gulbarga	470	
Lingapur	44	
Kusalgiri	624	
Shriram	59	
Nanjang	625	
Kepgal	49	

At Sirvār there was a kind of teach poor-houses in connection with that of Raichur. No work was done here. The sum of Rs. 106-8-0 given as profits derived from the work of the inmates deducted from the sum is not in respect of articles manufactured, but in respect of services rendered by the inmates, which would otherwise have had to be paid for.

25. The gross expenditure on all the poor-houses taken together amounted to Rs. 2,44,347-2-8, of which Rs. 5,096-8-7 were in respect of the poor-house at Kuppal, and were, as has been previously observed, contributed by His Excellency the Minister. The balance, Rs. 2,39,250-9-8, was met by the Government, with the exception of a small sum derived from private subscriptions. If we exclude the item of Rs. 2,199-10-9 spent in the purchase of raw materials and on the workshops generally, this balance is further reduced to Rs. 2,37,050-14-11. This, however, does not represent the net cost of poor-house relief, which will be seen below, when the receipts have been subtracted. The net expenditure on all the poor-houses, excluding that of Kuppal, is therefore (deducting Rs. 27,555-3-2* for receipts, actual and prospective) Rs. 2,09,455-11-9. The following table shows the expenditure in detail, excluding cost of raw materials, under each important head in all the poor-houses, including Kuppal.

Heads.	Expenditure.	Percentage on the total Expenditure.		Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Food	1,20,470 11 8	51 15 0		
Building	16,557 5 3	6 13 0		
Dispensaries	2,441 14 3	1 0 0		
Salaries of Officials, Establishments, &c.	20,164 12 3	8 4 0		
Miscellaneous	4,541 15 4	2 0 0		
	Total.....Rs.	242,847 7 6	100 0 0	

The average daily expenditure, deducting income, on all poor-houses, was Rs. 1,733, or, excluding Kuppal, Rs. 1,655.

26. The total number of individuals who received one day's relief was, as given above, 1,928,031, and the gross expenditure, excluding cost of raw materials, has been stated to have been Rs. 2,42,147-7-6. This gives an expenditure per head per day of 1 anna 91-21 pies, which cannot be certainly regarded as excessive or unreasonable. The average cost per head per day is reduced to 1 anna 8-60 pies if we subtract the receipts, *i.e.*, Rs. 27,555-4-6, from the total of expenses, 1 anna 6-49 pies being the cost of feeding, and the rest (2-11 pies) being on the score of other expenditure.

27. Considered in connection with the ruling prices of grain in the affected districts at the time, the cost of feeding was decidedly moderate. The fol-

* A detailed account of this sum has been shown in Master Muzaffar Hassan's Report.

Following abstract statement gives the maximum, minimum, and ordinary rates of the staple food in the various districts:—

Place.	Jowar, Grams per Rupee.			Boro, Grams per Rupee.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Ordinary.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Ordinary.
Malabar	84	41	44	7	24	14 8. & 2 Chs.
Madras	.....	.....	.....	5	22	14 8. & 2 ..
Golconda	61	41	41 8. & 2 Chs.	7	21	14 8. & 2 ..
Madras	9	21	11 8. & 2 ..	21	21	41 8. & 2 ..
Kondapalli	7	21 8. & 2 Chs.	41	8	21	11 8. & 2 ..
Chittor	7	21	41	8	21	11 8. & 2 ..
Warangal	9	7	21	.....	.....	.....
Kurnool	11 8. & 2 Chs.	4	7 8. & 1 Chs.	61	21	91
Total.	11 8. & 2 Chs.	21	11 8. & 2 Chs.	21	2	11 8.

28. 1,265 pariah women in all received gratuitous relief, or a gross total of 23,838 who obtained one day's full rations; Rs. 2,250-11-3 were expended on them, of which Rs. 1,972-14-9 were contributed by private subscriptions, and Rs. 277-12-6 by the State. The cost per head per day amounted to 1 anna 24 pies.

29. In districts where poor-houses were not established, an expenditure of Rs. 19,424-15-2 was incurred in charitable relief. Of this sum, Rs. 2,206-15-9 were derived from private subscriptions, the rest was contributed by the Government. The total amount subscribed in these parts amounted to Rs. 10,110-11-2. Besides the amounts already accounted for, Rs. 408-13-3 were subscribed by several European gentlemen, and forwarded to the Central Committee through Mr. Palmer. This sum was distributed among destitute widows and orphans. The number of individuals who thus received a day's relief was 5,758.

The following Statement shows the weekly and daily rise and fall in the number of Inmates on the Relief Works, and the weekly and daily expenditure thereon:—

Station	Week ending		Total No. of persons admitted during the week	Total expenditure during the week	Daily average of			
	English Dates	Parsi Dates						
					Number of persons admitted during the week	Expenditure during the week		
1	9th April 1877.	31st Andhibeet 1286.	1,363	268 13 8	149	32 1 8		
2	16th	7th Klaundad	.....	5,805	478 5 2	859	68 5 4
3	23rd	13th	15,411	1,304 9 5	1,926	163 1 2
4	1st May	22nd	.....	20,309	2,130 2 11	3,728	304 4 11
5	11th	32nd	.....	49,184	5,695 9 8	6,084	569 10 6
6	18th	7th Tir	.....	52,840	5,216 8 10	7,520	745 3 6
7	25th	15th	.....	78,479	8,071 12 7	9,810	758 15 6
8	2nd June	22nd	.....	82,788	6,616 10 7	11,827	945 2 9
9	9th	31st	.....	114,940	8,977 6 9	12,771	977 7 10
10	16th	7th Aransad	.....	114,531	6,417 7 3	9,316	802 2 10
11	23rd	33rd	.....	62,304	8,492 5 5	10,725	1,651 15 8
12	30th	25th	.....	73,429	8,226 12 1	10,420	1,161 15 6
13	10th	31st	.....	117,043	15,352 10 11	13,804	1,706 4 5
14	17th	7th Sharivad	.....	102,229	12,338 16 0	15,604	1,761 15 10
15	27th	15th	.....	138,135	17,037 2 11	16,642	2,132 1 10
16	3rd Aug.	22nd	.....	24,299	10,928 10 4	13,141	1,628 6 9
17	10th	31st	.....	128,029	14,397 3 7	14,223	1,921 14 7
18	17th	7th Maher	.....	62,195	8,222 0 10	8,870	1,000 0 11
19	24th	15th	1287.	67,377	9,074 1 8	9,429	1,129 4 9	
20	31st Sept.	22nd	.....	46,200	7,580 0 1	7,328	1,092 16 7
21	11th	30th	.....	201,796	24,636 8 4	25,220	3,512 4 3
22	18th	7th Alan	.....	74,285	8,833 3 5	10,617	1,262 0 6
23	25th	15th	.....	74,598	12,925 6 5	9,204	1,603 2 9
24	3rd Oct.	22nd	.....	55,455	7,084 0 4	7,325	1,054 13 9
25	10th	30th	.....	74,177	11,835 14 8	9,332	1,479 7 10
26	17th	7th Azer	.....	19,118	3,714 11 11	9,334	650 10 10
27	24th	15th	.....	15,374	1,134 4 2	1,521	141 10 6
28	31st Nov.	22nd	.....	12,485	1,912 15 0	1,385	391 13 7
29	9th	25th	.....	10,896	1,703 4 7	1,486	352 5 3
30	16th	7th Dai	.....	1,973	447 5 2	292	63 14 5
31	23rd	15th	.....	1,900	638 10 5	200	87 5 3
32	1st Dec.	22nd	.....	1,213	265 1 2	174	29 0 2
33	8th	7th	.....	1,060	1,053 3 11	151	159 7 5
34	15th	7th Bahman	.....	302	104 9 10	100	27 12 10
35	22nd	15th	.....	611	479 5 11	77	68 7 8
36	29th	25th	.....	391	64 12 1	56	9 4 0
37	7th Jan. 1878	30th	.....	198	437 2 5	34	57 2 3
38	14th	7th Tephurid	.....	52	6 1 4	7	0 13 11
39	21st	15th	.....	39	3 15 11	5	0 7 11
40	28th	22nd	.....	39	240 3 4	4	34 8 10

CHAPTER VII.

After the Famine.

A certain amount of suffering inevitable after the famine was practically over.—Statement showing the amount of revenue realized and postponed.—Total expenditure in administering relief.—Aggregate loss to Government reckoned at Rs. 46,3,079.—Experiments in feeding cattle on prepared prickly-pear scarcely successful.—The loss in cattle and decrease of oxen and cows per cent.—Tables showing excess mortality from want and want-induced diseases at a total of 71,668.—Table showing reported percentages of mortality in the different districts.—Arrangements for supporting destitute children.—Statement showing the number of children supported, and how they were eventually disposed of.—Madivali Mashtaq Ilison's account of the orphans and other children.—Statement showing the number of persons who entered (37,392), and quitted (14,540) H. H. the Nizam's dominions during the famine period.—Distribution of Sir W^m Jang's to treat immigrants as alien.—Total amount of doancy.—The supply of food-grains, local and imperial.—The famine followed by a plague of rats.—The general condition of cultivation.—Tables showing the increase in cultivation, and consequent improvement in the condition of the cultivators.—The produce of the land in the Marathla and Telengas districts.—The number of wells in the same.—Conclusion.

1. Before the end of the year 1877 all relief works, and by the end of January 1878 all the poor-houses, were closed, and the famine in His Highness's dominions was practically over, though, of course, owing to their loss of everything in the shape of food supplies and purchasing power, and the high prices of grain, the lower classes of the people continued to suffer. This was inevitable, and a result from which His Highness's subjects suffered in common with the inhabitants of affected British districts. At the time of writing (June 1878) prices still range very high, and some suffering is still felt, though not more than the people are well able to bear.

2. In addition to the details scattered throughout the preceding pages of this Report, it may be well to append here a statement showing the loss to Government by reduced collections of revenue in the affected districts.

Districts ascertained from the Government's Exchequer Books for 1885 Fails.	Collection of Revenue.										Proportion of Decrease.								
	In 1885 Fails.	In 1886 Fails.	In 1887 Fails.	In 1885 Fails.	In 1886 Fails.	In 1887 Fails.	In 1885 Fails.	In 1886 Fails.	In 1887 Fails.	In 1885 Fails.	In 1886 Fails.	In 1887 Fails.	Total Decrease in Collection.	Actual Decrease in Collection.	Total Decrease in Collection.	Actual Decrease in Collection.	Total Decrease in Collection.	Actual Decrease in Collection.	
1. Bangalore	Rs. 6,71,979	Rs. 6,03,007	Rs. 4,1	Rs. 6,82,225	Rs. 4,75,130	Rs. 4,85,930	Rs. 1,50,945	Rs. 8,95,750	Rs. 3,17,072	Rs. 572	Rs. 46	Rs. 23	Rs. 7,71	Rs. 3,17,072	Rs. 572	Rs. 46	Rs. 23	Rs. 7,71	
2. Mysore	Rs. 8,26,945	Rs. 11,35,310	Rs. 8,45,881	Rs. 7,20,145	Rs. 7,05,314	Rs. 8,45,472	Rs. 141,964	Rs. 3,04,627	Rs. 145,531	Rs. 4,01,230	Rs. 454	Rs. 164	Rs. 147	Rs. 214	Rs. 145,531	Rs. 4,01,230	Rs. 454	Rs. 164	Rs. 214
3. Shimoga	Rs. 31,207	Rs. 19,895	Rs. 3,97,925	Rs. 50,107	Rs. 24,394	Rs. 44,076	Rs. 20,0,928	Rs. 2,0,0,265	Rs. 1,64,948	Rs. 1,65,720	Rs. 313	Rs. 203	Rs. 172	Rs. 134	Rs. 1,64,948	Rs. 1,65,720	Rs. 313	Rs. 203	Rs. 172
4. Gulbarga	Rs. 9,95,154	Rs. 6,63,685	Rs. 4,18,535	Rs. 7,5,441	Rs. 6,82,276	Rs. 7,41,003	Rs. 1,91,256	Rs. 2,0,281	Rs. 1,77,892	Rs. 2,02,078	Rs. 214	Rs. 204	Rs. 214	Rs. 205	Rs. 1,77,892	Rs. 2,02,078	Rs. 214	Rs. 204	Rs. 214
5. Nalgund	Rs. 4,61,610	Rs. 4,29,274	Rs. 23,100	Rs. 3,87,222	Rs. 3,64,725	Rs. 3,97,644	Rs. 87,072	Rs. 31,103	Rs. 24,101	Rs. 33,103	Rs. 81	Rs. 8	Rs. 54	Rs. 55	Rs. 33,103	Rs. 24,101	Rs. 81	Rs. 8	Rs. 54
6. Boba	Rs. 11,49,574	Rs. 31,144	Rs. 10,73,134	Rs. 17,918	Rs. 11,30,373	Rs. 11,73,093	Rs. 1,87,660	Rs. 1,24,346	Rs. 39,721	Rs. 21,167	Rs. 117	Rs. 11	Rs. 33	Rs. 25	Rs. 39,721	Rs. 21,167	Rs. 117	Rs. 11	Rs. 33
7. Malavalli	Rs. 7,07,100	Rs. 8,81,475	Rs. 4,12,480	Rs. 3,03,921	Rs. 3,80,307	Rs. 6,55,927	Rs. 2,96,017	Rs. 4,08,540	Rs. 26,658	Rs. 4,355	Rs. 416	Rs. 258	Rs. 36	Rs. 5	Rs. 26,658	Rs. 4,355	Rs. 416	Rs. 258	Rs. 36
8. Nagara-Karnal	Rs. 7,02,800	Rs. 14,65,109	Rs. 10,60,157	Rs. 7,26,720	Rs. 4,92,696	Rs. 8,70,250	Rs. 4,09,038	Rs. 4,26,379	Rs. 12,08,801	Rs. 9,74,795	Rs. 572	Rs. 38	Rs. 34	Rs. 219	Rs. 9,74,795	Rs. 572	Rs. 38	Rs. 34	Rs. 219
Total	Rs. 39,70,578	Rs. 23,24,845	Rs. 11,70,033	Rs. 14,74,110	Rs. 42,45,216	Rs. 15,18,114	Rs. 5,61,023	Rs. 1,51,18,000	Rs. 31,3	Rs. 27,4	Rs. 15,1	Rs. 15,1	Rs. 15,1	Rs. 15,1	Rs. 31,3	Rs. 27,4	Rs. 15,1	Rs. 15,1	Rs. 15,1

It will be seen that the amount remitted and postponed was Rs. 32,59,169,* details of which are as follows:—

Year.	Decrease in Land Revenue collected from Cultivators as compared with that for 1885 Fails.	Percentage of Decrease.	Decrease in Total Revenue, including Allotment and Caste, as compared with 1885 Fails.	Percentage of Decrease.
1885	Rs. 18,54,428	31.9	Rs. 26,18,200	27.4
1887	Rs. 37,843	15.7	Rs. 32,49,969	16.8
Total....	Rs. 27,34,265	.....	Rs. 32,59,169	.....

The loss in revenue to Government has been considerably more than what is apparent from the foregoing figures, because remissions granted in other than famine-affected districts (and these amount to no inconsiderable sum) have not been shown here.

3. The following statement gives the expenditure which the Government had to meet in administering relief:—

Year.	Expenditure on relief works	Expenditure on poor-houses	Works conducted by Public Works Department independent of Finance Committee	Expenditure of Public Works Officers engaged on relief works, but charged to Public Works Department expenditure	Expenditure on the maintenance of orphans	Charity to the destitute and orphans who entered the city of Mysore from the suburbs	Expenditure through District Officers and others	Total
1885	Rs. 8,35,122	Rs. 2	Rs. 1	Rs. 8,35,122	Rs. 2	Rs. 1	Rs. 8,35,122	Rs. 2
1887	Rs. 24,34,317	Rs. 2	Rs. 3	Rs. 24,34,317	Rs. 2	Rs. 3	Rs. 24,34,317	Rs. 2
Total....	Rs. 32,69,439	.....	.....	Rs. 32,69,439	.....	.....	Rs. 32,69,439	.....

It thus appears that the aggregate loss to Government under both these heads amounts to no smaller a sum than Rs. 46,84,676.

4. In addition to their loss from failing crops, &c., the raiyats suffered greatly from the death of their cattle through scarcity of food, and from diseases

* The Fadli year 1885 was not a favourable one for crops. The year 1886 was a very good one. As compared, then, with 1884, it may be said that the Government suffered some loss in revenue in 1885, and a considerable loss in 1886-87. Comparing the collections of 1885, 1886, and 1887, with those of 1884 Fails, it may be said that the loss to Government in reduced revenue amounted to Rs. 63,30,022. Details for these years are as follows:—

Year.	Rs.
1885	11,38,486
1886	6,42,957
1887	10,34,539
Total....	Rs. 28,17,973

which want and privation occasioned. Similar experiments to those made in British territory for preparing prickly-pear as fodder were made, and with some considerable degree of success, though not sufficiently so as to preserve a large number from death. Experience in His Highness's territory coincided with that in the Madras districts, of which it is said—

"The unanimous opinion of the Collectors may be stated to be that, if gradually accustomed to this food, cattle will eat the cactus with relish, and will thrive on it after a little time. Owing, however, to the great labour and consequent cost involved in its preparation, together with the extremely disagreeable nature of the labour itself, it is never likely to be largely, or indeed at all, resorted to, except in times of great pressure and want of forage. The cultivators generally are much adverse to its use, on the ground that it causes diarrhoea and dysentery; but without sufficient grounds apparently, according to the reports. In many instances, however, some impression has been made on their prejudices, though it is expected to pass away quickly. The experiments have been carefully and systematically carried out and reported only in three districts, and the results are tabulated below:—

District,	Number of feeding depots.	Average number of cattle fed daily.	Average number of cattle fed weekly.	Entire cost of experiment, including feeding-instruments.		Daily cost per head fed.	
				Rs.	n.		
Kadipä	5	114	32	248	11	2	1-10
Karnal	1	37	28	460	14	11	2-60
Madura	2	13	42	1212	11	9	1-20

From these figures it will be seen that the cost per head daily, which represents almost entirely the cost of the labour necessary for the preparation of the plant, is as great as to preclude its introduction as fodder generally. In Mr. Robertson's Farm Report for 1876 (pages 57 to 60) it is similarly shown that the fodder is costly, and its use suited to times of extraordinary pressure only. The ration given in Kadipä was at first 20 to 25 lbs. of the cactus per head. This it was subsequently found necessary to increase to 40 lbs. per head. In Karnal the ration seems throughout to have been from 20 to 22 lbs. of the cactus, and 4 lbs. of hill grass. In Madura the ration is not distinctly stated, but two men are said to be able to prepare enough cactus for eight beasts. It does not, however, seem to have been the only fodder used. Where cattle are fed on the cactus alone, a ration amounting to 40 lbs. per head must be given. The quantity which a man can prepare daily is stated at 60 lbs. Two methods of preparing the plant were tried. Under the first the thorns were removed by roasting; but this mode of preparation proved a failure in the Chinglepat and Coimbatore districts, where alone it was tried. The second method is removing the thorns with pincers, and cutting the leaves into pieces, about an inch square, with a knife made for the purpose. The leaf should be given half sun-dried, or else

* Cost high, as hill grass was expensive. The cactus had to be brought a long way.

† Of this sum, Rs. 171-12-0 was paid for the cactus.

should be carefully wiped. It should not be much handled, as, if it is so, a glutinous substance exudes, which is distasteful to the cattle, and to it is ascribed slight dysentery or diarrhoea which prevailed in one camp. The leaf has at first, in many instances, to be forcibly introduced into the animal's mouth, and has in all cases to be mixed with salt and bran or oil-cake, or some such other bait, before the animal will eat it voluntarily."

The following table shows the loss of cattle up to the month of Khurdad, Fasli 1286, from the beginning of the famine in Fasli 1285:—

District.	Oxen.	Goats.	Cows.	Sheep.	Total.
Raichur	15,737	2,019	9,118	7,088	35,932
Lingsugur	36,055	4,161	25,229	20,524	97,009
Savapur	26,271	2,652	28,198	12,531	69,067
Gulbarga	28,121	3,855	4,597	2,635	38,628
Naldrug	14,585	1,189	18,518	5,027	39,641
Nagur-Karnal	23,216	3,703	26,032	7,922	73,975
Nalgonda	9,071	19,542	9,420	2,106	45,139
Birk	12,819	331	14,348	3,493	30,656
Total.	1,04,778	41,654	146,378	78,236	432,926

To the foregoing may be added the following statement, showing the decrease per cent. in the number of oxen and cows in the affected districts:—

District.	Decrease in the Number of	
	Oxen.	Cows.
Raichur	16-40	18-03
Lingsugur	44-75	56-53
Savapur	22-87	32-32
Gulbarga	1-05	11-07
Naldrug	0-55	0-14
Birk	21-12	38-82
Nalgonda	32-90	41-56

5. The next point to be noted is the number of people who died from want and want-induced diseases. On this point it is impossible to report with any certainty. The Tahukdars of Lingsugur and Raichur made an attempt to discriminate between deaths from actual starvation and from diseases, and the figures

they give bear some approach to trustworthiness. In the other districts no careful means of discrimination were adopted, and the figures given must, therefore, be taken with all reserve. For instance, in Nagar-Karnul the famine was never very severe—certainly could not have caused the deaths of so large a number as set down in the annexed table, *viz.* 5,447. Such as they are, however, the returns are published. They are as follows:—

Districts.	Number of People who died of Starvation.				Number of People who died of Disease.				Total.			Grand Total
	Adult Males		Adult Females	Total	Adult Males		Adult Females	Total	Adult Males		Adult Females	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lingapur	1,684	1,235	1,558	4,477	13,895	10,510	9,881	32,276	15,480	11,830	10,293	39,603
Raičur	3,149	1,055	1,373	6,577	6,115	5,841	5,081	17,047	4,549	3,779	2,339	9,668
Shorapur	3,670	6,000	3,488	13,158	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,176	3,826	3,888	13,882
Gulbāg	1,475	722	914	2,101	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,476	722	914	2,101
Nagar-Karnul	2,092	1,081	1,844	5,017	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,092	1,081	1,844	5,017
Nalgund	483	289	—	772	.....	.....	.....	.....	483	289	—	772
Bidar	—	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	102
Nālāring	459	265	166	780	.....	.....	.....	.....	452	243	105	790
Total...	15,229	8,242	8,657	32,128	10,103	11,367	10,229	32,372	10,186	11,260	10,308	32,656

The percentages of deaths from the month of Meher 1286 (August 1876 A.D.) to Shavivr 1286 Fasli (July 1877 A.D.), according to the populations of the respective districts, are—

DISTRICTS.	FROM STARVATION.					Percentage of Deaths to the Population.
	Population.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
Lingapur	251,911	1,684	1,223	1,259	4,266	1-69
Raičur	395,848	3,149	1,698	1,571	6,318	2-47
Shorapur	279,315	6,175	3,820	3,408	13,403	4-92
Gulbāg	198,023	1,475	722	444	2,611	1-38
Nagar-Karnul	167,184	2,092	1,081	1,844	5,017	3-04
Nalgund	226,619	483	289	—	772	0-33
Bidar	268,338	—	—	—	—	0-21
Nālāring	267,180	459	265	105	780	0-21
Total...	1,245,307	15,229	8,242	8,657	32,128	0-74

6. Among other matters which occupied attention when the famine was over, the arrangements for the proper nourishment and clothing of guardianless children held a chief place. One of the natural consequences of a time of famine is the great number of children who are left guardianless. Some are reduced to this condition by the death of parents, whilst others are deserted by their parents or other guardians, who, unable to provide for their wants, leave them to their fate, or sell them for a handful of corn or a trifling price of money, a good many instances of which occurred. The famine of 1876-77 in His Highness's dominions was no exception to the rule in these respects; the result was that a large number of deserted children were left in the hands of the authorities. The Central Famine Relief Committee, early in the history of its proceedings, issued a circular to Tahsildars and police officers instructing them to take possession of destitute children, and send them to the nearest poor-house, where they were to be cared for; in the absence of such asylum the children were to be entrusted to the care of the Tehsildar of the district, who had been directed to take necessary steps for their proper nourishment and clothing. In the month of July, when the severity of the famine was at its height, and reports of an extensive sale of children reached the Central Committee, a special circular was issued with directions to the police officers to prevent further sales, and to demand from purchasers all the children who had been bought. A separate asylum for children was then opened at Haindarābād. Its management was entrusted to the Medical Department, and Dr. Wynallowe, the head of the department, placed Dr. Muhammad Ismail in charge of it. The arrangements made by Dr. Muhammad Ismail for the convenience of his wards will appear from his Report, which runs as follows:—

"There were altogether 458 boys, out of which 8 fled, 103 are in Bagi-e-Azma, 3 in Afzalgaṛ, and 6 died. The remaining 289 are in their asylum, which is situated in Begum Bazar. The building being insufficient to accommodate them, another one in front of the former has been hired, and another in Afzalgaṛ is being utilized for the same purpose.

"A dresser was employed to look after the children, and to send the sick to the room set apart for this purpose, and to test the quality of the raw as well as cooked food. Eight nurses were also employed, to keep them neat and clean.

"A dispensary and a doctor were attached to the asylum, for the administration of medicine to such as stood in need of it.

"Breakfast is given to the healthy boys in the morning, and rice and soup, or meat, at 11 o'clock. They are sent for a walk every morning and evening.

"For the preparation of proper clothing for them Government has lately sanctioned Rs. 454-8-0."

In September 1877, when the famine was nearly at an end, the Central Committee issued a circular directing that all the children who were old enough to remember their parents' names, and the village they inhabited, should be sent to their

legal guardians, their safe transit, &c., being provided by Government; and those who were too young to remember anything about their parents should, if applied for, be made over to respectable persons, on condition that they were, if demanded, to be returned to their lawful guardians; that such children as should happen to be the subjects of the British Government should be sent to the Resident; and that those able to work should be entrusted to some able officer to be trained in some useful occupation.

The following statement will show the number of children supported by Government during the famine, and the manner in which they were finally disposed of:-

STATEMENT showing the Number of Orphans maintained by Government from the commencement of Famine up to Bahman, 1288 Fasli.

Name of District and Poor-house,	Number of Orphans maintained by Government in the Poor-houses.	Orphans dismissed from the Poor-houses.					Number at present maintained by Government.	Expenditure on Food, &c.	REMARKS.	
		Number sent to Starvation	Number given to others after discharge	Number died	Number sent to Asylums	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Haidarabad.....	286	30	101	179	29	15	600	106	1,000	1 10
Sohorpur Police.....	574	433	106	28	7	574	...	471	2 5	
Attock.....	96	96	...	...	...	96	...	102	4 6	
Haidarabad Police.....	163	163	...	...	...	163	...	729	3 0	
Hyderabad.....	14	14	...	...	...	14	...	170	15 14	
Bachar.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	10 10	The exact number is not known.
Gulhaigé.....	12	12	...	...	...	12	...	269	4 4	her is not
Lahore.....	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	49	0 0	Do.
Yatoh.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	11 8	Do.
Isfah.....	31	26	6	—	—	31	—	312	1 1	Do.
Asarwahid.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	0 6	Do.
Hillah.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1 2	Do.
Medes.....	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	4 6	Do.
Total.....	5,079	1,110	213	260	35	15	1,973	106	12,787	3 1

7. A passage, although it is long, from Maulvi Mushtaq Husen's Report on Poor-houses may be instructively quoted in this connection. In the 25th paragraph of his Report he says:-

"The arrangements made for orphans and other little children were in every way satisfactory. Women confined at the poor-homes were taken care of by the managers, and all their wants and requirements were supplied in accordance with medical advice. Provisions were made under medical advice for new-born infants whose mothers' breasts were dried up from hunger. I recollect that the poor-house at Golhaigé was supplied with a number of feeding-bottles. Due provision was also made for the maintenance of orphan children, under which designation came also those that were abandoned by their parents or natural guardians. Every infant child was placed under the care of a steady female as nurse, and to every two grown-up children one married female was allowed as an attendant. Medicine, food, clothes, and all other requisites for children were provided in accordance with medical attention. The

dresses of the orphans in poor-houses were really all alike, and all wore red caps. It was an interesting sight to see these little children, whom a similarity of misfortune had thrown together, taking their recreation thus arrayed of a morning or evening on the open ground before a poor-house, and to think of the strange viséssitude which had separated them from their parents, and to put them under the care of guardians who would have found it difficult to tell where their young charges were born or reared. The courtyard of the poor-house at Gulhaigé, where these children were housed, was planted with trees and shrubs, and embellished as well as the circumstances would permit, and on one of my visits I remember with pleasure seeing these children playing about as happily as possible in their little garden. Their personal comforts, and their nursing and medical treatment when sick, were conducted on a generous scale, without regard to expense. These orphans (including children abandoned by their natural guardians) were brought to the poor-house when found unattended by their parents, or were sent in by the police when rescued from the hands of those who at such times carry on a traffic in children, the kidnappers being awarded such punishment as appeared expedient in regard to the exigencies of the time. So long as the pressure of famine lasted, no disposition was made of these orphan children, except when chance brought the parents or other relations of any of them to the poor-house, and they recognised and claimed their children, in which case they were made over to them as sufficient security being given. When by the grace of God, however, famine was over, and the poor-houses ceased to have any inmates, attention was turned towards the proper disposal of the children. It was then ascertained that these children were of two descriptions, viz., those who preserved some recollection of their place of residence and could tell the names of their parents, and the mere infants who knew nothing at all. Of these two classes some were found to belong to British territory, and were reported to the British Resident at Haidarabad by the Central Famine Relief Committee, and were, under orders from the officer aforesaid, made over to a Christian Mission at Haidarabad; and of the children belonging to the dominions of His Highness the Nizam, those who could tell where they came from were sent home, with every care and under proper escort, to rejoin their parents and guardians, and many were thus enabled to return to the bosoms of their families in health and comfort. The remaining children, of whose parentage or place of birth no trace could be found, were made over to people who expressed a desire to bring them up, on their entering into an agreement, before a judicial tribunal, binding themselves to the following among other terms. They had to agree that whenever the rightful guardian of the child shall be found and shall express a wish to take him or her away, the child shall be delivered to him without any demur, or demand being made for the cost of his bringing up. Another stipulation was that these children should at all times be considered free, and on attaining years of discretion shall be at liberty to reside where they choose, and to go whither they list, without any claim on the sees of the money spent on them being put forward to prevent or prejudice their liberty of choice. As regards the girls it was further stipulated that they were not to be married before attaining the age of fourteen years. A last condition was that the Government should at all times have power, if any better mode of bringing them up offered, to act accordingly, and the person having charge of the children should give them up without demur. These remarks apply to the children who had come to the poor-houses under my control, as also the children who came under the care of His Highness the Nizam's Government in the

districts and in Haidarabad as orphans. Children of this description continued to come in for a long time during and after the famine. Nor have they ceased to come even now. Some are every now and again rescued or come flying from the clutches of the kidnappers and child-lifters who had kidnapped them during the famine, and kept possession of them without the knowledge of Government, and who are still being prosecuted and punished in the Criminal Courts. These children are in charge of Government, and are being brought up in Haidarabad under the care of a medical officer. Their exact number I do not know."

8. Returns showing the number of immigrants and emigrants were submitted monthly by district officers to the Central Famine Relief Committee. An abstract of the statements submitted up to Khurshid, 1286 Fasli, is given below:—

STATEMENT showing the number of His Highness's subjects who emigrated into British territories, and vice versa, up to the month of Khurshid, 1286 Fasli.

Name of District.	Number of H. H. the Nizam's subjects who emigrated to British Territory.				Number of British subjects who emigrated to H. H. the Nizam's territories.			
	Male Adults.		Female Adults.		Male Adults.		Female Adults.	
	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children.	Total.	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children.	Total.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Raichur	1,932	861	761	2,674	101	75	42	218
Parbhani	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,981	2,642	.....	5,223
Bidar	.....	.....	.....	.....	919	731	549	2,239
Nanded	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,430	832	726	3,088
Nalgonda	.....	.....	.....	.....	485	.....	.....	7,341
Shirpur	7	.....	.....	7	18	.....	.....	18
Gallikar	.....	.....	.....	17	45	38	28	107
Lingapur	1,571	619	312	5,656	1,293	555	555	8,664
Asarangabad	2,532	7,112	3,836	7,910	1,412	57	56	175
Eph	.....	.....	.....	186	4,927	3,011	1,703	9,681
Nagar-Karsul	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,244	4,535	3,626	14,205
Total....	4,982	8,586	6,229	15,486	18,612	13,541	7,802	47,399

9. In a previous chapter the question of immigrants from British territories has been alluded to, and some information given. Nevertheless, in this place, where a summing up of what has been done is attempted, further reference may perhaps be made to this topic, which is one of no little importance. It has frequently been a matter for consideration, in time of famine in His Highness's dominions, whether immigrants from territories under other Governments should be refused and sent to their own country, or treated in the same manner as His Highness's subjects who were in need. During the late disaster the Madras Government several times complained of many of His Highness's subjects who, living on the borders of the Madras districts, had proceeded to the Madras relief works, simply because these works were nearer their homes, and they could get to them without experiencing any great inconvenience. It was urgently and repeatedly requested

that these people should be recalled to their districts. The Government of His Highness, on the other hand, has always held that, in such critical times as those of widespread famine, raiyats should be allowed perfect freedom to proceed without restraint wherever they would, with the view to their own convenience in securing a livelihood. It was on this principle that such of the British or Jagirdars' subjects as had joined the relief works, or had been admitted into the poor-houses, in His Highness's dominions, were not forcibly expelled. Only on one occasion was the Madras Government requested to arrange for the return of their subjects who were employed on some of the relief works in a distressed district. His Excellency Sir Salar Jang has always contended that the recalling of their subjects by other Governments from works or poor-houses here should not be insisted upon, except there were very strong grounds for such a proceeding.

10. In the beginning of the famine, as has been stated, large numbers of British subjects from the Sholapur and Ahmadnagar districts in the Bombay Presidency, along with their cattle, poured into the districts situated in the Western Division of His Highness's dominions, and there remained for a long time. In these regions they had easy access to water and fodder for their cattle. His Highness's Government had not to help them to any great extent beyond foregoing the tax on fodder, and directing the Patels and Pachis to not to interfere with their movements, but, on the contrary, to procure for them such conveniences as were needed and could possibly be supplied. Nawab Vahid Maniwar Khan, Sadar Tilakdar of the North-Western Division, gives an account of what he saw with his own eyes at Ashto, in the Birk District. He says:—

"The people of Ashto treated their immigrant brethren with remarkable kindness. They allowed many of them to take shelter in their houses, gave protection to their cattle, and employed such as were willing to labour in their fields."

There is, however, nothing surprising about this, inasmuch as the poor cultivating population of India are always accustomed to show such sympathy towards their brethren in distress. The poor know how to feel for the poor, and do feel in times of distress very deeply. The chief advantage derived by these immigrants was that their life and property were taken care of and remained secure.

11. It is of some importance and interest to note that throughout the famine not a single report was received by the Central Committee complaining of the commission of a dacoity, or of the plunder of their property, or that even their cattle were ever forcibly taken to work.

12. From facts which have been obtained, it may be confidently stated that the surplus food in the country remaining for export and store never falls, in a favourable year, below a surplus of sixteen loks of tons of grain. The

produce in a favourable year is sufficient to cover the consumption of food-grains by His Highness the Nizam's subjects for two years. From the experience acquired during the famine, it would appear that, although the produce continued to decrease below the average for three successive years, no great complaint of scarcity of grain was ever made throughout the famine. There was not so much a famine of food as a dearth of means to purchase food, and this is why works became necessary.

From a statement prepared by the writer of this Report for the Famine Commission according to the figures supplied by the Customs Department, it appears that the grain exported from His Highness the Nizam's dominions in 1286 (1876-77), which was a year of drought and scarcity, amounted to 35,10,880 maunds (125,389 tons), and consisted chiefly of jowar, the principal produce of Mahisagar. It must also be remembered that of the grain imported into His Highness the Nizam's territories (which in 1286 Fasli amounted to 29,14,753 maunds=104,098 tons, including 4,08,900 maunds=14,571 tons grain exported from the Mopussi districts into the city of Haiderabad, the net amount imported from the British territories being 89,527 tons) a large proportion goes to supply the requirements of the large population of the city of Haiderabad and of the cantonment of Sikandarabad. In 1286 Fasli (1876-77) the articles imported into His Highness's dominions were chiefly wheat, gram, and rice—food-grains scarcely produced in that year:—

Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Total.
Maunds 4,37,906	3,55,330	13,01,952	20,83,088

15. The famine has left its mark upon the country and the people, and some years must elapse before the latter recover from the effects of this recent calamity. The famine of 1876-77 was hardly over when the suffering cultivators were visited with another affliction. And although this affliction was not of such a serious nature as to cause distress to any great extent, yet, following as it did on the heels of the great famine, it made itself felt in a more severe degree than if the calamity had occurred in ordinary years. In 1878 a great part of the kharif crops were lost by excessive rains. Later on, most of the rabi crops were destroyed by rats, which swarmed over the country in thousands. And, strange to say, nowhere were the crops so considerably damaged as in those districts through which the famine had just passed. This entailed much suffering on the poor miyats, who had been completely impoverished by the late famine. Even to the present day, complaints of suffering are received from these districts. Distress is the natural consequence of impoverishment, loss of men and cattle, unfavourable seasons, and increased sickness. But and as it is to contemplate this picture of

suffering humanity, there is no practical remedy which can in the nature of things be devised to alleviate it. Even when all had been done that could be done to relieve the distress when it had reached its height, it was impossible to devise such means as would totally prevent the loss of human life. That there was suffering to a great extent is an indisputable fact. But that this suffering could have been mitigated in any marked degree by the best-conceived measures to relieve distress cannot be admitted. Although a Government may put forth all its energies to combat a disaster of this kind, it is, in my humble opinion, impossible to prevent some loss of life. And to no one is this fact more apparent than to Mr. C. A. Elliott, C.S.I., who, writing upon the subject in his admirable Report on the Mysore Famine, says—

"But for the present the point that I wish to impress as clearly as possible is that it is impossible for any expenditure, however lavish, to prevent all mortality in a really great famine, as it is for any generalship, however skilful, to win a battle without bloodshed."

14. The actual condition of the cultivator may be gathered from the following table, which shows the average gross income of each cultivator, and the proportion of Government jizam to the value of the produce of his holding:—

District.	Average Assessment per Cultivator, in British Rupees.	Average Value of Produce of each Cultivator's holding, in British Rupees.	Proportion of Revenue to Value of Produce.	
			1	2
1	2	3	4	5
Melik	Rs. 50	Rs. 372	0.59	
Indar	45	260	4.47	
Yelmaudal	39	216	5.49	
Sirpur-Tesher	11	160	14.54	
Khammam	25	173	1.91	
Nalgonda	41	230	0.41	
Nizam-Kamel	60	326	0.43	
Total Average, Telengana.		250	5.06	
Amravatid	49	522	11.07	
Elich	35	575	6.12	
Pitildal	24	367	11.91	
Bilar	24	191	7.96	
Naderi	55	208	7.13	
Mulki	25	424	12.55	
Bidar	21	162	6.75	
Lingapur	23	191	8.99	
Solapur	22	198	0.09	
Gulbarga ²	48	218	4.54	
Total Mahisagarid...		300	9.01	
Grand Total Average...		26	27.8	7.71

15. The increase in cultivation and in Government *jamad* affords the best criterion of the improvement in the condition of the cultivator. In past times there were no statements prepared to show the area of cultivation and cesses, and taxes were included in Land Revenue. It is therefore impossible to determine the increase which has taken place in the country at large. But since the introduction of the Revenue Survey in the Aurangabad District, facts bearing on the above subject have been brought to light in some tilakas, that serve to show the improvements in the condition of the muiyats:—

PAITAN.

Year.	Number of Villages.	Cultivated Areas.	Assessment, Rs.	Number of Cultivators.		
				Mistletoe.	Uparis.	Total.
1861.....	1	145	51,523	68,805	719	932
1851.....						1,651
1866.....						
1870.....						
Increase.....	...	145	169,817	1,86,347	1,074	1,098
						2,972
Percentage of Increase.....	...		117,824	87,242	855	466
						1,521
Percentage of Increase.....	...		228	88	119	50
						30

VALJAPUR.

Year.	Number of Villages.	Cultivated Areas.	Assessment, Rs.	Number of Cultivators.		
				Mistletoe.	Uparis.	Total.
1861.....	1	116	77,090	50,930	1,201	1,047
1851.....						2,248
1867.....						
1871.....						
Increase.....	...	116	210,569	2,50,364	3,150	1,074
						3,721
Percentage of Increase.....	...		132,972	1,50,434	940	527
						1,476
Percentage of Increase.....	...		210	175	79	50
						65

GA'NDAPUR.

Year.	Number of Villages.	Cultivated Areas.	Assessment, Rs.	Number of Cultivators.		
				Mistletoe.	Uparis.	Total.
1866.....	...	202	114,418	1,97,884	1,292	1,790
1856.....						3,082
1887.....	...	202	211,593	2,37,053	1,919	1,940
						3,859
Increase.....	97,175	1,39,568	627	150
						777
Percentage of Increase.....	85	88	48	8
						25

The foregoing tilakas have already come under the Survey Settlement; those mentioned below have not yet been settled:—

JA'LNA'.

Year.	Villages.	Bighas.	Assessment, Rs.	Number of Cultivators.		
				Mistletoe.	Uparis.	Total.
1863.....	...	164	92,185	75,711	760	2,003
1853.....						2,853
1884.....	2,12,873	1,63,641	1,097	3,244
1874.....						4,341
Increase.....	1,20,678	89,930	337	1,151
						1,488
Percentage of Increase.....	131	119	44	55
						52

BROKARDHAN.

Year.	Villages.	Bighas.	Assessment, Rs.	Number of Cultivators.		
				Mistletoe.	Uparis.	Total.
1863.....	...	122	Not known	30,511	401	605
1853.....						1,206
1884.....	...	122	1,16,376	98,472	1,245	1,047
1874.....						2,292
Increase.....	67,961	644	442
						1,086
Percentage of Increase.....	222	107	73
						90

16. The Naldurg District was restored to His Highness's Government by the British Government in A.D. 1864 (Fasli 1274). The following statement for the three talukas of the district will show how the country has continued to advance since 1864 :-

Number	Taluka	Year (Fasli)	Number of Villages	Number of Cultivators	Cultivated Area (English)	Assessment, Rs.
1	Tujipar	1249	84	3,095	1,49,975	93,092
	Do.	1286	84	3,775	2,33,833	1,43,293
	Increase	...	...	175	93,841	50,222
	Percentage of Increase	...	...	4.88	37.66	53.96
2	Naldurg	1249	52	2,288	74,169	70,936
	Do.	1286	52	2,976	1,33,128	1,01,516
	Increase	...	...	688	59,910	30,990
	Percentage of Increase	...	...	30.89	79.63	43.12
3	Silsang	1249	108	2,305	1,03,919	94,334
	Do.	1286	110	3,549	1,36,457	127,689
	Increase	...	2	1,244	26,538	33,355
	Percentage of Increase	...	...	53.97	33.95	38.35
	Total	1286	...	10,300	5,03,418	3,72,488
	Do.	1249	...	8,193	3,54,161	2,54,322
	Increase	...	...	2,107	1,49,257	1,14,166
	Percentage of Increase	...	...	25.71	49.14	44.12

17. The increase in the number of cultivators and assessment in those talukas of this district in which Survey operations are being conducted is given below ; the cultivated area has not been accurately determined, and the increase under this head cannot be therefore satisfactorily estimated.

Taluk.	1869 Fasli (1868).			1876 Fasli (1875).			PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE.		
	Number of Villages	Number of Cultivators	Assessment, Rs.	Number of Villages	Number of Cultivators	Assessment, Rs.	Number of Cultivators	Assessment, Rs.	
Kelhar	24	1,815	78,023	74	2,558	1,62,213	49,93	80,87	
Dharmasur	74	1,003	1,00,191	74	2,517	1,50,881	52,33	39,63	
Pareeda	144	3,845	1,19,605	144	5,774	1,77,040	71-72	48-82	
Patich	71	2,015	62,878	71	3,067	97,362	49,23	54,98	
Wad	98	2,230	1,26,620	98	3,325	1,65,854	49,70	32-48	
Total	...	11,407	4,86,367	...	17,351	7,14,740	50,03	46,73	

18. The following Statement shows the increase in the number of cultivators, the area of cultivation, and jumdi in four talukas of the Lingapur or West Raichur, and in five talukas of the East Raichur district, which, along with the Naldurg district, were restored in 1864 A.D. The cultivated area given here is taken from the Páktváris' returns, and it need not be stated that the area here shown is considerably less than that actually occupied :-

Taluk.	In 1870 Fasli.			In 1876 Fasli.			Economic.			Percentage of increase.	
	Number of Cultivators	Cultivated Area.	Assess- ment.	Number of Cultivators	Cultivated Area.	Assess- ment.	Number of Cultivators	Cultivated Area.	Assess- ment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Gangavali	4,786	1,19,602	1,20,881	6,765	1,48,125	1,63,432	1,977	36,142	33,631	44.5	
Kudalg	10,691	262,138	2,08,284	12,423	34,176	2,56,638	1,822	79,582	48,454	17.0	
Sindur	6,317	134,678	1,63,711	7,042	139,360	2,03,018	724	38,632	39,587	11.0	
Lingapur	6,583	180,841	1,65,903	7,671	21,4,477	2,65,504	1,106	34,282	40,602	17.0	
Total	28,480	704,090	6,67,410	35,266	509,008	8,25,620	5,631	158,812	1,62,272	20.0	

EAST RAICHUR.

Number of Talukas.	In 1868 Past.			In 1887 Past.			INTERVAL.			Percentage of Increase.		
	No. of Cultivators.	Cultivated Acre.		No. of Cultivators.	Cultivated Acre.		No. of Cultivators.	Cultivated Acre.		No. of Cultivators.	Cultivated Acre.	
		Assesments.	Assesments.		Assesments.	Assesments.		Assesments.	Assesments.		Assesments.	Assesments.
1	2	2	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
For the Talukas of the East Raichur District.	Acres.	6,070	6,45,816	21,716	888,922	7,31,013	6,511	169,310	9,46,151	19,6	22,89	22,89

19. With the exception of a very small area of His Highness's dominions devoted to the cultivation of vegetables, sugarcane, tobacco, opium, &c., food-crops are chiefly grown on irrigated lands. In the Marathá districts, of 175,000 acres, half the area may be said to be devoted to wheat cultivation, the produce of which may be estimated at about 8,75,000 mounds (at ten mounds* 820 lbs. per acre) ; one-fourth of the area may be said to be devoted to gram and jowari crops, yielding about 4,87,500 mounds (at 10 mounds per acre) ; and in the remainder (one-fourth) vegetables, opium, and sugarcane may be said to be grown. In the Telingáná country, of 375,000 acres, 10,000 acres only may be said to be devoted to vegetables, &c. ; the rest (365,000 acres) to paddy (rice cultivation). The produce from this area may be estimated at about 1,09,50,000 mounds (391,071 tons) of paddy at 30 mounds (2,460 lbs.) per acre.

20. In Telingáná, besides the food-crops there are two others, vegetables and sugarcane, which are irrigated. The former forms a portion of diet, and the tops of the latter supply fodder, while the principal produce is made into articles which usually fetch high prices, and thus supply the cultivator with money to purchase clothing and other necessaries of life. The cultivation of vegetables and sugarcane is, however, so very limited that they appear to have no perceptible effect in adding to the powers of the population to resist famine. It has also been known that in years of drought the cultivation of food-grains is adopted in the area devoted in other years to better crops. In Mahákrávári, garden crops are also irrigated, and fetch a price higher than the food-grains. But the area under them is only about one per cent. of the population to resist famine.

21. In the Marathá country there are 63,576 wells, of which 48,632 are

in use, and 14,944 are out of repair. If the latter were put in repair,* about 300,000 acres of land, at the rate of five acres per well, would be protected from drought, which would yield 30,00,000 mounds or 107,142 tons of grain. At the rate of 1½ lbs. of grain per head per day, 6 mounds 34 seers would support an adult through the year, or 6,850 mounds (244½ tons) would support 1,000 adults throughout the year. A population of about 432,000 souls, roughly speaking, could therefore be supported in a year of drought on the produce of land thus irrigated in the Marathá Country. In the Telingáná districts there are in all about 52,685 wells, of which 33,851 are in use, and about 18,834 are out of repair. If these were put in repair, an area of about 210,740 acres (at the rate of four acres per well) would be completely protected in a season of drought. This area would on an average yield about 63,22,200 mounds or 225,792 tons of grain, which would support a population of about 91,000. There are about 18,089 large tanks in Telingáná, of which 4,924 are in use, and about 3,165 are out of repair.† Besides these, there are about 10,110 small tanks, of which 5,616 are in use, and 4,494 are out of repair. If these were put in thorough repair (some millions of rupees would be required to do this), about 1,00,00,000 acres of land would be irrigated. But, as has been remarked above, these tanks depend upon the rains for their supply.‡

22. It remains but to express, as a last word, the hope that this record of the means taken by His Highness's Government to meet the distress and suffering caused by the recent famine abundantly proves the anxiety felt by the Government to render the disaster as little burlesque to the people as possible. The desires of His Excellency Sir Sáh Jung were appreciated by his subordinates, who zealously laboured to give effect to His Excellency's humane policy ; whilst

* Government is not expected to be under the necessity of taking any steps towards repairing these wells, as on the introduction of the Revenue Survey, when a thirty years' settlement is made, the cultivators will, it is expected, take to improving their property by repairing their wells or sinking new ones; in fact they have already begun doing so during the last five years.

† The Government of its own cost repiles all the existing tanks. So many of the old tanks are out of repair, that it is found more to the purpose to repair them than to construct new ones. In repairing old tanks and making new ones nearly twenty lakhs of rupees (1173,013) have been spent between 1877 and 1886 Fasli (1887-76). It may be observed that in the construction and repair of tanks, channels, and wells Rs. 27,37,573 were spent between the years 1877 (1876-5) and 1886 Fasli (1876-77).

‡ To afford facilities for the repair of tanks, a new scheme has been formulated, by which the Revenue Officers are suspended to spend annually up to two lakhs in petty repairs of tanks; the Public Works Department carry out the chief repairs, estimates for which have first to be submitted for approval to the Revenue Minister. By the new scheme a sum of five lakhs annually will be probably set aside for irrigation purposes.

§ But as there are two permanent rivers, the Godávarí and the Mægha, flowing through Telingáná, many of the tanks can be easily connected and fed by them by running artificial watercourses, and thus will afford permanent protection to an extensive area. This subject is under the consideration of Government.

* The estimated produce of wheat from one acre of dry land is five mounds, while from one acre of wet land at least ten mounds.

the people in need, by the respect they paid to the law, and the manner in which they received the relief provided, whether on works or in poor-houses, showed they were worthy of the care evinced on their behalf. But it is due above all other things to the improved condition of the country, and the greater profit which cultivators are now able to make out of the soil, that, instead of tens of thousands perishing, there were only hundreds who died of want. The people were able largely to rely on their own resources, and did so. That this may be a more marked characteristic of the subjects of His Highness, should another period of famine unfortunately occur, and the spirit of self-reliance be more fully developed, is an object which, it is clear from many circumstances, is highly cherished by His Excellency the Minister, and appreciated by the people at large.

APPENDIX I.

Translation of the Report on the Establishment of Poor-houses in the Famine-stricken Districts of
His Highness the Nizam's Dominions. No. 25, F. R. C.

From

MAULVI MOHSTAQ HUSSAIN,

Member of the Central Committee for Famine Relief Works,

To

MAULVI MAHIB ALI, Esq.,

Secretary to the Central Famine Relief Committee, Hyderabad.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on the Poor-houses established in the famine-stricken districts of the Southern Division.

2. In pursuance of the instructions issued from the Government and the Central Relief Committee, poor-houses were opened in the undermentioned districts on the dates specified opposite their names, viz.—

Bhachur	18th Rabi-ul-Aval 1294 H.	—17th March 1877.
Golbarga ... 23rd	"	" 8th April 1877.
Lingapur ... 26th	"	" 11th "

3. In each of the above districts a Committee, consisting of Government officials and the leading members of the community, has been formed for the management and supervision of all matters connected with the poor-houses. There are not less than fifteen members on each Committee. The Sadar Tahukdar of the Division is president, and the district Tahukdars are vice-presidents of the Committees in their respective districts. Qualified district officers, who take a deep interest in the famine relief, have been appointed as Secretaries to the Poor-house Committees. The proceedings of each Committee are conducted in Urdu, a language intelligible to all interested parties.

4. The office establishments of the poor-houses are placed under the control of their respective superintendents. The members of Committees supervise and hold themselves responsible for all expenses incurred, as well as other arrangements connected with the poor-houses.

5. Famine-stricken persons have been classified by the Committees under the four following heads, namely:—

1. Able-bodied men, capable of hard work.
2. Men of weak constitution, incapable of hard work, or light labourers.
3. Men not at all capable of work.
4. Farda women having no extensible means of support.

From the commencement of the famine, a sufficient number of relief works, such as roads, tanks

and canals, are in progress in each district, to afford ample employment to those who come under the first of these heads. Persons falling under head No. 2 were found, mostly, to participate in the above relief works, and work to the extent of their ability to earn the ordinary wages. But the relief committees have thought it proper to relieve this class of men from such work, and at their suggestion, together with men falling under the third of the above heads, they have now been consigned to the poor-houses, where cooked food is distributed to them.

6. With respect to the description of people coming under head No. 2, it was also resolved that, as far as possible, they should be assigned only to such work as fell under the scope of their own respective professions, and should be called upon to turn out as much work daily as they possibly could. The object of exacting work in this manner is not that the coffers of the poor-houses should be enriched from the proceeds of the amount of work turned out, but simply to impress the labourers with the idea, that even in poor-houses nothing is obtainable without honest labour and toil, and to give them the choice of earning their livelihood elsewhere, if they should be unwilling to abide by the rules and regulations enforced in these asylums. In this manner it was hoped, that only those who are actually unable to obtain employment would gain admission into the poor-houses, and people, who make poverty a pretence for not doing honest work, should be kept out. These have therefore been placed under the denomination of "light labourers," and are employed on works of a miscellaneous nature, such as spinning, twisting of rupas, and the manufacture of mats and baskets. The works are in daily progress, and the supervisors of poor-houses have made the necessary arrangements for providing sheds for the workmen, so that they should be sheltered from the effects of a scorching sun.

7. Those under head No. 3, who are totally unable to work, are divided into three classes, namely : 1, Hindus ; 2, Mussalmans ; 3, Pariahs and others who have no caste prejudice as regards their food and drink. In each poor-house regard is had to the above distinction, and separate seats are provided for each class of people, so that no confusion may ensue when they meet to partake of food, and people of one class may not, in the hurry of getting something to eat, offend the caste prejudices of those of another. Care is also taken to separate people peculiarly afflicted with disease, and they are provided for quite apart from the others.

8. Some able-bodied persons also, who were permitted at first to work under head No. 1, have been, for various other and obvious reasons, drafted into Nos. 2 and 3, as follows :—

1. Able-bodied women, capable of a full day's work, are permitted to attend to the interests of their children whilst engaged in work, and have consequently been placed under class No. 2, i.e., the "light labouring" poor.
2. Women with infants a month or two old, and who cannot safely neglect them even for a short interval, are allowed to be classified under head No. 2 as above.
3. Even those who lead the blind to and from the poor-houses, and who as a rule are relatives, are classed under No. 3 ; and, although strong enough to work, are exempted from work, and receive the same wages as those under No. 3.

4. The managers and supervisors of each poor-house are under the immediate control of the Superintendents, and their names are enrolled under No. 2. These in addition to their diet are allowed a monthly pitance of two rupees, which is given to the view to economise as much as practicable the expenses defrayed from the poor-house establishments.

5. Towards the relief of parda women in distress, who come under class No. 1, influential and well-to-do residents of each district have come forward with large contributions from their private purse, and will continue these contributions so long as the famine lasts. The funds thus collected are spent in monthly allowances to those in want of relief. In the districts of Raichur and Gulbarga, the allowance per head is two rupees ; but in Lingapur, owing to high prices, an allowance of Rs. 2-8 per head has been adopted. The duty of ascertaining the extent of distress amongst such women, necessarily devolves on those who suggest the raising of subscriptions. It has, however, been proposed that each certificate of payment of allowance should bear the signature of at least three respectable members of the village community, who it may be presumed are acquainted with the circumstances of their neighbours, and should certify as follows :—

"We do hereby certify that the woman named in the list are in actual distress, and that they have received the amount mentioned in the pay-sheets."

These certificates are to be kept in the records of the poor-house.

With respect to the appropriation of the amount collected for maintaining parda women, I proposed to the members of the three District Committees, that the allowances from that fund should not be permitted to degenerate into mere charity, without any return in work on the part of the recipients. I proposed to give the allowances as wages of labour, and my idea was to require these women to work at the distaff, &c., in their own domiciles, by transmitting to them a week's supply of cotton, together with a week's wages in advance, through some respectable residents of the locality, and demand the quantity of thread spun at the end of the week ; and so on for each successive week. I regret to state, that this proposal failed to find favour with the three Committees, and was unanimously rejected by them. The consequence is, that a certain amount of allowance has been fixed for their monthly subsistence in the shape of alms. It is, however, a matter of great satisfaction, that the Central Relief Committee has munificently come forward to the help of private charity, by sanctioning a grant-in-aid equivalent to such sum of money as may be actually raised in each district by subscription and deposited in the cash-chests. A list of all the subscriptions obtained in the districts of Raichur and Lingapur at the first meeting held by the respective Committees is appended to this Report.

10. In the district of Lingapur it was suggested by some of the members of the Committee to open a fifth class of persons requiring relief, in addition to the four already mentioned. In this class priests and religious characters alone were to be enlisted, people whose livelihood depended on the voluntary contributions and offerings of their disciples, and who, owing to the prevailing famine, no longer received that support, while, from their position and acknowledged sanctity of character, they could neither appear at the poor-house nor turn their

hand to any handicraft or profession, for fear of damaging their status and prestige in better times, in the estimation of their disciples. It was therefore proposed that this class of men should be provided for, in a manner similar to that adopted in the case of purda women. But the Committee rejected this proposal, and it was resolved that no help could be given from the poor fund to a class of men, who often put on an appearance of holiness in order to live on alms.

11. The following is a statement showing the quantity of food supplied to the poor of the second and third classes. The weights herein put down refer to the grain supplied in its uncooked state:—

Description of Person,	No. 2. Light-working poor.	No. 3. Men not able to work.
Adults over 15 years old.....	three-fourths of a seer	half of a seer.
Women do.....	five-eighths do.....	do. do.
Children under 3 years.....		one-eighth of a seer.
Do. from 3 to 6 years....		one-fourth do.
Do. from 6 to 12 years....		three-eighths do.
Do. from 12 to 15 years....	three-eighths of a seer	half do.

N.B.—It has been ruled that children under 12 years of age should go with Class 3.

Women nursing children receive an additional quantity of one-eighth of a seer. Women in a state of desiccation have their infants supplied with milk from the poor-house. Two teels of the best quality of salt is used to every seer of food prepared. In the districts already named, jowari is the staple article of food; it is therefore the grain cooked and served out to them. Three-fourths of a seer of jowari properly boiled will produce a bulk equivalent to 2½ seers or more. Chutni is served out to make the food palatable, and the following is the proportion of ingredients supplied for the purpose, viz.:—

Salt.....	1 tola.
Chutnis.....	2 ds.
Tamarind.....	2 ds.
Oil.....	1 ds.

It has been ruled that the victuals should be frequently changed, and before doing so, the members of the Committee, in conjunction with the medical officer attached to the poor-house, should first ascertain the wish and the habits of the people of the district, and effect the necessary change to suit the times of the seasons.

12. The cook-rooms have been carefully constructed, with the view that the victuals prepared for Hindus shall not be in any way interfered with by people of other castes and creeds. The cooks for these are selected by the members of the Committee, which is composed of Hindus and Mussahims; the Hindus have their food served out by the Hindu cooks alone, whilst the Mussahims and lower castes of people get their food served by Hindu or Mahomedan cooks.

13. Those not able to work at all repair to the poor-houses daily, receive their food and return home. The light-working poor are leisurely employed during seven hours throughout the day, after which they retire to their houses. Another privilege allowed them is that they are generally consulted by the members of the District Committees in fixing their time of work. The inmates of the poor-houses have their personal comforts carefully attended to.

14. Friday being considered a general holiday, the light-working people of the poor-houses are exempted from work, but rations are continued as usual.

15. Each poor-house is provided with a hospital and a medical officer attached to it, together with an adequate supply of medicines. It is incumbent on the medical officer to look to the cleanliness of the houses, to scrutinise the quality of grain served out daily, and to attend to the diet of the sick, on whom some of the inmates are daily told off to minister to their wants and comforts. He must also see that no expense is spared in providing for the sick, and that the internal management of the poor-houses is satisfactory.

16. Before the admission of any inmate, strict inquiries are generally made as to the eligibility of the applicant for admission, and should the result of the inquiry prove satisfactory, the applicant is in due course admitted and classified.

On admission, a ticket is issued bearing the number of enrolment in the day book, class under which he is enrolled, and a description of caste and creed if classed under those incapable of work, and of the kind of work on which he is employed if he comes under the class of light-workers. The tickets issued are of two descriptions. Those that are oval-shaped are issued to the light-working poor, and circular tickets to those unable to work. The recipients are required to wear their tickets suspended from their neck, so that on the distribution of food their names are easily identified by the number on their tickets in the day book, and food is served out to them without any unnecessary delay. These tickets are made of either tin or lead, and care is taken that the infants carried in arms are not injured by them. In the column of date, in the pay book, a mark is put opposite the names of those who appear and get their share of food, while those who do not turn up are marked as absent.

17. With respect to the clothing, there is generally an ample supply available, and these in actual need are freely supplied.

18. Two members of the Committee of each district regularly visit the poor-houses, and transact the routine of work as sketched out below:—

1. All applicants are first inspected, and, agreeably to para. 15, are sent to the medical officer in charge, who reports upon their fitness for admission, which is subsequently done with the concurrence of the Superintendent.
2. The daily food is next inspected, in order that they should testify to each inmate receiving the same properly prepared.
3. The victuals are served out in their presence, and they are to satisfy themselves that the quantity given is in accordance with the established rules.
4. They see that the names of all the absences are marked, in the register book, under their personal supervision.

5. The daily statement, showing the people present and absent and the quantity of food supplied, is next signed by the two members and the Superintendent, conjointly, and then entered into the book of statements.
6. The grain to be issued for the incumbents on the following day is also carefully examined by the two members.
7. They (the two members) go round regularly and inspect the quantity of work turned out for the day by the "light-working poor," visit the sick in the sick ward, and see that everything is kept orderly. Should they perceive anything requiring to be set right, they at once call the attention of the Superintendent, and give him the necessary instructions.
19. The members of each Committee meet, at least, three times during each month for the transaction of business connected with the poor-houses, the internal management of which is finally disposed of by them at each meeting. The proceedings of each District Committee are then submitted to the Central Relief Committee for approval and sanction.

20. A weekly return is regularly furnished from each poor-house, etc., from 1st to 7th, 8th to 15th, 16th to 22nd, 23rd to the end of the month, and forwarded to the Central Relief Committee. From these returns I have gathered the following information, which I shall endeavour to embody in this Report in as brief a manner as possible.

21. In each poor-house there is an office establishment, in which are kept the records, account books and other documents in connection with the admission, maintenance, &c., of the incumbents. These books and records afford all necessary information relative to the working of each poor-house.

POOR-HOUSE AT RAJCHUL.

22. This poor-house was established on the 25th of Ardebehest 1286 Fussi (3rd April 1877). On the 22nd of Khurdad (1st May) the poor-house had 1,402 inmates, comprising—

Non-workers.....	1,071
Light-workers.....	331
	<hr/>
	1,402

The number of food allowances issued up to 1st May was 18,793, of which 2,010 were served out to people who came in search of relief from British territory, and the rest to subjects of His Highness. The cost of the victuals amounted to Rs. 1,185, or anna 7-10 pie per month fed. From the work turned out by the light-workers, the sum of Rs. 7-3-4 has been realised, which gives a return in work worth pies 3-92 per head.

The price of jowari at Raichur on 1st May was 7½ seers the Halli Raper.

POOR-HOUSE AT GULBURGA.

23. Was opened on the 30th of Ardebehest (8th April). On the 22nd Khurdad (1st May) the house had 795 inmates—

Non-workers.....	355
Light-workers.....	440
	<hr/>
	795

The number of mouths fed was 10,163, of which 2,193 came from British territory, the rest being subjects of His Highness. The cost of the victuals thus served out was Rs. 655, or 1 anna 3-7 pie per head. The sum of Rs. 22-3-4 was realised on the work turned out by the light-workmen, giving an average return of 9-8 pie per workman. The price of jowari at Gulburga on 1st May was 9½ seers the rupee. The poor-house was inspected by Mr. Palmer and Major Dobbs, and their Reports are herewith annexed for reference.

POOR-HOUSE AT LINDBUUR.

24. Was opened on 2nd Khurdad (10th April). On 1st May 2,365 men were in receipt of relief—

Non-workers.....	570
Light-workers.....	1,795
	<hr/>
	2,365

The number of men fed up to 1st May was 19,982, of whom 330 came from British territory. The cost of victuals was Rs. 1,534, or 1 anna 2-74 pie per head. The sum realised on the work done was Rs. 176-4-6, or 2-93 pies per light-workman. On 1st May jowari sold at 5½ seers the rupee.

POOR-HOUSE AT SHOBAPUR.

25. Was opened 1st Tora (12th May). No report has yet been received on the working of this poor-house, but the principles by which it is guided are the same as obtain in the other poor-houses.

POOR-HOUSE PARKENDA (MULBAGH DISTRICT).

26. Was opened on 17th Tora (18th May). No report has yet been received as to the working of this poor-house, but the principles which govern it are the same as obtain in the other poor-houses.

27. To sum up the results, it appears that in the beginning of May (22nd Khurdad) there were 4,562 poor in the poor-houses already described.

Of these 1,096 were non-workers.

2,566 Light-workers.

The number of mouths fed was 48,358, of whom 4,533 came from British territory, and the rest were subjects of His Highness. The total cost of food was Rs. 3,374, or 1 anna 9-3 pie per head. The sum of Rs. 273-0-2 was realised on the work turned out by the "light-workers," giving a return of 2-24 pie per head. Detailed information with regard to the poor-houses is herewith annexed, in the form of an Appendix.

28. Since the establishment of a poor-house in each district, the Tehsildars have issued the necessary instructions to the Tehsildars, Patalas, and Paturwais, to induce the famine-

stricken and the indigent to resort to those asylums. They have also been directed to defray all the expenses attending their journey, and in the event of their meeting with persons unable to walk, they are to provide them with victuals, and have them conveyed to the post-house. The expenses incurred for carriage, food, &c., are to be paid out of the poor-house funds. In conclusion, I have to remark that every precaution has been taken to prevent death from starvation. Should such a case be brought to notice, it has been announced that the responsibility thereof will lie on the shoulders of the officer by whose negligence it has been allowed to occur.

29. Before concluding my report, it is my agreeable duty to acknowledge the valuable assistance I have received in my work from district and divisional officers. My thanks are specially due to Mohammad Ekmullah Khan, Sudder Talukdar of the Southern Division, to whose assistance and ready co-operation I am indebted for having been able to carry out my instructions in such a short time, and with such satisfactory results. My acknowledgments are also due to Mir Mohammed Abdus Salam for the assistance he has given me in founding the poor-house at Lingapur. Other officers and members of committees have also rendered me valuable assistance, and are still labouring in the good cause, and I hope to be able duly to make my acknowledgments to these gentlemen by name, when the time comes for reviewing the whole work, after it is *over*.

I have, &c., &c.,
(Sd.) MUSHTAQ HUSEN,
Member of Central Famine Relief Committee.

No.	Name of Subscribers.	Amount of Monthly subscription.	REMARKS.
1	Patch Chaud, Girishlal Lal	95	
2	Tara Chaud, Surep Chaud, Raster Chaud	20	
3	Hans Chaud	15	
4	Nand Chaud	15	
5	Chaud	15	
6	Chaud Fakhera Vinila	15	
7	Gowrisa, of the firm of Vinkoba Rakh,	15	
8	Muklava Rakh	15	
9	Malikuya Baghla	15	
10	Taris Muktial	15	
11	Uma	5	
12	Eggar Mal Malina Hal	10	
13	Venkatesa Ankur	5	
14	Moor Ge Gurdia	5	
15	Pali Ge Gurdia	5	
16	Imrappa Khanepa	0	
17	Sonal Magrena	4	
18	Hemal Sonjrena	4	
19	Hemal Sonjrena	4	
20	Jorardan Bhonsena	3	
21	Fujri Dhangra	3	

DARKNESS, LUMINESCENCE

1	Fatih Celal Solt Marzani	95
2	Bahadur Solt Marzani	95
3	Said Solt Marzani, Judicial Assistant	95
4	Mr Abdessalam Khan, First Telefahar	11
5	Galara Solt Salihi, Telefahar of Kushti	11
6	Abdul Solt Marzani	10
7	Hedi Wali Hebbousian, Baku	10
8	Faleman, Assistant District Engineer	10
9	Sayikh Daud Solt, Arabic Linguist	10
10	Abdul Solt, Police Officer	10
11	Besidil Khan, Pfeeder	5
12	Saleh Mahomedan Baku	5
13	Haji Bax, Revenue Commissioner	5
14	Abdul Solt, Asst. Asst.	5
15	Amat Khan, Accountant	5
16	Vall Mohamedan, Judicial ScribeMaster	5
17	Abdul Solt, Teacher	5
18	Mohamedan Khan Ali	5
19	Nargus Ali, Record keeper	2
20	Moheissen Abdol Kader, Record keeper of Judicial Court	2
21	Abdul Solt, Asst. Asst.	2
22	Telja Bax, Clerk	2
23	Haji Bax, Asst. Accountant	2
24	Haman Ali, Asst. Notary	1
25	Abdul Solt, Slave, Janjalar	1
26	Mir Golam Mortaza Sabir, Janjalar	1

Total... 244

REPORT ON THE RELIEF HOUSE AT GULBUNDA.

APPENDIX.
GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Working of the Purchasing Department in H. H. the Name's Business for the last year, i.e., from 1st to 28th

On Tuesday morning, April 24th, I visited the relief house established at Gilberg, the old mosque in the fort is the building in which it is located, and some as suitable a spot as could well have been selected for the purpose, the numerous long tables of the building forming separate divisions for the different castes of Mahomedans and Hindus, workers and non-workers, &c. At the time of my visit food was being distributed. It consisted of what appeared to me to be a very good quality of rice, boiled in large quantities, and given out in measures with two or three Indian卒 of a kind of soup, apparently composed of vegetables and every-stuff. The quantities of food given seemed to be very liberal, three-fourths of a seer of grain uncooked to a man, half a seer (and sometimes more) to a woman or a big child, and a quarter-seer to each small child. The people during the distribution of food were seated in rows, and measures were served out to them by turn. There were separate cooking places for Mahomedans and Hindus. Most of the people are employed during the day on work consisting of cotton spinning, gunny making, rope making and basket making. I saw some of the produce of their labour, and its sale ought certainly to secure a small return on the money laid out by Government. This system of working had, I believe, only been in operation a few days, and doubtless when its organization becomes more perfect, the return will increase, and the cost per day for relieving each person will be reduced considerably below one and a half anna, which, I was informed, had been up to the day of my visit the average rate. The district doctor had established a dispensary in the relief house, a corner of the mosque being divided off for that purpose. There was not, however, any sickness prevailing, and I only saw two persons who are under the doctor's treatment, one being a woman suffering from a disease that could not be attributed to famine, and the other a little child with a wound on its head. The general condition of the people was doubtless that of extreme poverty, and their appearance and physique were certainly much below the average of those that I had seen employed on the famine relief works. They seemed nearly all to be of the lowest classes.

The books of the relief house were brought for my examination; and from the brief inspection I was able to make of them, they seemed to be kept in a very systematic manner. The names and description of people relieved, the cost of fuel, food, utensils, of material for work, &c., were all duly entered under these respective heads.

The number relieved on the day of my visit was about 1,300. I am inclined to think that in-door work, such as spinning, rope and mat making, &c., is more suitable employment for this class of people in the relief hours than out-door work on roads or wells, but there were certainly some able-bodied persons in the relief hours who might be employed on such work, but these I think should be sent to the regular law and road works, and they seemed to me to be much more the class of people that would be employed on the latter

than many of those that are actually employed there, and whom I have described above in my report on No. 8.

I have no hesitation in saying that I think the Gulburga relief house is working very well, that there is every prospect of its continuing to do so, and that it cannot fail to mitigate very much suffering on the part of the poorest and most helpless classes.

(Sd.) G. PALMER,
Secretary to Snider-ul-Mahim, P. W. D. & M.

2nd May 1877.

APPENDIX II.

A.

Ku.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 5 and 6	Total of Column 4 and 6
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Paym'ts during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the week.	Total Expences during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
First week ending 7th of Balman 15 & Fusti, corresponding with 15th December 1876.							
1	West Raichur.....	9,885	1,731 9 6	.....	.....	9,885	1,731 9 6
2	East Raichur ...	6,024	717 12 3	.....	.....	6,024	717 12 3
3	Shompur.....	212	29 5 0	.....	.....	212	29 5 0
4	Gulborga	1,888	250 4 8	.....	.....	1,888	250 4 8
5	Nudrung .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Blase	2,333	268 11 6	.....	.....	2,333	268 11 6
7	Nulgunda	12,555	1,863 12 0	.....	.....	12,555	1,863 12 0
8	Nagur-Kurnol ..	800	70 0 0	.....	.....	800	70 0 0
Total....		34,297	4,931 6 7	.....	.....	34,297	4,931 6 7
Daily average....		4,899.5	704 7 11	.....	.....	4,899.5	704 7 11

2

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 5 and 6.	Total of Column 4 and 5.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Second week ending 15th Bahman 1286 Fasli, corresponding with 23rd December 1876.							
1	West Raichur...	17,621	2,375 7 0	.....	.....	17,521	2,375 7 0
2	East Raichur ...	13,529	1,627 14 6	.....	.....	13,529	1,627 14 6
3	Shorapur.....	5,273	565 7 7	.....	.....	5,273	565 7 7
4	Gulburga	10,683	1,626 1 8	.....	.....	10,689	1,626 1 8
5	Nudbrig	37	4 14 3	.....	.....	37	4 14 3
6	Bhaoe	4,244	484 15 6	.....	.....	4,244	484 15 6
7	Nulgonda	21,065	3,280 9 6	.....	.....	21,065	3,280 9 6
8	Nagar-Kurnul ..	3,170	438 10 6	.....	.....	3,170	438 10 6
Total...		75,628	10,204 0 6	.....	.....	75,628	10,204 0 6
Daily average.....							
		9,453 5	1,273 8 2	.....	.....	9,453 5	1,273 8 2

3

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 5 and 6.	Total of Column 4 and 5.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Third week ending 22nd Bahman 1286 Fasli, corresponding with 30th December 1876.							
1	West Raichur...	23,424	3,146 8 1	.....	.....	23,424	3,146 8 1
2	East Raichur ...	28,702	3,764 10 10	.....	.....	28,702	3,764 10 10
3	Shorapur	6,826 $\frac{1}{2}$	683 15 10	.....	.....	6,826 $\frac{1}{2}$	683 15 10
4	Gulburga	13,773	2,353 14 4	.....	.....	13,773	2,353 14 4
5	Nudbrig	669 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 1 8	.....	.....	669 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 1 8
6	Bhaoe	11,348 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,369 0 3	.....	.....	11,348 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,369 0 3
7	Nulgonda	18,810	4,146 9 6	.....	.....	18,810	4,146 9 6
8	Nagar-Kurnul ..	11,931	1,781 2 0	.....	.....	11,931	1,781 2 0
Total...		115,574 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,339 14 6	.....	.....	115,574 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,339 14 6
Daily average.....							
		16,510 6	2,477 2 1	.....	.....	16,510 6	2,477 2 1

A—(continued.)

No.	District.	Bailed Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 3 and 5.	Total of Column 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fourth week ending 30th Bahman 1286 Fasli, corresponding with 7th January 1877.							
1	West Raichur ..	29,558	2,237 3 0	.....	.....	29,558	2,237 3 0
2	East Raichur ..	50,936	5,741 1 11	.....	.....	50,936	5,741 1 11
3	Shorapur	4,900	791 7 0	.....	.....	4,900	791 7 0
4	Gulburga	18,103	2,569 11 3	.....	.....	18,103	2,569 11 3
5	Nukdrug	1,728 $\frac{1}{2}$	240 7 10	.....	.....	1,728 $\frac{1}{2}$	240 7 10
6	Bheer	7,192	810 10 3	.....	.....	7,192	810 10 3
7	Nalgonda	30,872	4,352 2 6	.....	.....	30,872	4,352 2 6
8	Nagur-Kurnul ..	8,467	1,761 3 6	.....	.....	8,467	1,761 3 6
Total...		160,750 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,503 15 9	.....	.....	160,750 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,503 15 9
Daily average...		20,094 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,312 15 10	.....	.....	20,094 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,312 15 10

A—(continued.)

No.	District.	Bailed Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 3 and 5.	Total of Column 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
First week ending 7th Esphunder 1286 Fasli, corresponding with 14th January 1877.							
1	West Raichur ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	East Raichur ..	63,149	6,231 7 3	.....	.....	63,149	6,231 7 3
3	Shorapur	8,045	843 5 11	.....	.....	8,045	843 5 11
4	Gulburga	17,654	2,684 7 10	.....	.....	17,654	2,684 7 10
5	Nukdrug	1,692	222 0 3	.....	.....	1,692	222 0 3
6	Bheer	8,087	961 6 6	.....	.....	8,087	961 6 6
7	Nalgonda	9,305	360 0 0	.....	.....	9,305	360 0 0
8	Nagur-Kurnul ..	8,449	1,230 9 9	.....	.....	8,449	1,230 9 9
Total...		1,16,381	12,735 5 6	.....	.....	1,16,381	12,735 5 6
Daily average...		16,626	1,819 5 44	.....	.....	16,626	1,819 5 44

A.—(continued.)

Sl.	District	Bailed Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 3 and 5	Total of Column 4 and 6
		Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week	Total Expenditure during the Week	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week	Total Expenditure during the Week		
3	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Second week ending 15th Iosphunder 1286 Fush. corresponding with 22nd January 1877.							
1	West Raichur	....	.....	....	.....	....	....
2	East Raichur	75,633	7,659 7 0	....	....	75,633	7,659 7 0
3	Shenapur	13,918	1,372 1 4	....	....	13,918	1,372 1 4
4	Gulburga	25,251	3,225 6 3	....	....	25,251	3,225 6 3
5	Nudrung	38,500 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,998 4 6	....	....	38,500 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,998 4 6
6	Bheer	10,145	1,669 5 9	....	....	10,145	1,669 5 9
7	Nulgonda	23,387	1,660 11 3	....	....	23,387	1,660 11 3
8	Nagur-Kurnul	14,696	2,695 0 1	....	....	14,696	2,695 0 1
Total...		1,95,930 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,280 4 2	....	....	1,95,930 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,280 4 2
Daily average...		24,491 2	2,785 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	24,491 2	2,785 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Sl.	District	Bailed Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 3 and 5	Total of Column 4 and 6
		Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week	Total Expenditure during the Week	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week	Total Expenditure during the Week		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Third week ending 22nd of Iosphunder 1286 Fush. corresponding with 29th January 1877.							
1	West Raichur	875	40 3 0	....	....	875	40 3 0
2	East Raichur	53,177	5,575 15 7	....	....	53,177	5,575 15 7
3	Shenapur	2,789	254 2 10	....	....	2,789	254 2 10
4	Gulburga	9,054	314 9 8	....	....	9,054	314 9 8
5	Nudrung	2,011 $\frac{1}{2}$	317 1 10	....	....	2,011 $\frac{1}{2}$	317 1 10
6	Bheer	14,449	1,008 18 9	....	....	14,449	1,008 18 9
7	Nulgonda	12,144 $\frac{1}{2}$	662 12 2	....	....	12,144 $\frac{1}{2}$	662 12 2
8	Nagur-Kurnul	6,355	910 2 8	....	....	6,355	910 2 8
Total...		1,90,855	9,772 13 11	....	....	1,90,855	9,772 13 11
Daily average...		14,408	1,206 1 11	....	....	14,408	1,206 1 11

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fourth week ending 30th Iosphundar 1286 Fussi, corresponding with 6th February 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	7,751	901 5 5	.....	.....	7,751	901 5 5
2	East Raichur ...	93,879	7,229 3 7	.....	.....	93,879	7,229 3 7
3	Shorapur.....	13,794	1,500 5 9	.....	.....	13,794	1,500 5 9
4	Gulburga	10,500	3,151 8 9	.....	.....	10,500	3,151 8 9
5	Nudrung	6,950	981 10 5	.....	.....	6,950	981 10 5
6	Bheer	17,761 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,300 12 0	.....	.....	17,761 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,300 12 0
7	Nulgunda	14,856	4,159 11 7	.....	.....	14,856	4,159 11 7
8	Nagur-Kurnul	17,322	2,899 7 5	.....	.....	17,322	2,899 7 5
Total...		1,82,813 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,417 0 11	.....	.....	1,82,813 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,417 0 11
Daily average...							
		22,851 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,927 2 13	.....	.....	22,851 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,927 2 13

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
First week ending 7th Furvundi 1286 Fussi, corresponding with 13th February 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	8,700	983 15 0	.....	.....	8,700	983 15 0
2	East Raichur ...	78,558	7,569 1 2	.....	.....	78,558	7,569 1 2
3	Shorapur.....	3,106	359 10 0	.....	.....	3,106	359 10 0
4	Gulburga	18,533	2,800 6 6	.....	.....	18,533	2,800 6 6
5	Nudrung	5,550	662 7 6	.....	.....	5,550	662 7 6
6	Bheer	19,033	2,250 5 5	.....	.....	19,033	2,250 5 5
7	Nulgunda	5,583 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,797 14 3	.....	.....	5,583 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,797 14 3
8	Nagur-Kurnul	67,103	3,181 8 8	.....	.....	67,103	3,181 8 8
Total...		2,01,166 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,614 4 6	.....	.....	2,01,166 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,614 4 6
Daily average...							
		28,738	3,377 12 1	.....	.....	28,738	3,377 12 1

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Bailed Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Second week ending 15th February 1880 Fussi, corresponding with 21st February 1877.							
1	West Bairichur...	5,418	532 8 6	.....	.....	5,418	532 8 6
2	East Bairichur ...	64,797	6,919 14 8	.....	.....	64,797	6,919 14 8
3	Shorapur.....	2,692	327 0 0	.....	.....	2,692	327 0 0
4	Gulburga	26,438 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,057 15 7	.....	.....	26,438 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,057 15 7
5	Naldrug	8,320	966 13 10	.....	.....	8,320	966 13 10
6	Bilacor	19,758	2,665 14 1	.....	.....	19,758	2,665 14 1
7	Nulgundu	5,632 $\frac{1}{2}$	281 1 0	.....	.....	5,632 $\frac{1}{2}$	281 1 0
8	Nagur-Kurnul ..	11,401	1,653 15 10	.....	.....	11,401	1,653 15 10
Total...		1,44,457	17,305 3 6	.....	.....	1,44,457	17,305 3 6
Daily average...		18,057	2,163 2 4	.....	.....	18,057	2,163 2 4

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Bailed Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Third week ending 22nd February 1880 Fussi, corresponding with 28th February 1877.							
1	West Bairichur...	3,456	241 1 0	.....	.....	3,456	241 1 0
2	East Bairichur ...	45,050	4,197 14 9	.....	.....	45,050	4,197 14 9
3	Shorapur	2,143	237 8 9	.....	.....	2,143	237 8 9
4	Gulburga	10,787	3,054 9 5	.....	.....	10,787	3,054 9 5
5	Naldrug	8,620	1,043 1 8	.....	.....	8,620	1,043 1 8
6	Bilacor	13,859	1,380 0 9	.....	.....	13,859	1,380 0 9
7	Nulgundu	3,521	823 4 2	.....	.....	3,521	823 4 2
8	Nagur-Kurnul ..	5,774	933 13 11	.....	.....	5,774	933 13 11
Total...		1,02,810	11,943 6 5	.....	.....	1,02,810	11,943 6 5
Daily average...		14,401 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,706 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	14,401 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,706 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 3 and 5.	Total of Column 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fourth week ending 31st Furvuri 1286 Fusil, corresponding with 9th March 1877.							
1	West Raichur ..	3,115	345 7 6	.....	.....	3,115	345 7 6
2	East Raichur ..	67,691	6,720 11 8	.....	.....	67,691	6,720 11 8
3	Shorapur	4,528	515 3 9	.....	.....	4,528	515 3 9
4	Gulbarga	2,442	277 0 0	.....	.....	2,442	277 0 0
5	Nuldrung	8,888½	969 6 0	.....	.....	8,888½	969 6 0
6	Bheer	18,657	2,402 15 6	.....	.....	18,657	2,402 15 6
7	Nulgunda	5,301	26 3 7	.....	.....	5,301	26 3 7
8	Nagur-Kurnul ..	1,650	2,812 13 9	.....	.....	1,650	2,812 13 9
Total...		1,12,282½	14,076 13 9	.....	.....	1,12,282½	14,076 13 9
Daily average...		12,476	1,564 1 8	.....	.....	12,476	1,564 1 8

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 3 and 5.	Total of Column 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
First week ending 7th Ardibheet 1286 Fusil, corresponding with 16th March 1877.							
1	West Raichur ..	1,103	206 0 6	.....	.....	1,103	206 0 6
2	East Raichur ..	37,368	3,284 13 10	.....	.....	37,368	3,284 13 10
3	Shorapur	443	147 0 3	.....	.....	443	147 0 3
4	Gulbarga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Nuldrung	5,900½	904 2 9	.....	.....	5,900½	904 2 9
6	Bheer .....	.....	1,714 1 1	.....	.....	1,714	1 1
7	Nulgunda	4,618	222 7 3	.....	.....	4,618	222 7 3
8	Nagur-Kurnul ..	1,063	100 3 0	.....	.....	1,063	100 3 0
Total...		51,307	6,578 12 8	.....	.....	51,307	6,578 12 8
Daily average...		7,342	939 13 3	.....	.....	7,342	939 13 3

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 3 and 5.	Total of Column 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Remittances during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Second week ending 15th April 1877							
Fusil, corresponding with 24th March 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	1,941	215 1 6	.....	.....	1,941	215 1 6
2	East Raichur ...	29,517	2,568 4 11	.....	.....	29,517	2,568 4 11
3	Shenpur	273	38 4 11	.....	.....	273	38 4 11
4	Gullurg ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Nuldrug	5,986	668 10 0	.....	.....	5,986	668 10 0
6	Bhcoor	446½	2,031 5 0	.....	.....	446½	2,031 5 0
7	Nulgonda	3,666	738 13 4	.....	.....	3,666	738 13 4
8	Nagar-Kurnul ..	2,216	160 6 1	.....	.....	2,216	160 6 1
Total...		44,045½	6,180 13 9	.....	.....	44,045½	6,120 13 2
Daily average...		5,505	765 13 5	.....	.....	5,505	765 13 5

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 3 and 5.	Total of Column 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Remittances during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Third week ending 22nd April 1877							
Fusil, corresponding with 31st March 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	557	482 3 0	.....	.....	557	482 3 0
2	East Raichur ...	22,799	1,984 10 3	.....	.....	22,799	1,984 10 3
3	Shenpur .....	.....	20 8 0	.....	.....	.....	20 8 0
4	Gullurg ...	78	7 12 0	.....	.....	78	7 12 0
5	Nuldrug	2,968½	373 13 10	.....	.....	2,968½	373 13 10
6	Bhcoor	19,965½	1,972 4 9½	.....	.....	19,965½	1,972 4 9½
7	Nulgonda	2,964	1,144 6 0	.....	.....	2,964	1,144 6 0
8	Nagar-Kurnul ..	888	.....	.....	.....	888	.....
Total...		50,220	5,987 9 10½	.....	.....	50,220	5,987 9 10½
Daily average...		7,174	855 5 11	.....	.....	7,174	855 5 11

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 3 and 4.	Total of Column 5 and 6.
		Number of Persons relieved during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fourth week ending 31st April 1877.							
Fusil, corresponding with 9th April 1877.							
1	West Raichur	15,180	1,259 0 6	.....	.....	15,180	1,259 0 6
2	East Raichur	24,663	2,619 10 6	1,085	162 5 6	25,748	2,782 0 0
3	Shorapur	527	54 12 8	.....	.....	527	54 12 8
4	Gullangra	1,107	146 14 4	258	126 8 0	1,365	273 6 4
5	Nudbrig	5,569 $\frac{1}{2}$	653 2 0	.....	.....	5,569 $\frac{1}{2}$	653 2 0
6	Bleer	17,343 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,022 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	17,241 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,022 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	Nulgundu	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nager-Kurnal	888	.....	.....	.....	888	.....
Total...		65,175 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,755 8 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,543	289 15 6	65,518 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,044 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Daily average...		7,241	730 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	149	32 1 6	7,390	782 11 4

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 3 and 4.	Total of Column 5 and 6.
		Number of Persons relieved during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
First week ending 7th Khurshid 1286 Finsil.							
corresponding with 16th April 1877.							
1	West Raichur	683	70 1 6	1,097	179 10 0	2,290	249 11 6
2	East Raichur	16,809	1,999 9 11	2,758	172 4 6	19,567	2,172 14 5
3	Shorapur	1,784	176 3 8	.....	.....	1,784	176 3 8
4	Gullangra	1,742	187 13 0	1,440	126 7 3	3,182	314 4 3
5	Nudbrig	3,560 $\frac{1}{2}$	458 12 0	.....	.....	3,560 $\frac{1}{2}$	458 12 0
6	Bleer	7,121	897 15 6	.....	.....	7,121	897 13 6
7	Nulgundu	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nager-Kurnal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		32,002 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,509 2 7	5,805	478 5 9	37,807 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,988 8 1
Daily average...		4,571	787 0 4	829	68 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,401	853 8 0

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5	Total of Columns 4 and 6
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Second week ending 15th Khurdad 1286 Fasli, corresponding with 24th April 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	11,051	1,044 13 9	5,956	549 14 3	17,007	1,594 12 9
2	East Raichur ...	25,929	2,658 4 3	6,217	426 10 10	32,146	3,084 15 1
3	Shorpur.....	2,096	209 4 10	.....	.....	2,096	209 4 10
4	Gulburga	5,071	579 2 0	3,238	328 0 6	8,309	907 2 4
5	Nudrung	8,317	1,779 15 8	.....	.....	8,317	1,779 15 8
6	Blaer	8,438 $\frac{1}{2}$	982 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	8,438 $\frac{1}{2}$	982 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul.	4,790 $\frac{1}{2}$	842 14 7	.....	.....	4,790 $\frac{1}{2}$	842 14 7
Total...		65,993	8,096 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,411	1,304 9 5	81,104	9,401 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Daily average...		8,211	1,012 1 4	1,926	163 1 2	10,138	1,175 2 6

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5	Total of Columns 4 and 6
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Third week ending 22nd of Khurdad 1286 Fasli, corresponding with 1st May 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	8,267	785 2 0	12,419	987 8 6	20,686	1,782 11 0
2	East Raichur ...	18,927	2,040 11 6	8,663	646 4 0	27,599	3,286 15 6
3	Shorpur.....	2,168	201 14 4	.....	.....	2,168	201 14 4
4	Gulburga	4,880	484 8 2	5,227	496 6 5	10,107	980 14 7
5	Nudrung	8,032 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,038 14 4	.....	.....	8,032 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,038 14 4
6	Blaer	7,885 $\frac{1}{2}$	852 11 0	.....	.....	7,885 $\frac{1}{2}$	852 11 0
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul.	5,440	841 3 2	.....	.....	5,440	841 3 2
Total...		55,600 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,855 1 0	26,309	2,130 2 11	81,909 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,885 3 11
Daily average...		7,212	979 4 31	3,758	304 4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,701	1,223 9 31

A.—(continued.)

No.	District	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5	Total of Columns 4 and 6
		Number of Persons employed during the Week	Total Expenditure during the Week	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week	Total Expenditure during the Week		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Fourth week ending 32nd Khardad 1286 Fins.
corresponding with 11th May 1877.

1	West Raichur...	14,017	1,075 3 0	30,316	2,438 12 9	44,933	4,413 15 3
2	East Raichur ...	34,135	3,612 6 3	19,106	2,458 4 11	53,241	6,970 11 2
3	Shorapur.....	6,555	1,111 7 2	.....	.....	6,555	1,111 7 2
4	Gulburga	16,594	2,048 13 3	10,762	739 7 10	27,356	2,846 5 1
5	Nudbrig	14,808 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,946 10 4	.....	.....	14,808 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,946 10 4
6	Bherr	1,704 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,801 14 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	1,704 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,801 14 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	Nulgonda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul	9,242	1,182 4 8	.....	.....	9,242	1,182 4 8
	Total...	97,746	13,676 11 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	60,184	5,626 9 6	157,930	19,373 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Daily average...	97,746	1,367 10 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,018 $\frac{1}{2}$	569 10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,573	1,937 5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

A.—(continued.)

No.	District	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5	Total of Columns 4 and 6
		Number of Persons employed during the Week	Total Expenditure during the Week	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week	Total Expenditure during the Week		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						First week ending 7th Tora 1286 Fins., corresponding with 18th May 1877.	
1	West Raichur...	14,857	1,660 4 3	21,752	2,290 10 0	36,009	3,749 14 3
2	East Raichur ...	31,604	3,231 5 0	19,886	1,453 7 2	51,589	5,264 12 2
3	Shenpur.....	6,957	242 0 6	3,003	227 2 9	9,960	469 3 3
4	Gulburga	11,055	1,079 6 7	7,806	738 4 4	19,301	14,775 10 11
5	Nudbrig	16,477 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,814 0 5	303	477 0 7	46,780 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,321 1 0
6	Bherr	20,783 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,805 13 2	.....	.....	20,783 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,805 13 2
7	Nulgonda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul	4,685 $\frac{1}{2}$	515 12 2	.....	.....	4,685 $\frac{1}{2}$	545 12 2
	Total...	137,059 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,917 10 1	32,640	5,216 8 10	189,699 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,134 2 11
	Daily average...	19,746	1,359 10 7	7,520	743 3 34	27,099	2,004 14 1

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 2 and 3.	Total of Columns 4 and 5.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Second week ending 15th Teer 1886 Fasli, corresponding with 20th May 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	17,776	2,974 8 7	29,003	2,237 9 3	46,779	5,912 1 10
2	East Raichur ...	39,529	4,121 4 4	32,816	3,364 14 10	72,145	6,480 3 2
3	Shorapur.....	14,080	1,424 3 8	3,820	400 8 3	17,900	1,835 11 11
4	Gulburga	13,654	1,316 15 1	8,417	860 12 11	22,071	2,177 12 0
5	Nuldrug	15,703½	1,924 10 0	4,423	198 15 4	20,126½	2,125 9 4
6	Bhadrav	19,853½	2,035 4 6	.....	.....	19,833½	2,035 4 6
7	Nulgonda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagpur-Kurnool ..	3,793	440 12 8	.....	.....	3,793	440 12 8
Total...		1,94,189	4,237 10 10	78,479	6,671 12 7	2,02,068	20,309 7 5
Daily average...		15,585	1,770 11 4	9,810	758 15 6	25,333	2,538 10 11

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 2 and 3.	Total of Columns 4 and 5.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Third week ending 22nd Teer 1886 Fasli, corresponding with 2nd June 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	43,815	3,128 2 0	28,008	2,535 0 6	72,123	5,663 2 9
2	East Raichur ...	64,487	5,145 14 4	35,840	2,655 1 2	1,00,327	7,800 15 6
3	Shorapur	17,073	1,870 6 0	4,304	491 4 3	21,982	2,354 10 3
4	Gulburga	12,516	1,185 7 5	8,651	610 9 0	21,167	1,796 0 5
5	Nuldrug	9,674	2,287 2 0	5,285	321 11 8	15,059	2,098 13 8
6	Bhadrav	16,835	1,713 1 5	.....	.....	16,835	1,713 1 5
7	Nulgonda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagpur-Kurnool ..	1,829	226 6 5	.....	.....	1,829	226 6 5
Total...		1,66,834	13,556 7 10	82,788	6,616 10 7	2,45,622	22,373 2 5
Daily average...		23,833	2,322 5 8	11,827	945 3 9	35,660	3,167 9 5

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 5 and 6	Total of Columns 4 and 6
		Number of Persons supplied during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fourth week ending 31st Teer 1886 Fussi, corresponding with 11th June 1877.							
1	West Raichur ...	73,958½	8,302 1 1	38,312	2,354 4 9	1,12,270½	11,250 5 2½
2	East Raichur ...	75,813	7,107 8 4	47,714	3,582 0 7	1,23,527	10,689 8 11
3	Shorapur	46,195	5,028 13 6	8,003	902 3 6	54,198	5,931 1 6
4	Gulbarga	33,382½	3,577 6 3	11,717	1,013 5 6	47,090½	4,590 11 9
5	Nuhdrug	7,703	2,748 11 6	9,194	525 8 5	16,897	3,273 3 11
6	Bheer	20,211½	2,453 11 10½	.....	.....	20,211½	2,453 11 10½
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul ..	5,031	799 4 0	.....	.....	5,031	799 4 0
Total...		2,64,294	30,016 8 6½	1,14,910	8,977 6 9	3,78,234½	38,095 15 2½
Daily average...		29,366	3,335 2 8	12,771	997 7 10½	42,137	4,533 10 7

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 5 and 6	Total of Columns 4 and 6
		Number of Persons supplied during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
First week ending 7th Amaard 1886 Fussi, corresponding with 18th June 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	54,285½	5,275 2 8	20,064	2,265 4 9	74,949½	7,540 7 5
2	East Raichur ...	40,360	5,046 7 5	27,561	1,567 15 0	73,921	7,214 6 5
3	Shorapur	28,931	3,017 10 7	7,343	1,041 14 3	36,294	4,609 8 10
4	Gulbarga	27,808	2,662 14 0	9,831	699 15 11	37,639	3,943 13 11
5	Nuhdrug	8,451	1,034 3 1	9,132	861 3 4	17,583	1,895 8 5
6	Bheer	17,165	3,481 4 6	.....	.....	17,165	8,481 4 6
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		1,82,969½	21,117 10 3	74,531	6,417 7 3	2,57,491½	27,535 1 6
Daily average...		22,570½	2,639 11 3½	9,316½	802 2 10½	32,186	3,441 14 2½

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Beldi Works.		Piar Bazaar.		Total of Columns 3 and 5	Total of Columns 4 and 6
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Second week ending 15th Awardad 1286 Fush corresponding with 26th June 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	76,947	9,085 3 4	25,734	3,692 14 3	1,02,681	12,758 1 7
2	East Raichur ...	43,183	4,335 2 9	23,127	1,883 13 4	66,310	6,229 0 1
3	Shorapur.....	38,067	3,917 13 7	7,942	1,322 2 6	46,009	5,240 0 1
4	Gulburga	31,459	2,812 1 5	13,249	918 6 3	44,708	2,730 7 8
5	Naldrug	4,399	732 1 6	12,152	665 1 1	16,551	1,897 2 7
6	Bheer	17,966 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,071 14 6	.....	.....	17,966 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,071 14 6
7	Nalgonda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		2,123,021 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,964 5 1	82,204	8,462 5 5	2,94,935 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,426 10 6
Daily average...		26,502	2,745 0 8	10,275	1,057 12 8	36,778	3,803 5 4

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Beldi Works.		Piar Bazaar.		Total of Columns 2 and 5	Total of Columns 4 and 6
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Third week ending 22nd of Awardad 1286 Fush corresponding with 3rd July 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	35,248	4,364 10 0	24,366	3,768 3 4	59,614	8,182 13 4
2	East Raichur ...	29,601	2,874 13 4	18,901	1,616 0 9	48,502	4,409 14 1
3	Shorapur.....	33,145	5,058 11 3	9,274	1,246 0 3	42,419	6,299 11 6
4	Gulburga	20,635	1,815 0 6	10,859	891 15 0	31,494	2,707 6 6
5	Naldrug	3,600 $\frac{1}{2}$	434 11 6	10,029	604 10 0	13,629 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,039 6 3
6	Bheer	18,100	2,026 9 9	.....	.....	18,200	2,026 9 9
7	Nalgonda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		1,40,329 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,570 1 4	73,429	8,126 12 1	2,13,738 $\frac{1}{2}$	24,606 13 5
Daily average...		20,047	2,037 2 6	10,490	1,169 15 5	30,537	3,527 13 4

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 5 and 6	Total of Column 4 and 6
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fourth week ending 31st Awwardd 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 12th July 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	1,180,128	23,518 8 3	39,441	6,585 0 11	2,29,569	30,163 9 2
2	East Raichur ...	49,191	4,890 15 4	37,000	3,994 13 4	86,200	8,885 10 3
3	Shorapur.....	8,087	12,568 6 11	5,859	1,959 3 0	23,956	14,527 9 11
4	Gulburga	47,367	4,731 9 3	15,126	1,804 5 1	62,523	6,535 14 4
5	Nudrung	8,018 ¹	899 9 6	9,607	1,014 3 9	17,625 ¹	1,913 13 2
6	Bhise	16,732 ¹	2,133 3 9	.....	.....	16,732 ¹	2,133 3 9
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		3,19,564	48,542 3 0	1,17,042	15,357 10 1	4,36,606	63,899 15 1
Daily average ..		35,507	5,393 9 3	13,001	1,706 6 5	48,512	7,099 15 7

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 5 and 6	Total of Column 4 and 6
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
First week ending 7th Shrawan 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 19th July 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	1,189,285	17,952 12 3	35,071	3,934 10 8	1,74,356	21,887 7 0
2	East Raichur ...	34,035	4,185 6 3	40,088	3,851 0 10	74,123	7,976 7 1
3	Shorapur.....	60,685	7,576 2 1	18,290	2,448 4 6	78,955	10,025 6 7
4	Gulburga	40,304	3,547 7 5	12,652	1,367 3 10	52,856	4,914 11 3
5	Nudrung	9,776	885 2 3	3,158	731 11 1	8,834	1,616 13 4
6	Bhise	18,995	2,087 5 0	.....	.....	18,995	2,087 5 0
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		2,058,990	36,174 3 3	1,09,229	12,333 15 0	4,08,219	48,508 2 3
Daily average ..		42,713	5,167 11 11	15,904	1,761 15 10	58,317	6,929 11 7

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 3 and 4.	Total of Column 5 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Second week ending 15th Sheriwer 1286 Fussi, corresponding with 27th July 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	1,59,122	21,169 12 2	38,417	5,296 7 11	1,97,539	26,446 4 1
2	East Raichur...	29,297	5,533 15 10	50,636	4,254 14 8	79,983	9,788 14 4
3	Shorapur.....	78,716	11,114 12 8	25,105	5,670 5 6	1,03,819	16,785 2 1
4	Gulburga.....	47,341	4,129 12 3	18,079	1,835 6 10	66,220	5,366 3 1
5	Naldrug.....	8,000	873 11 11	.....	.....	8,000	873 11 11
6	Bheer.....	16,792 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,835 9 6	.....	.....	16,792 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,835 9 6
7	Nulgunda.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnal...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		3,39,168 $\frac{1}{2}$	44,657 10 4	1,33,125	17,057 2 11	4,72,308 $\frac{1}{2}$	61,714 13 3
Daily average...		42,396	5,582 3 3	16,642	2,132 1 10	59,038	7,714 5 8

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 3 and 4.	Total of Column 5 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Third week ending 22nd Sheriwer 1286 Fussi, corresponding with 3rd August 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	91,700	11,490 12 0	32,270	4,372 10 8	1,23,970	15,863 6 8
2	East Raichur...	30,343	3,867 1 3	29,297	2,680 13 6	29,640	6,547 14 9
3	Shorapur.....	60,016	7,835 4 0	10,914	1,617 7 6	70,930	9,432 11 6
4	Gulburga.....	26,808	2,295 8 0	19,509	2,265 10 8	46,817	4,561 2 8
5	Naldrug.....	5,950 $\frac{1}{2}$	682 5 3	.....	.....	5,950 $\frac{1}{2}$	682 5 3
6	Bheer.....	18,905 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,067 1 9	.....	.....	18,905 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,067 1 9
7	Nulgunda.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnal...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		2,33,723	28,258 0 3	91,900	10,936 10 4	3,25,713	39,174 10 7
Daily average...		53,389	4,034 0 0	13,141	1,562 6 0	46,530	5,196 6 1

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 4	Total of Columns 5 and 6
		Number of Persons employed during the Week	Total Expenditure during the Week	Total Number of Persons employed during the Week	Total Expenditure during the Week		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fourth week ending 31st Shrawan 1286 Pmli, corresponding with 12th August 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	1,61,357	18,862 12 6	37,412	5,413 7 3	1,98,769	24,275 3 3
2	East Raichur ...	59,285	6,275 12 3	70,285	7,423 11 4	1,22,548	15,690 7 7
3	Shorapur.....	73,759	8,462 5 1	9,599	1,407 12 3	83,358	9,370 1 4
4	Gulburga	36,805	3,310 12 3	10,735	9,152 4 9	47,540	5,463 1 0
5	Nuldrug	9,928	1,077 11 6	.....	.....	9,928	1,077 11 6
6	Bisar .....	.....	1,502 7 10	.....	.....	1,502 7 10	.....
7	Nulgonda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnal.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		3,34,134	39,491 13 5	1,28,009	16,397 3 7	4,69,143	55,889 1 0
Daily average...		37,126	4,387 15 8	14,223	1,821 14 7	51,349	6,209 13 3

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 5 and 6	Total of Columns 3 and 4
		Number of Persons employed during the Week	Total Expenditure during the Week	Total Number of Persons employed during the Week	Total Expenditure during the Week		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
First week ending 7th Muharram 1287 Pmli, corresponding with 10th August 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	1,06,384	12,673 5 0	29,281	3,117 5 9	1,38,665	15,720 10 0
2	East Raichur ...	26,794	6,137 0 0	19,231	2,960 14 1	46,025	7,097 14 7
3	Shorapur.....	5,765	5,244 3 1	7,658	1,335 8 0	13,437	6,479 11 1
4	Gulburga	26,047	2,104 10 4	5,972	918 5 0	32,019	3,622 15 1
5	Nuldrug	4,132	491 6 0	.....	.....	4,132	491 6 0
6	Bisar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgonda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		1,71,042	25,450 8 11	62,136	8,932 0 10	2,34,078	33,682 9 0
Daily average...		24,563	3,234 8 14	8,376	1,176 0 14	33,439	4,811 12 10

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Bailed Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 3 and 5.	Total of Column 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Unemployed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Second week ending 15th Moharr 1287 Fussi, corresponding with 27th August 1877.							
1	West Raichur	78,943	8,886 9 0	22,328	3,306 15 7	1,01,371	12,193 8 7
2	East Raichur	27,004	2,966 0 11	20,834	2,441 1 6	47,928	5,407 2 5
3	Shenpur	63,111	6,542 10 0	16,582	2,161 7 3	79,698	8,704 1 3
4	Gulburga	23,904	2,215 1 0	7,633	1,124 9 4	31,537	3,339 10 4
5	Nuldrug	4,318	523 15 3	.....	.....	4,318	523 15 3
6	Bhose .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		1,97,370	21,134 4 2	67,377	9,534 1 8	2,64,747	30,168 5 10
Daily average...		24,671	2,641 12 61	8,422	1,329 4 24	33,093	3,771 0 21

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Bailed Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 3 and 5.	Total of Column 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Third week ending 22nd Moharr 1287 Fussi, corresponding with 3rd September 1877.							
1	West Raichur	1,17,352	16,984 10 3	22,533	2,542 14 4	1,30,585	19,527 8 7
2	East Raichur	13,052	1,423 14 3	20,759	2,354 2 8	33,811	3,778 0 11
3	Shorapur	45,991	4,772 1 8	12,559	1,586 4 6	58,540	6,258 0 2
4	Gulburga	18,071	1,730 1 3	9,449	1,297 0 7	28,120	3,027 1 10
5	Nuldrug	3,362	356 1 0	.....	.....	3,263	356 1 0
6	Bhose .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		1,98,318	25,266 12 5	65,300	7,580 6 1	2,63,018	32,547 2 6
Daily average...		28,331	3,039 8 7	9,328	1,082 14 7	37,059	4,392 5 2

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 3 and 5.	Total of Column 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons assisted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons assisted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fourth week ending 30th Mohur 1887 Fussi, corresponding with 11th September 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	1,05,296	12,007 8 3	1,55,178	23,216 9 8	2,60,475	35,234 1 11
2	East Raichur ...	25,949	6,793 1 8	22,050	1,981 8 3	47,999	8,776 9 4
3	Shorapur	48,104	5,612 15 9	12,267	1,711 4 9	60,371	7,324 4 6
4	Gulbarga	17,081	1,641 14 3	12,271	1,716 11 8	29,352	3,358 9 11
5	Nuldrug	3,794	876 15 11	.....	.....	3,794	876 15 11
6	Bhœr .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgonda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		2,00,224	26,934 7 5	2,01,766	28,626 2 4	4,01,990	55,540 3 9
Daily average...		25,028	3,266 12 11	25,220	3,575 4 8	50,248	6,345 1 2

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 5 and 6.	Total of Column 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons assisted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons assisted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
First week ending 7th Aisan 1887 Fussi, corresponding with 18th September 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	54,269	5,050 10 0	42,588	4,578 1 2	96,857	9,408 11 2
2	East Raichur ...	17,793	2,951 11 5	13,916	1,860 2 0	31,700	4,820 13 5
3	Shorapur.....	35,235	6,471 8 8	8,886	1,463 1 3	44,122	7,334 9 11
4	Gulbarga	13,284	1,841 15 7	8,330	1,123 15 0	22,314	3,065 14 7
5	Nuldrug	2,117	282 10 4	.....	.....	2,117	282 10 4
6	Bhœr .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgonda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		1,22,609	16,676 8 0	74,320	8,834 3 5	1,07,019	25,512 11 5
Daily average...		17,525	2,532 10 3	10,617	1,362 0 5	28,145	3,644 10 9

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 3 and 5.	Total of Column 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Second week ending 15th Aban 1287 Fussi, corresponding with 26th September 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	52,601	5,863 8 7	39,213	6,554 4 7	91,814	12,417 13 2
2	East Raichur ...	22,445	2,595 12 5	14,155	3,910 15 5	36,600	5,806 11 10
3	Shorapur.....	30,832	5,724 7 0	10,308	1,536 9 6	50,140	7,261 0 6
4	Gulburga.....	12,389	1,172 1 4	10,922	1,523 8 11	23,311	2,695 10 3
5	Naldrug	2,501	319 13 6	.....	.....	2,501	319 13 6
6	Bheer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nalgonda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		1,20,858	15,675 10 10	74,598	12,825 6 5	2,04,456	28,501 1 3
Daily average...		16,232	1,050 7 4	9,324	1,003 2 3	25,557	3,562 10 11

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 3 and 5.	Total of Column 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Third week ending 22nd Aban 1287 Fussi, corresponding with 3rd October 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	29,605	2,837 6 9	34,117	4,388 14 5	63,782	7,226 5 2
2	East Raichur ...	15,415	1,271 15 5	8,985	1,294 15 7	24,400	2,566 15 0
3	Shorapur.....	30,172	4,088 11 2	8,510	1,081 1 9	38,082	5,149 12 11
4	Gulburga	10,166	1,007 9 6	5,843	619 0 7	14,000	1,240 10 1
5	Naldrug	1,872	241 1 0	.....	.....	1,872	241 1 0
6	Bheer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nalgonda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		87,290	9,446 11 10	55,455	7,384 0 4	142,745	16,830 12 2
Daily average...		12,470	1,349 8 6	7,022	1,054 10 9	20,393	2,464 6 34

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor House.		Total of Column 3 and 4	Total of Column 5 and 6
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fourth week ending 30th Aban 1287 Fussi, corresponding with 11th October 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	42,293	4,513 2 6	68,046	7,805 9 4	11,10,339	12,118 11 10
2	East Raichur...	9,427	1,272 13 7	476	1,670 13 8	9,903	2,943 11 3
3	Shorapur.....	23,525	3,127 13 2	3,354	1,809 5 9	26,779	4,937 2 11
4	Gulburga.....	10,865	987 12 7	2,401	550 1 11	13,266	1,537 14 6
5	Nuldrung.....	1,895 1	277 11 9	.....	.....	1,895 1	277 11 9
6	Bheer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		88,005 1	9,679 5 7	74,177	11,833 14 8	1,62,182 1	21,815 4 3
Daily average...		11,000	1,247 6 8	9,272	1,479 7 10	20,273	2,726 14 6

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor House.		Total of Column 3 and 5	Total of Column 4 and 6
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
First week ending 7th Azur 1287 Fussi, corresponding with 18th October 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	23,884	2,949 7 10	17,150	3,065 5 0	41,034	6,034 12 10
2	East Raichur...	1,706	599 15 5	610	365 3 10	2,316	965 3 3
3	Shorapur.....	.....	.....	371	63 4 6	371	63 4 6
4	Gulburga.....	7,678	1,227 14 7	1,047	200 14 7	8,725	1,428 13 2
5	Nuldrung.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bheer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		33,268	4,777 5 10	19,178	3,714 11 11	52,446	8,492 1 9
Daily average...		4,754 1	682 7 8	2,739 1	550 10 10	7,422 1	1,213 2 9

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 3 and 4.	Total of Column 5 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons assisted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Second week ending 15th Axur 1287 Fasli, corresponding with 26th October 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	14,274	6,478 7 2	13,357	902 10 5	28,231	7,081 1 7
2	East Raichur ...	1,051	208 6 0	197	29 8 3	1,748	237 14 3
3	Sheopur.....	.....	.....	349	82 13 9	349	82 13 9
4	Gulbarga	3,712	363 0 9	871	118 3 9	4,583	481 4 6
5	Nuldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bheer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		19,537	7,049 13 11	15,374	1,133 4 2	34,911	8,183 2 1
Daily average...		2,442	881 3 8½	1,922	141 10 6½	4,363	1,022 14 2½

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 3 and 4.	Total of Column 5 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons assisted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Third week ending 22nd Axur 1287 Fasli, corresponding with 2nd November 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	1,286½	235 11 9	11,645	624 5 0	12,881½	960 0 9
2	East Raichur ...	1,221	202 11 8	109	20 12 6	1,330	813 8 2
3	Sheopur .....	.....	.....	243	51 11 0	243	51 11 0
4	Gulbarga .....	.....	.....	488	1,276 2 6	488	1,276 2 6
5	Nuldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bheer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		2,457½	628 7 5	12,485	1,912 15 0	14,942½	9,001 6 5
Daily average...		351	89 12 6	1,783	281 13 7	2,184	371 10 0

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fourth week ending 29th Azar 1287 Esfandi, corresponding with 9th November 1877.							
1	West Raichur	1,237	113 2 1	9,847	787 8 10	11,084	960 10 11
2	East Raichur	1,152	290 4 6	67	276 1 8	1,219	566 6 2
3	Boraspur	.....	.....	164	283 14 7	164	283 14 7
4	Gulburga	.....	.....	318	418 11 6	318	418 11 6
5	Nudreg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bhise	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		2,389	403 6 7	10,396	1,766 4 7	12,785	2,169 11 2
Daily average...		341	57 10 1	1,485	252 5 3	1,826	300 15 4

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
First week ending 7th Dai 1287 Esfandi, corresponding with 16th November 1877.							
1	West Raichur	.....	.....	1,194	283 2 6	1,194	283 2 6
2	East Raichur	.....	.....	433	108 15 0	433	108 15 0
3	Boraspur	.....	.....	110	9 14 9	119	9 14 9
4	Gulburga	.....	.....	227	65 4 11	227	65 4 11
5	Nudreg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bhise	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		.....	.....	1,973	447 5 2	1,973	447 5 2
Daily average...		.....	.....	282	63 14 5	282	63 14 5

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 4	Total of Columns 5 and 6
		Number of Persons employed during the Week	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons assisted during the Week	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Second week ending 15th Dal 1287 Fasli, corresponding with 24th November 1877.							
1	West Raichur	.....	1,269	643 5 11	1,269	643 5 11	
2	East Raichur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Shorapur	.....	126	12 7 6	126	12 7 6	
4	Gulburga	.....	205	42 13 0	205	42 13 0	
5	Nudrung	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bheer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		.....	1,600	698 10 5	1,600	698 10 5	
Daily average...		.....	200	87 5 8	200	87 5 8	

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 4	Total of Columns 5 and 6
		Number of Persons employed during the Week	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons assisted during the Week	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Third week ending 22nd Dal 1287 Fasli, corresponding with 1st December 1877.							
1	West Raichur	.....	.....	940	155 12 10	940	155 12 10
2	East Raichur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Shorapur	.....	.....	109	9 12 9	109	9 12 9
4	Gulburga	.....	.....	172	37 7 7	172	37 7 7
5	Nudrung	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bheer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		.....	1,221	203 1 2	1,221	203 1 2	
Daily average...		.....	174	29 0 2	174	29 0 2	

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fourth week ending 29th Dec 1877 Fins, corresponding with 8th December 1877.							
1	West Raichur	.....	.....	826	771 3 0	826	771 3 0
2	East Raichur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Shorapur	.....	.....	75	164 13 6	75	164 13 6
4	Gulburga	.....	.....	159	117 3 5	159	117 3 5
5	Nuldrug	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bisar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgundia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.		.....	.....	1,060	1,053 3 11	1,060	1,053 3 11
Daily average.		.....	.....	151	150 7 5	151	150 7 5

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
First week ending 7th Behman 1877 Fins, corresponding with 15th December 1877.							
1	West Raichur	.....	.....	554	158 1 1	554	158 1 1
2	East Raichur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Shorapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Gulburga	.....	.....	148	36 8 9	148	36 8 9
5	Nuldrug	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bisar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgundia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.		.....	.....	702	194 8 10	702	194 8 10
Daily average.		.....	.....	100	27 12 10	100	27 12 10

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 3 and 5.	Total of Column 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Second week ending 15th Bahman 1287 Fasli, corresponding with 23rd December 1877.							
1	West Raichur	.....	.....	451	441 13 8	451	441 13 8
2	East Raichur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Shorapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Gulburga	.....	.....	160	37 8 3	160	37 8 3
5	Nuldrug	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bhsoor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nalgundla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kuruul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.		.....	.....	611	479 5 11	611	479 5 11
Daily average.		.....	.....	77	68 7 8	77	68 7 8

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 3 and 5.	Total of Column 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Third week ending 22nd Bahman 1287 Fasli, corresponding with 20th December 1877.							
1	West Raichur	.....	.....	.....	251	36 8 5	251
2	East Raichur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Shorapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Gulburga	.....	.....	.....	140	28 6 8	140
5	Nuldrug	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bhsoor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nalgundla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kuruul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.		.....	.....	391	64 12 1	391	64 12 1
Daily average.		.....	.....	56	9 4 0	56	9 4 0

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fourth week ending 30th December 1887 Full, corresponding with 7th January 1878.							
1	West Raichur.	.....	.....	78	333 8 6	78	333 8 6
2	East Raichur.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Shencupur.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Gulburga.	.....	.....	116	123 9 11	116	123 9 11
5	Naldring.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bloer.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.		.....	194	457 2 5	194	457 2 5	
Daily average.		.....	24	57 2 3½	24	57 2 3½	

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 5 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
First week ending 7th January 1887 Full, corresponding with 14th January 1878.						
1	West Raichur.	.....	.....	52	6 1 4	52
2	East Raichur.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Shencupur.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Gulburga.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Naldring.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bloer.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.		.....	52	6 1 4	52	6 1 4
Daily average.		.....	7	0 13 11	7	0 13 11

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 3 and 5.	Total of Column 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during this Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons Relieved during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Second week ending 15th Isphandar 1287 Fasli, corresponding with 22nd January 1878.							
1	West Raichur	.....	.....	58	3 15 11	38	3 15 11
2	East Raichur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Shorapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Gullburga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Nudrung	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Dhoer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nalgonda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nager-Kurnul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		.....	.....	38	3 15 11	38	3 15 11
Daily average...		.....	.....	5	0 7 11	5	0 7 11

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Column 3 and 5.	Total of Column 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during this Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons Relieved during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Third week ending 22nd Isphandar 1287 Fasli, corresponding with 29th January 1878.							
1	West Raichur	.....	.....	26	240 2 4	26	240 2 4
2	East Raichur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Shorapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Gullburga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Nudrung	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bilcer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nalgonda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nager-Kurnul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		.....	.....	26	240 2 4	26	240 2 4
Daily average...		.....	.....	3-7	31 4 10	3-7	31 4 10

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 4.	Total of Columns 4 and 5.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons relieved during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Expenditure incurred before the submission of weekly returns by Revenue Officers &c.							
1	West Raichur	8,207	8 2	.....	2,007 14 6	.....	10,905 6 8
2	East Raichur	75,726	10 5	.....	3,200 11 11	.....	78,926 6 4
3	Shorapur	19,438	2 0 2	.....	1,911 15 2	.....	3,941 0 4
4	Gulburga	15,059	4,553 15 2	.....	620 1 6	.....	5,174 0 8
5	Nudrarg	2,480	1 7	.....	114 12 0	.....	2,594 13 7
6	Bleer	35,082	6,573 1 3	.....	.....	3,5682	6,573 1 3
7	Nalgunda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		70,180	99,570 5 9	.....	8,554 7 1	.....	1,08,124 12 10

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 4.	Total of Columns 4 and 5.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons relieved during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total number of labourers and expenditure.							
1	West Raichur	18,41,695	2,32,507 4 9	9,09,880	1,15,522 4 8	27,47,275	3,48,029 9 2
2	East Raichur	15,46,719	2,44,888 8 9	5,92,839	62,511 13 7	21,30,658	3,07,403 6 4
3	Shorapur	9,77,015	1,30,906 3 2	2,05,098	31,922 10 9	11,82,113	1,52,918 13 11
4	Gulburga	7,78,954	82,168 12 10	2,33,818	28,872 5 3	6,47,772	1,11,041 2 1
5	Nudrarg	2,90,873	38,598 8 7	63,383	5,515 0 0	3,54,256	44,113 8 7
6	Bleer	4,63,236	62,130 14 1	.....	.....	4,63,236	62,130 14 1
7	Nalgunda	1,83,280	20,513 6 1	.....	.....	1,83,280	20,513 6 1
8	Nagur-Kurnal	1,97,884	27,318 7 10	.....	.....	1,97,884	27,318 7 10
Total...		62,17,758	8,38,122 2 1	19,98,038	2,44,347 2 3	89,15,776	10,82,409 1 1

B.

WEEKLY RECORD OF PROGRESS OF FAMINE AND OF RELIEF OPERATIONS, &c.

No. I.

IN THE DISTRICT OF WEST RAICHUR, COMMENCING FROM 1st BAHMAN 1866.

Number of Week	For what Week	RELIEF WORKS				POOR				BRAHMIN		Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.				MORTALITY.		Total number Mortality from beginning of Famine.	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.		No. of Persons admitted Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.		On Relief Work.		In Poor House.		Total.		Arrived Persons in Poor House.			
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	7th Bahman 1866 15th December 1876	9,885	1,112	1,621 9 6	175 15 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	15th Bahman 1866 23rd December 1876	17,521	2,202	2,375 7 0	296 14 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	22nd Bahman 1866 29th December 1876	23,424	3,004	3,116 8 1	321 6 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4	30th Bahman 1866 7th January 1877	28,558	3,284	2,237 9 0	248 9 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	7th Japhnadar 1866 14th January 1877	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6	15th Japhnadar 1866 22nd January 1877	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	22nd Japhnadar 1866 29th January 1877	875	125	40 3 0	5 11 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	29th Japhnadar 1866 5th February 1877	7,751	969	961 5 5	112 10 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	7th Farvardi 1866 14th February 1877	8,700	1,213	293 15 0	140 9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	15th Farvardi 1866 21st February 1877	5,418	677	532 8 6	66 9 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11	22nd Farvardi 1866 29th February 1877	3,456	494	241 1 0	34 7 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	31st Farvardi 1866 9th March 1877	3,115	559	315 7 6	38 6 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13	7th Ardibehest 1866 14th March 1877	1,203	272	206 9 6	29 6 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14	15th Ardibehest 1866 24th March 1877	1,941	210	215 1 6	26 14 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15	22nd Ardibehest 1866 30th March 1877	557	78	482 0 3	68 13 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16	31st Ardibehest 1866 9th April 1877	15,180	1,086	1,239 0 6	159 14 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17	7th Khordad 1866 14th April 1877	683	98	70 1 6	10 0 2	1,017	267	179 10 0	29 15 0	11,167 8 3	179 10 0	11,167 8 3	179 10 0	11,167 8 3	179 10 0	11,167 8 3	179 10 0	11,167 8 3	
18	15th Khordad 1866 24th April 1877	11,051	1,081	1,044 13 0	130 9 8	5,956	711	549 11 3	68 0 9	15,652 6 5	729 8 3	15,652 6 5	729 8 3	15,652 6 5	729 8 3	15,652 6 5	729 8 3	15,652 6 5	
19	22nd Khordad 1866 1st May 1877	8,367	1,181	795 2 6	113 9 0	12,119	1,571	287 8 0	111 1 2	16,237 8 6	1,717 0 9	16,237 8 6	1,717 0 9	16,237 8 6	1,717 0 9	16,237 8 6	1,717 0 9	16,237 8 6	
20	29th Khordad 1866 11th May 1877	11,417	1,462	1,975 3 0	197 8 3	30,316	2,631	2,438 12 3	218 11 6	18,222 11 6	4,155 13 0	18,222 11 6	4,155 13 0	18,222 11 6	4,155 13 0	18,222 11 6	4,155 13 0	18,222 11 6	

WEST RAJCHUR.—

Continued.

Number of Weeks	For what Weeks	RELIEF WORKS.				PEAS	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.			
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.		
21	5th Teer 1286 16th May 1877	14,857	2,122	Rs. 1,169 1 3	200 11 1	Rs. 21,752	3,187
22	6th Teer 1286 20th May 1877	17,776	2,492	2,974 8 7	372 13 1	29,003	3,621
23	22nd Teer 1286 2nd June 1877	43,845	6,250	8,128 2 3	446 11 0	28,008	4,686
24	31st Teer 1286 11th June 1877	53,581	8,217	8,302 1 1	922 7 3	38,512	4,254
25	5th Awwal 1286 15th June 1877	54,285	7,895	5,275 2 3	753 9 5	20,664	2,922
26	13th Awwal 1286 29th June 1877	76,247	9,818	9,095 2 4	1,136 11 5	25,734	3,214
27	22d Awwal 1286 3rd July 1877	55,248	5,035	4,361 10 0	623 8 3	24,366	3,480
28	31st Awwal 1286 12th July 1877	1,30,129	21,325	23,518 8 3	2,613 2 8	33,111	4,282
29	7th Shabeer 1286 19th July 1877	1,32,565	18,752	17,952 12 3	2,561 10 10	35,971	5,810
30	13th Shabeer 1286 27th July 1877	1,49,122	19,890	21,169 12 2	2,616 3 6	38,117	5,302
31	22nd Shabeer 1286 2nd August 1877	91,700	13,160	11,190 12 0	1,643 8 7	32,270	4,440
32	31st Shabeer 1286 12th August 1877	1,61,557	17,328	18,862 12 6	2,095 13 10	37,412	4,156
33	7th Mohar 1287 19th August 1877	1,09,184	15,508	12,673 5 0	1,610 7 7	29,281	4,183
34	13th Mohar 1287 27th August 1877	76,913	20,668	8,886 9 0	1,110 13 1	22,529	2,791
35	22nd Mohar 1287 3d September 1877	1,17,322	16,761	16,284 10 3	2,326 6 0	22,533	3,219
36	31st Mohar 1287 11th September 1877	1,05,296	15,182	12,007 8 2	1,500 15 0	13,5178	2,037
37	7th Aeon 1287 18th September 1877	51,769	7,752	5,030 10 0	718 10 7	12,385	1,679
38	13th Aeon 1287 26th September 1877	52,091	6,575	5,863 8 7	737 9 1	33,215	4,902
39	22d Aeon 1287 3d October 1877	29,665	4,237	2,847 6 2	405 5 6	31,117	4,374
40	31st Aeon 1287 11th October 1877	82,273	5,266	4,313 2 6	539 2 5	48,046	5,946

WEST RAICHUR.—

Continued.

Number of Weeks	For what Weeks	RELIEF WORK.				POOR	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.			
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.		
41	7th Aug 1877 16th October 1877	23,584	8,412	Rs. 2,349 7 10	421 5 8	17,150	2,450
42	16th Aug 1877 25th October 1877	14,374	4,784	Rs. 6,478 7 2	890 12 10	13,957	1,745
43	22nd Aug 1877 2nd November 1877	1,2361	176	Rs. 335 11 9	47 15 4	11,643	1,643
44	29th Aug 1877 7th November 1877	1,237	176	Rs. 119 2 1	16 2 7	9,847	1,467
45	7th Dec 1877 16th November 1877	...	...	...	...	1,191	171
46	15th Dec 1877 24th November 1877	...	...	...	...	1,209	150
47	22nd Dec 1877 1st December 1877	...	...	...	...	940	134
48	29th Dec 1877 8th December 1877	...	...	...	...	826	118
49	7th January 1878 16th December 1877	...	...	...	...	551	73
50	15th January 1878 23rd December 1877	...	...	...	...	451	56
51	22nd January 1878 30th December 1877	...	...	...	...	251	36
52	29th January 1878 7th January 1878	...	...	...	...	78	10
53	7th February 1878 15th January 1878	...	...	...	...	52	7
54	15th February 1878 22nd January 1878	...	...	...	...	38	5
55	22nd February 1878 29th January 1878	...	...	...	...	26	4
Add Expenditure by Revenue Officers		18,44,054	...	Rs. 2,31,370 13 7	...	9,02,080	...
Total		18,44,055	...	Rs. 2,32,507 4 9	...	9,02,880	...

HOUSES.				Total previous Expenditure from beginning of季風.			MORTALITY.		
Expenditure Weekly.		On Relief Works.		In Poor Houses.		Total.			
Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	On Relief Works.	In Poor Houses.	Total.		Number Persons in Relief Work.	Average Persons in Relief Work.	Number Persons in Poor Houses and in Relief Work.	Total.
Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.
3,983 0 0	140 13 3	2,17,572 6 7	1,07,428 1 8	3,25,000 19 3	...	...	...	...	...
902 10 5	322 13 3	2,25,810 15 9	1,08,600 12 1	3,32,411 11 10	...	...	...	...	...
621 5 0	89 3 0	2,21,186 11 6	1,09,185 1 1	3,32,371 12 7	...	...	...	...	...
787 8 10	212 6 8	2,24,299 13 7	1,09,972 9 11	3,34,272 7 6	...	...	...	...	...
283 2 6	49 6 11	...	...	1,10,555 12 5	1,10,555 12 5	...	...	...	...
643 5 11	80 6 9	...	...	1,10,809 2 4	1,10,809 2 4	...	...	...	...
155 12 10	22 4 1	...	...	1,11,654 15 2	1,11,654 15 2	...	...	...	...
271 3 5	110 2 9	...	...	1,11,820 2 5	1,11,820 2 5	...	...	...	...
158 1 1	22 9 3	...	...	1,11,981 4 6	1,11,981 3 6	...	...	...	...
411 13 8	55 3 9	...	...	1,12,426 1 2	1,12,426 1 2	...	...	...	...
26 5 5	5 3 0	...	...	1,12,162 6 5	1,12,162 6 5	...	...	...	...
332 8 6	11 12 4	...	...	1,12,735 11 11	1,12,735 11 11	...	...	...	...
6 1 4	0 13 10	...	...	1,12,802 0 3	1,12,802 0 3	...	...	...	...
3 15 11	0 7 11	...	...	1,12,805 0 2	1,12,805 0 2	...	...	...	...
210 2 4	31 4 10	...	...	1,13,016 2 6	1,13,016 2 6	...	...	...	...
1,13,016 2 6	Add the amount paid as ^{on} annual	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,037 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,12,711 1 0	Deduct cash recovery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,13,522 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MAHDI ALI,
Secretary to the Central Famine Relief Committee.

WEEKLY RECORD OF PROGRESS OF FAMINE AND OF RELIEF OPERATIONS, &c.

B.

No. II.

IN THE DISTRICT OF EAST RAICHUR, COMMENCING FROM 1st BAHMAN 1866.

9

Number of Weeks	For what Weeks	RELIEF WORKS.				POOR	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.		No. of Persons admitted Weekly.	
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.
1	7th Bahman 1866 15th December 1875	6,624	946	717 12 3	102 8 7	---	---
2	12th Bahman 1866 20th December 1875	18,329	1,691	1,127 14 6	178 7 10	---	---
3	22nd Bahman 1866 30th December 1875	28,732	4,798	3,761 10 10	627 7 1	---	---
4	3rd Bahman 1866 7th January 1877	50,956	5,618	5,717 1 11	638 2 1	---	---
5	7th Jyeshth 1866 14th January 1877	63,149	9,021	6,231 7 2	899 3 4	---	---
6	12th Jyeshth 1866 20th January 1877	75,633	9,454	7,639 7 0	957 6 10	---	---
7	22nd Jyeshth 1866 29th January 1877	53,177	7,597	5,575 15 7	796 2 1	---	---
8	3rd February 1866 10th February 1877	93,879	11,755	7,829 3 7	903 10 5	---	---
9	7th February 1866 14th February 1877	73,558	10,508	7,569 1 2	1,081 4 2	---	---
10	12th February 1866 19th February 1877	61,797	8,099	6,290 11 8	873 13 10	---	---
11	22nd February 1866 29th February 1877	45,650	7,608	4,197 14 9	529 11 2	---	---
12	3rd March 1866 9th March 1877	67,031	6,749	6,720 11 8	735 11 11	---	---
13	7th Andhik 1866 14th March 1877	37,368	5,208	3,284 15 10	469 4 2	---	---
14	12th Andhik 1866 19th March 1877	29,517	3,505	2,368 4 11	321 1 10	---	---
15	22nd Andhik 1866 31st March 1877	22,799	3,257	1,981 10 3	283 8 4	---	---
16	30th Andhik 1866 7th April 1877	28,663	2,780	2,619 10 6	291 1 2	1,085	180
17	7th Khadosh 1866 14th April 1877	16,810	2,103	1,399 9 11	285 10 0	2,758	298
18	12th Khadosh 1866 20th April 1877	25,929	3,241	2,658 4 3	332 1 0	6,217	745
19	22nd Khadosh 1866 1st May 1877	18,927	2,704	2,010 11 6	377 3 11	8,603	1,257
20	30th Khadosh 1866 13th May 1877	31,135	3,113	3,612 6 3	361 3 9	12,106	1,910

Weeks.	Expenditure Weekly.		Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.			MORTALITY.			
	Expenditure Weekly.		On Relief Works.			In Poor Hovels.		Total.	
	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	On Relief Works.	In Poor Hovels.	Total.	Average Persons on Relief Works.	Average Persons in Poor Hovels.	Per Junction of Relief Works and Poor Hovels.	Total.
1	---	---	717 12 3	---	717 12 3	---	---	---	---
2	---	---	2,145 10 9	---	2,145 10 9	---	---	---	---
3	---	---	5,910 5 7	---	5,910 5 7	---	---	---	---
4	---	---	11,637 7 6	---	11,637 7 6	---	---	---	---
5	---	---	17,888 14 9	---	17,888 14 9	---	---	---	---
6	---	---	25,548 5 9	---	25,548 5 9	---	---	---	---
7	---	---	31,124 5 4	---	31,124 5 4	---	---	---	---
8	---	---	38,853 8 11	---	38,853 8 11	---	---	---	---
9	---	---	45,922 10 1	---	45,922 10 1	---	---	---	---
10	---	---	52,913 8 9	---	52,913 8 9	---	---	---	---
11	---	---	57,111 7 6	---	57,111 7 6	---	---	---	---
12	---	---	63,832 3 2	---	63,832 3 2	---	---	---	---
13	---	---	67,117 1 0	---	67,117 1 0	---	---	---	---
14	---	---	69,685 5 11	---	69,685 5 11	---	---	---	---
15	---	---	71,670 0 2	---	71,670 0 2	---	---	---	---
16	---	---	74,289 10 8	---	74,289 10 8	---	---	---	---
17	---	---	76,289 4 7	---	76,289 4 7	---	---	---	---
18	---	---	83,10 10	53 5 4	83,10 10	78,947 8 10	76,14 10	79,708 12 5	---
19	---	---	86,200 10 7	92 5 1	86,200 10 7	81,658 6 4	1,407 8 10	82,995 12 2	9
20	---	---	89,068 8 4	92 5 1	89,068 8 4	81,658 6 4	9	9	11

Final Mortality from
Experiments of Famine.

EAST RAJCHUR.

Continued.

Number of Weeks.	For what Weeks.	RELIEF WORKS.				POOR	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.			
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.		
21	7th Taso 1286 18th May 1877	31,098	4,227	Rs. 2,931 5 0	Rs. 9 10	19,886	2,809
22	15th Taso 1286 20th May 1877	33,329	4,916	4,121 4 4	515 2 6	32,816	4,102
23	22nd Taso 1286 2nd June 1877	64,187	9,212	5,735 14 4	820 13 5	25,810	5,390
24	31st Taso 1286 11th June 1877	73,813	8,424	7,107 8 4	789 11 7	47,714	5,301
25	7th Avershul 1286 18th June 1877	46,850	6,625	5,616 7 5	895 10 2	27,561	3,937
26	15th Avershul 1286 26th June 1877	43,183	5,998	4,335 1 9	541 14 4	23,127	3,820
27	22nd Avershul 1286 3rd July 1877	29,501	4,210	2,874 13 4	410 11 1	18,901	2,760
28	31st Avershul 1286 11th July 1877	49,191	5,466	4,890 13 4	543 6 9	37,069	4,112
29	7th Shervir 1286 19th July 1877	34,055	4,862	4,125 6 3	589 5 3	40,068	5,726
30	15th Shervir 1286 27th July 1877	29,297	4,012	5,538 15 10	691 11 11	50,630	6,329
31	22nd Shervir 1286 3rd August 1877	30,313	4,035	3,867 1 3	552 7 0	29,297	4,185
32	31st Shervir 1286 12th August 1877	32,285	5,809	6,275 12 3	697 4 11	70,263	7,067
33	7th Melkar 1287 13th August 1877	26,794	3,898	4,137 0 0	591 0 1	13,251	2,717
34	15th Melkar 1287 27th August 1877	27,004	3,287	2,066 0 11	370 12 1	20,831	2,604
35	22nd Melkar 1287 3rd September 1877	18,052	1,863	1,423 14 3	203 0 7	10,750	2,065
36	30th Melkar 1287 11th September 1877	25,949	3,243	5,795 1 3	849 6 2	22,050	2,736
37	7th Ahan 1287 18th September 1877	17,793	2,543	2,951 11 5	421 10 0	13,916	1,388
38	15th Ahan 1287 25th September 1877	22,845	2,865	2,955 12 5	524 7 0	14,186	1,769
39	22nd Ahan 1287 3rd October 1877	15,415	2,202	1,971 15 5	281 11 4	8,985	1,383
40	30th Ahan 1287 13th October 1877	9,427	1,178	1,272 13 7	150 1 8	476	59

Number of Weeks.	For what Weeks.	HOUSES.				MORTALITY.	
		Expenditure Weekly.		Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Period.			
		Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	On Relief Works.	In Poor Houses.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Deaths of Persons in Houses, Buildings and other places and of persons died in the workhouse.	
		1,433 7 2	294 12 3	89,131 15 7	5,290 4 11	94,431 4 0	
		2,361 14 10	295 12 4	98,233 2 11	10,947 7 8	...	
		2,655 1 2	370 4 8	98,999 2 8	10,319 4 11	1,09,318 7 2	
		3,582 0 7	388 0 0	1,06,106 10 7	13,301 5 6	1,20,000 0 1	
		1,567 15 0	223 14 5	1,11,753 2 40	15,403 4 6	1,27,322 6 6	
		1,893 13 4	230 11 8	1,16,088 4 9	17,063 1 10	1,38,631 6 7	
		1,616 0 9	230 13 9	1,18,963 2 1	18,373 2 7	1,37,942 4 8	
		3,094 13 4	615 13 11	1,29,853 15 5	22,973 15 11	1,46,927 15 4	
		3,851 0 10	650 2 4	1,27,579 5 8	26,825 0 9	1,54,804 6 5	
		4,254 14 8	520 13 19	1,32,513 5 6	31,079 13 5	1,64,503 4 11	
		2,680 13 6	382 15 7	1,57,080 6 9	35,760 12 11	1,71,141 4 8	
		2,441 1 6	305 2 9	1,50,729 4 5	40,586 12 4	1,37,316 0 9	
		2,354 2 8	336 4 11	1,52,183 2 8	48,940 15 0	2,01,121 1 8	
		1,981 8 3	247 11 0	1,58,978 3 11	30,922 7 3	2,03,209 10 3	
		1,869 2 0	267 0 0	1,61,222 15 4	52,791 9 3	2,14,721 8 7	
		3,210 15 5	401 5 11	1,64,521 11 2	56,092 8 8	2,20,527 4 5	
		1,294 15 7	184 15 11	1,66,497 11 2	57,297 8 2	2,25,795 3 4	
		1,670 23 8	208 13 8	1,67,370 8 9	38,968 5 11	2,26,728 14 8	
					4	4	
						692	

EAST RAJCHUR.—

Station of Work.	For what Week.	RELIEF WORK.				POOR	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.			
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.		
41	7th Aug 1877 18th October 1877	1,700	243	Rs. 599 15 5	Rs. 8 11 4	Rs. 610	87
42	15th Aug 1877 26th October 1877	1,551	193	208 6 0	25 0 9	197	25
43	22nd Aug 1877 2nd November 1877	1,221	174	292 11 8	41 13 1	109	15
44	29th Aug 1877 9th December 1877	1,152	164	230 4 0	41 7 6	67	10
45	5th Dec 1877 16th November 1877	...	...	.....	.....	433	62
		15,46,779	...	1,69,161 14 4	.....	5,92,850	...
	Add Expenditure by Revenue Officers	...	...	75,726 10 5	.....	...	...
	Grand Total...	15,46,779	...	2,44,688 8 9	.....	5,92,850	...

Continued.

HOURS.	Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.				MORTALITY.	
	Expenditure Weekly.		On Relief Work.			
	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	On Relief Work.	In Poor Houses.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per 1,000 in Poor Houses.	
365 3 10	52 2 10	1,63,470 8 2	59,333 9 9	2,27,704 1 11	For Distress generally	
29 8 3	5 12 3	1,68,578 14 2	59,363 9 0	2,27,942 7 2	and for want of food	
20 12 6	2 15 6	1,68,871 0 10	59,363 14 6	2,28,235 8 4	and for want of clothing	
276 1 8	39 7 1	1,69,161 14 4	59,650 0 2	2,28,821 14 6	and for want of shelter	
108 15 0	15 2 0	.....	10,708 15 2	59,768 15 2	and for want of medical attendance
59,768 15 2					Total Mortality from beginning of Famine.	
3,203 11 11	Amount paid on account of salaries, etc., to the servants after the close of relief camps.					
62,978 11 1						
463 13 6	Deduct cash recovery.					
62,514 13 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					630 103	

Hyderabad, Deccan, 5th February 1879.

MAHDI ALI,

Secretary to the Central Famine Relief Committee.

WEEKLY RECORD OF PROGRESS OF FAMINE AND OF RELIEF OPERATIONS, &c.,

Number of Weeks.	For what Week.	RELIEF WORKS.				POOR	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.			
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.		
1	7th Behman 1286 15th December 1876	212	30	Rs. 29 5 0	Rs. 4 3 0	...	
2	13th Behman 1286 21st December 1876	5,273	639	Rs. 555 7 7	Rs. 70 10 11	...	
3	22nd Behman 1286 30th December 1876	6,895 ¹	1,137	Rs. 630 15 10	Rs. 113 15 11	...	
4	30th Behman 1286 7th January 1877	4,500	544	Rs. 791 7 8	Rs. 87 15 11	...	
5	7th Iqbalnagar 1286 14th January 1877	8,045	1,006	Rs. 845 5 11	Rs. 120 12 10	...	
6	15th Iqbalnagar 1286 22nd January 1877	15,818	1,655	Rs. 1,372 1 4	Rs. 171 8 2	...	
7	22nd Iqbalnagar 1286 29th January 1877	2,780	358	Rs. 254 2 10	Rs. 56 4 11	...	
8	30th Iqbalnagar 1286 6th February 1877	12,794	1,724	Rs. 1,500 5 9	Rs. 167 8 8	...	
9	7th Faruqi 1286 13th February 1877	5,100	464	Rs. 259 10 0	Rs. 51 0 0	...	
10	15th Faruqi 1286 21st February 1877	2,692	330	Rs. 327 0 0	Rs. 40 14 0	...	
11	22nd Faruqi 1286 28th February 1877	2,143	337	Rs. 267 8 9	Rs. 44 0 5	...	
12	30th Faruqi 1286 9th March 1877	4,528	453	Rs. 515 3 9	Rs. 51 8 4	...	
13	7th Ardilheest 1286 15th March 1877	445	63	Rs. 147 0 1	Rs. 21 0 0	...	
14	15th Ardilheest 1286 22nd March 1877	275	34	Rs. 38 4 11	Rs. 4 12 7	...	
15	22nd Ardilheest 1286 31st March 1877	...	...	Rs. 29 8 0	Rs. 2 14 10	...
16	30th Ardilheest 1286 5th April 1877	527	59	Rs. 51 12 8	Rs. 6 1 5	...	
17	7th Khanda 1286 15th April 1877	1,784	225	Rs. 176 3 8	Rs. 25 2 10	...	
18	15th Khanda 1286 22nd April 1877	2,096	202	Rs. 203 4 10	Rs. 26 2 7	...	
19	22nd Khanda 1286 1st May 1877	2,148	202	Rs. 201 14 4	Rs. 28 13 5	...	
20	30th Khanda 1286 11th May 1877	6,555	653	Rs. 1,111 7 2	Rs. 111 2 5	...	

IN THE DISTRICT OF SHORAPORE, COMMENCING FROM 1st BEHMAN 1286.

BOSTHA.	Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.			MORTALITY.	
	Expenditure Weekly.		Total		
	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Autumnal Mortality and Autumnal Deaths in Four Months from 1st Behman 1286 to 31st December 1286 in New Works and Old Roads Total.	
...	...	29 5 0	29 5 0	...	
...	...	304 12 7	304 12 7	...	
...	...	1,378 12 5	1,378 12 5	...	
...	...	2,070 3 11	2,070 3 11	...	
...	...	2,915 9 10	2,915 9 10	...	
...	...	4,287 11 2	4,287 11 2	...	
...	...	4,541 14 0	4,541 14 0	...	
...	...	6,042 8 9	6,042 8 9	...	
...	...	6,401 13 9	6,401 13 9	...	
...	...	6,728 13 9	6,728 13 9	...	
...	...	6,996 6 6	6,996 6 6	...	
...	...	7,511 9 10	7,511 9 10	...	
...	...	7,658 10 11	7,658 10 11	...	
...	...	7,696 15 0	7,696 15 0	...	
...	...	7,717 7 0	7,717 7 0	...	
...	...	7,772 3 8	7,772 3 8	...	
...	...	7,948 7 4	7,948 7 4	...	
...	...	8,157 12 2	8,157 12 2	...	
...	...	8,359 10 6	8,359 10 6	...	
...	...	9,471 1 8	9,471 1 8	...	

Final Sessional Monthly Loss
Extraneous of Famine.

Continued.

Number of Weeks	For what Weeks	RELIEF WORKS.			POOR		
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.			
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.		
21	1st Teer 1286 18th May 1877	6,937	191	Rs. a. p. 242 0 6	Rs. a. p. 34 9 2	3,003	423
22	1st Teer 1286 26th May 1877	14,080	1,750	1,424 3 8	178 0 4	5,820	477
23	2nd Teer 1286 2nd June 1877	17,578	2,946	1,870 6 0	311 11 8	4,504	614
24	3rd Teer 1286 17th June 1877	40,195	5,133	5,028 13 6	502 14 2	8,003	833
25	7th Amanzil 1286 18th June 1877	23,001	4,185	3,917 10 7	431 1 6	7,843	1,010
26	15th Amanzil 1286 26th June 1877	36,067	4,758	3,917 13 7	480 11 8	7,942	902
27	23rd Amanzil 1286 3rd July 1877	53,145	4,735	5,053 11 3	721 15 4	9,274	1,221
28	31st Amanzil 1286 12th July 1877	80,007	8,899	12,008 6 11	1,374 4 4	15,830	1,702
29	7th Sherwin 1286 19th July 1877	60,602	8,671	7,576 2 1	1,082 4 10	18,260	2,668
30	15th Sherwin 1286 27th July 1877	78,716	9,830	11,114 12 8	1,389 5 7	25,103	3,137
31	22nd Sherwin 1286 3rd August 1877	60,010	8,574	7,835 4 0	1,119 5 1	10,914	1,515
32	30th Sherwin 1286 12th August 1877	73,759	8,155	8,462 5 1	944 1 0	9,590	1,066
33	7th Mohur 1287 19th August 1877	5,783	7,928	5,214 3 1	7,040 2 9	7,652	1,003
34	15th Mohur 1287 27th August 1877	63,111	7,889	6,542 10 0	817 13 3	16,182	2,072
35	22nd Mohur 1287 3rd September 1877	43,581	5,509	4,372 1 8	681 11 8	12,559	1,794
36	30th Mohur 1287 11th September 1877	48,104	6,018	5,612 15 9	701 9 11	12,207	1,535
37	7th Aksa 1287 18th September 1877	35,266	5,033	6,471 8 8	924 8 1	8,866	1,209
38	15th Aksa 1287 26th September 1877	39,832	4,979	5,724 7 0	710 8 10	10,308	1,285
39	22nd Aksa 1287 3rd October 1877	50,172	6,310	4,068 11 2	584 1 7	8,510	1,235
40	30th Aksa 1287 11th October 1877	33,525	2,940	3,127 13 2	330 15 7	3,254	410

Number of Weeks	For what Weeks	BOSCH.			MORTALITY.						
		Expenditure Weekly.		Total previous Expenditure from Beginning of Month.							
		Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	On Relief Works.	Is Poor House.						
21	7th Teer 1286 18th May 1877	Rs. a. p. 227 2 9	Rs. a. p. 32 7 3	Rs. a. p. 5,710 2 2	Rs. a. p. 227 2 9	Rs. a. p. 9,240 4 13	...	...	...	...	...
22	15th Teer 1286 26th May 1877	409 8 3	Rs. a. p. 51 3 0	Rs. a. p. 11,107 8 10	Rs. a. p. 636 11 0	Rs. a. p. 11,774 0 10	...	6	...	4	6
23	23rd Teer 1286 2nd June 1877	454 4 3	Rs. a. p. 70 2 9	Rs. a. p. 13,007 11 10	Rs. a. p. 1,130 15 3	Rs. a. p. 14,138 11 1	...	4	...	4	10
24	31st Teer 1286 17th June 1877	692 3 6	Rs. a. p. 100 3 11	Rs. a. p. 18,056 9 4	Rs. a. p. 2,030 2 9	Rs. a. p. 20,060 12 1	...	12	...	12	22
25	7th Amanzil 1286 18th June 1877	1,041 14 3	Rs. a. p. 145 13 5	Rs. a. p. 31,054 3 11	Rs. a. p. 3,075 1 6	Rs. a. p. 24,129 4 11	...	18	...	18	46
26	15th Amanzil 1286 26th June 1877	1,322 2 6	Rs. a. p. 165 4 3	Rs. a. p. 24,972 1 0	Rs. a. p. 4,397 0 6	Rs. a. p. 23,370 5 3	...	24	...	24	64
27	23rd Amanzil 1286 3rd July 1877	1,246 0 3	Rs. a. p. 178 0 0	Rs. a. p. 30,025 12 0	Rs. a. p. 5,648 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35,660 0 6	...	26	...	26	90
28	31st Amanzil 1286 12th July 1877	1,359 3 0	Rs. a. p. 217 11 0	Rs. a. p. 42,334 3 8	Rs. a. p. 7,508 0 9	Rs. a. p. 49,830 10 5	...	30	...	30	129
29	7th Sherwin 1286 19th July 1877	2,449 4 6	Rs. a. p. 349 14 4	Rs. a. p. 49,370 5 9	Rs. a. p. 1,051 11 3	Rs. a. p. 51,022 1 0	...	32	...	32	152
30	15th Sherwin 1286 27th July 1877	5,070 5 6	Rs. a. p. 458 12 8	Rs. a. p. 61,085 2 5	Rs. a. p. 13,722 0 9	Rs. a. p. 74,807 3 2	...	51	...	51	286
31	22nd Sherwin 1286 3rd August 1877	1,617 7 0	Rs. a. p. 231 1 0	Rs. a. p. 68,920 6 5	Rs. a. p. 13,030 3 3	Rs. a. p. 84,259 14 8	...	43	...	43	254
32	30th Sherwin 1286 12th August 1877	1,407 12 3	Rs. a. p. 156 6 8	Rs. a. p. 77,382 11 8	Rs. a. p. 15,747 4 6	Rs. a. p. 94,120 0 0	...	32	...	32	285
33	7th Mohur 1287 19th August 1877	1,235 8 0	Rs. a. p. 176 6 8	Rs. a. p. 82,824 14 7	Rs. a. p. 17,982 12 0	Rs. a. p. 100,000 11 1	...	37	...	37	329
34	15th Mohur 1287 27th August 1877	2,161 7 3	Rs. a. p. 270 2 10	Rs. a. p. 89,160 8 7	Rs. a. p. 20,144 8 0	Rs. a. p. 109,013 12 4	...	54	...	54	334
35	22nd Mohur 1287 3rd September 1877	1,586 4 6	Rs. a. p. 226 9 9	Rs. a. p. 93,941 10 3	Rs. a. p. 21,730 8 3	Rs. a. p. 115,672 2 6	...	51	...	51	405
36	30th Mohur 1287 11th September 1877	1,711 4 9	Rs. a. p. 212 14 7	Rs. a. p. 10,554 20 0	Rs. a. p. 23,141 13 0	Rs. a. p. 122,956 7 0	...	41	...	41	446
37	7th Aksa 1287 18th September 1877	1,463 1 3	Rs. a. p. 200 0 2	Rs. a. p. 1,06,026 2 8	Rs. a. p. 24,304 14 3	Rs. a. p. 130,301 0 11	...	46	...	46	482
38	15th Aksa 1287 26th September 1877	1,536 9 6	Rs. a. p. 302 1 2	Rs. a. p. 1,15,709 9 8	Rs. a. p. 26,441 7 9	Rs. a. p. 138,192 1 5	...	49	...	49	545
39	22nd Aksa 1287 3rd October 1877	1,081 1 9	Rs. a. p. 164 7 1	Rs. a. p. 1,15,859 4 10	Rs. a. p. 27,522 9 6	Rs. a. p. 145,361 14 4	...	53	...	53	577
40	30th Aksa 1287 11th October 1877	1,800 5 9	Rs. a. p. 226 2 8	Rs. a. p. 1,18,967 2 0	Rs. a. p. 29,331 15 0	Rs. a. p. 148,299 1 3	...	4	...	4	512

SHORAPORE.—

Confined.

Number of Weeks.	For what Week.	RELIEF WORK.				POOR	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.		No. of Persons admitted Weekly.	
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.
41	7th Astar 1887 18th October 1877	....	....	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	371	53
42	15th Astar 1887 26th October 1877	....	....	....	....	349	44
43	22nd Astar 1887 2nd November 1877	....	....	....	....	243	38
44	29th Astar 1887 9th November 1877	....	....	....	....	164	23
45	5th Dai 1887 16th November 1877	....	....	....	....	119	17
46	12th Dai 1887 24th November 1877	....	....	....	....	126	16
47	22nd Dai 1887 1st December 1877	....	....	....	....	109	15
48	29th Dai 1887 8th December 1877	....	....	....	....	75	11
		9,57,577	....	1,18,967 2 0	....	2,05,098	....
Add total number of labourers and expenditure previous to the submission of detailed returns and expenditures by Revenue Officers	15,438	....	....	2,029 1 2	....	....	....
Total	9,77,015	....	....	1,20,996 1 2	....	2,05,098	....

(8d.) G. PALMER,
Suptg. Engineer and Secretary,
to S. O. Maham in the P. W. D. and Municipalities.

HOUSES.	Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.				MORTALITY.			
	Expenditure Weekly.		On Relief Works.					
	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	On Relief Works.	In Poor Houses.				
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Average Persons on Relief Works.	Average Persons in Poor Houses.		
63 4 6	9 10 0	....	29,395 3 9	29,395 3 9	....	4
52 13 9	10 5 6	....	29,478 1 6	29,478 1 8	....	4
51 11 0	7 6 0	....	29,529 12 6	29,529 12 6	....	4
283 14 7	40 8 11	....	29,813 11 1	29,813 11 1	....	3
9 14 9	1 6 8	....	29,828 9 10	29,828 9 10	....	1
12 7 6	1 8 11	....	29,836 1 4	29,836 1 4	....	2
9 12 9	1 6 5	....	29,845 14 1	29,845 14 1	....	....
164 13 6	25 8 9	....	30,010 11 7	30,010 11 7	....	....
30,010 11 7	....	....	....	....	....	....
1,910 12 11	....	....	....	....	....	....
1 2 3	....	....	....	....	....	....
31,922 10 9	....	....	....	....	567	567

MAHDI ALI,
Secretary to the Central Famine Relief Committee.

Number of Weeks.	For what Week.	RELIEF WORKS.				POOR		HOUSES.	Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.			MORTALITY.			Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine.			
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.		No. of Persons admitted Weekly.			Expenditure Weekly.		On Relief Works.		In Poor Houses.		Total.			
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1	7th Bahman 1286 15th December 1876	1,588	263	Rs. 250 4 8	Rs. 33 12 1	...	...		250 4 8	250 4 8	250 4 8	250 4 8	250 4 8	250 4 8	250 4 8	250 4 8
2	15th Bahman 1286 23rd December 1876	16,689	1,330	Rs. 1,626 1 8	Rs. 203 4 2	...	...		1,626 1 8	1,676 6 4	1,676 6 4	1,676 6 4	1,676 6 4	1,676 6 4	1,676 6 4	1,676 6 4
3	22nd Bahman 1286 20th December 1876	15,773	2,295	Rs. 2,353 14 4	Rs. 302 5 0	...	...		2,353 14 4	4,230 4 8	4,230 4 8	4,230 4 8	4,230 4 8	4,230 4 8	4,230 4 8	4,230 4 8
4	29th Bahman 1286 7th January 1877	18,103	2,011	Rs. 2,569 11 3	Rs. 285 8 4	...	...		2,569 11 3	6,729 15 11	6,729 15 11	6,729 15 11	6,729 15 11	6,729 15 11	6,729 15 11	6,729 15 11
5	7th Esfand 1286 14th January 1877	17,654	2,522	Rs. 2,881 7 10	Rs. 412 1 4	...	...		2,881 7 10	9,684 7 9	9,684 7 9	9,684 7 9	9,684 7 9	9,684 7 9	9,684 7 9	9,684 7 9
6	15th Esfand 1286 22nd January 1877	25,251	3,156	Rs. 3,325 6 3	Rs. 463 2 9	...	...		3,325 6 3	12,309 14 0	12,309 14 0	12,309 14 0	12,309 14 0	12,309 14 0	12,309 14 0	12,309 14 0
7	22nd Esfand 1286 29th January 1877	9,054	1,293	Rs. 344 9 8	Rs. 49 3 8	...	...		344 9 8	13,254 7 8	13,254 7 8	13,254 7 8	13,254 7 8	13,254 7 8	13,254 7 8	13,254 7 8
8	29th Esfand 1286 5th February 1877	10,500	1,312	Rs. 1,151 8 9	Rs. 393 13 11	...	...		1,151 8 9	16,404 0 5	16,404 0 5	16,404 0 5	16,404 0 5	16,404 0 5	16,404 0 5	16,404 0 5
9	7th Farvardi 1286 15th February 1877	18,503	2,637	Rs. 2,800 6 6	Rs. 461 5 6	...	...		2,800 6 6	19,215 6 11	19,215 6 11	19,215 6 11	19,215 6 11	19,215 6 11	19,215 6 11	19,215 6 11
10	15th Farvardi 1286 23rd February 1877	26,6381	8,904	Rs. 3,357 15 7	Rs. 482 8 11	...	...		3,357 15 7	23,173 6 6	23,173 6 6	23,173 6 6	23,173 6 6	23,173 6 6	23,173 6 6	23,173 6 6
11	22nd Farvardi 1286 28th February 1877	19,787	2,827	Rs. 3,654 9 5	Rs. 436 5 11	...	...		3,654 9 5	26,227 15 11	26,227 15 11	26,227 15 11	26,227 15 11	26,227 15 11	26,227 15 11	26,227 15 11
12	31st Farvardi 1286 9th March 1877	2,612	271	Rs. 277 0 0	Rs. 39 12 5	...	...		277 0 0	26,504 15 11	26,504 15 11	26,504 15 11	26,504 15 11	26,504 15 11	26,504 15 11	26,504 15 11
13	7th Ardibehesht 1286 16th March 1877	...	...	Rs. 0 0 0	Rs. 0 0 0	...	...		0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	15th Ardibehesht 1286 24th March 1877	...	...	Rs. 0 0 0	Rs. 0 0 0	...	...		0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	22nd Ardibehesht 1286 31st March 1877	78	11	Rs. 7 13 0	Rs. 1 1 8	...	...		7 13 0	26,512 17 11	26,512 17 11	26,512 17 11	26,512 17 11	26,512 17 11	26,512 17 11	26,512 17 11
16	31st Ardibehesht 1286 9th April 1877	1,107	123	Rs. 116 14 4	Rs. 16 5 2	258	22		116 14 4	126 8 0	14 8 0	26,630 19 9	126 8 0	26,786 2 3	Nil.	...		
17	7th Khordad 1286 16th April 1877	1,742	269	Rs. 187 13 0	Rs. 26 13 3	1,140	265		187 13 0	126 7 3	18 1 0	26,847 13 0	126 7 3	27,100 12 3	1	1		
18	15th Khordad 1286 24th April 1877	5,971	684	Rs. 579 2 0	Rs. 72 0 8	8,238	494		579 2 0	228 0 4	41 0 0	27,426 9 3	228 0 4	28,007 8 10	...	...
19	23rd Khordad 1286 1st May 1877	4,689	697	Rs. 481 8 2	Rs. 69 3 5	5,227	786		481 8 2	496 6 5	70 14 7	27,511 1 5	496 6 5	28,988 7 5	2	2		
20	31st Khordad 1286 14th May 1877	16,931	1,659	Rs. 2,046 19 3	Rs. 294 10 11	10,762	1,079		2,046 19 3	799 7 10	79 10 2	29,037 14 8	799 7 10	31,635 12 6	52	52		

GULBURGA.—

Continued.

Number of Weeks.	For what Weeks.	RELIEF WORKS.				POOR	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.			
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.		
21	7th Teer 1286 18th May 1877	11,605	1,658	Rs. a. p. 1,079 6 7	134 3 2	7,696	1,099
22	15th Teer 1286 20th May 1877	13,654	1,700	1,316 15 1	161 9 10	8,417	1,052
23	22nd Teer 1286 2nd June 1877	12,516	1,788	1,185 7 6	169 5 7	8,651	1,235
24	31st Teer 1286 11th June 1877	23,382	3,381	3,377 6 8	937 7 10	11,717	1,301
25	7th Amedad 1286 18th June 1877	27,808	3,972	2,662 14 0	886 6 7	9,831	1,604
26	15th Amedad 1286 29th June 1877	31,459	3,932	2,812 1 5	951 8 2	12,249	1,636
27	22nd Amedad 1286 3rd July 1877	20,635	2,948	1,815 9 6	262 3 8	10,639	1,051
28	31st Amedad 1286 10th July 1877	47,397	5,260	4,731 9 3	523 11 8	15,126	1,680
29	7th Shoorier 1286 19th July 1877	40,294	5,743	5,047 7 5	506 12 7	12,652	1,807
30	15th Shoorier 1286 27th July 1877	47,211	5,905	4,129 12 8	516 3 6	18,979	2,372
31	22nd Shoorier 1286 3rd August 1877	26,808	3,829	2,225 8 0	327 14 11	12,569	2,787
32	31st Shoorier 1286 12th August 1877	36,805	4,089	3,310 12 3	367 13 9	10,735	1,132
33	7th Mehr 1287 15th August 1877	26,047	3,721	2,994 10 4	414 15 1	9,372	853
34	15th Mehr 1287 23rd August 1877	23,904	2,998	2,215 1 0	276 14 1	7,633	854
35	22nd Mehr 1287 30th September 1877	18,671	2,067	1,730 1 3	247 2 5	8,440	1,249
36	30th Mehr 1287 11th September 1877	17,081	2,185	1,641 14 3	205 3 9	12,371	1,033
37	7th Ahsan 1287 15th September 1877	13,294	1,897	1,941 15 7	277 6 9	8,030	1,275
38	13th Ahsan 1287 29th September 1877	12,393	1,473	1,172 1 4	146 8 2	10,922	1,365
39	22nd Ahsan 1287 3rd October 1877	10,105	1,452	1,097 2 4	148 16 1	3,643	549
40	28th Ahsan 1287 11th October 1877	10,865	1,359	987 12 7	123 7 7	2,101	300
HOUSES.							
Expenditure Weekly.				Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Parvans.			
Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	On Relief Weeks.	In Poor Houses.	Total.	In Poor Houses on Relief Weeks.	Average Period in Poor Houses.	MORTALITY.
Rs. a. p. 738 4 4	Rs. a. p. 114 0 7	Rs. a. p. 31,037 5 3	Rs. a. p. 2,673 2 2	Rs. a. p. 31,712 7 5	...	3	...
680 12 11	85 1 7	32,554 4 4	3,316 15 1	35,710 3 5	...	2	...
610 9 0	87 3 6	33,539 11 9	3,306 8 1	33,746 2 10	...	...	...
1,013 5 6	112 9 6	37,117 2 5	4,579 13 7	42,697 0 0	...	1	...
680 15 11	97 4 6	39,780 0 0	5,050 13 0	45,840 15 11	...	...	...
918 6 3	114 12 9	42,692 1 10	6,579 3 9	49,171 5 7	...	1	...
891 13 0	127 6 5	44,407 11 4	7,471 0 9	51,878 12 1	...	4	...
1,804 5 1	200 7 8	49,139 4 7	9,275 5 16	58,414 10 5	...	6	...
1,367 3 10	195 5 1	52,686 12 0	10,042 9 8	62,329 5 8	...	10	...
1,855 8 10	229 6 10	50,816 8 3	12,478 0 6	68,284 8 9	...	9	...
2,265 10 8	223 10 8	59,112 0 3	14,783 11 2	73,835 11 5	...	18	...
918 5 0	131 3 9	63,327 6 10	17,814 4 13	83,141 11 9	...	19	...
1,124 0 4	140 2 2	67,542 7 10	18,328 14 3	86,181 6 1	...	16	...
1,297 0 7	185 4 7	69,272 9 1	20,235 14 10	89,508 7 11	...	15	...
1,716 11 8	214 0 5	70,314 7 4	21,922 10 6	93,867 1 10	...	8	...
1,123 15 0	160 2 0	72,856 6 11	23,070 9 6	95,933 0 5	...	9	...
1,523 8 11	190 7 1	74,028 8 3	24,609 2 5	98,628 10 8	...	11	...
619 0 7	88 6 11	75,036 1 9	25,219 3 0	100,335 4 9	...	13	...
559 1 11	68 12 2	76,025 14 4	25,769 4 31	101,793 3 3	...	10	...

Total previous Monthly Bills including of Parvans.

GULBURGA,--

Continued.

District of Work.	For what Week.	RELIEF WORK.				POOR		Business.	Expenditure Weekly.	Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.				MORTALITY.	Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine.				
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.		No. of Persons admitted Weekly.				Expenditure Weekly.									
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
41	7th Aug 1877 18th October 1877	7,678	1,097	1,227 14 7	172 6 8	1,047	149			209 14 7	28 11 3	77,381 12 11	25,070 3 6	1,63,222 0 5	...	10	...	10 256	
42	15th Aug 1877 29th October 1877	3,712	464	363 0 0	45 6 1	871	106			116 3 2	14 12 7	77,614 13 8	26,088 7 5	1,63,703 4 11	...	4	...	4 269	
43	22nd Aug 1877 2nd November 1877	...	...	...	...	488	70			1,276 2 6	182 4 3	...	27,361 9 9	27,364 9 9	...	1	...	1 261
44	29th Aug 1877 5th November 1877	...	...	...	...	318	45			418 11 6	59 14 6	...	27,783 5 3	27,783 5 3	...	1	...	1 262
45	5th Dec 1877 16th November 1877	...	...	...	...	237	32			45 4 11	6 9 10	...	27,828 10 2	27,828 10 2	...	...	...	...
46	12th Dec 1877 23rd November 1877	...	...	...	...	203	26			42 13 0	5 5 7	...	27,871 7 2	27,871 7 2	...	...	...	...
47	23rd Dec 1877 1st December 1877	...	...	...	...	172	25			37 7 7	5 5 8	...	27,908 14 9	27,308 14 9	...	...	...	...
48	20th Dec 1877 8th December 1877	...	...	...	...	159	23			117 3 5	16 13 4	...	28,024 2 2	28,024 2 2	...	...	...	...
49	7th Behman 1877 15th December 1877	...	...	...	...	148	21			36 8 9	5 3 6	...	28,062 10 11	28,062 10 11	...	...	...	...
50	15th Behman 1877 23rd December 1877	...	...	...	...	100	20			37 3 3	4 12 3	...	28,100 3 2	28,100 3 2	...	...	...	...
51	22nd Behman 1877 30th December 1877	...	...	...	...	140	20			28 6 8	4 0 11	...	28,128 9 10	28,128 9 10	...	...	...	...
52	30th Behman 1877 7th January 1878	...	...	...	...	116	15			123 9 11	15 7 3	...	28,252 3 9	28,252 3 9	...	...	...	...
		6,98,826	...	77,614 13 8	...	2,33,818	...			28,252 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	202	...	202 ...
Add total number of labourers and expenditure previous to the submission of detailed returns and Revenue Officers expenditure	15,009	...	4,553 15 2	...	...	...	...			620 1 6	Add the amount paid on account of salaries, &c., after the close of the Relief Camp.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....		7,13,354	...	82,368 12 10	...	2,33,818	...			28,672 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

WEEKLY RECORD OF PROGRESS OF FAMINE AND OF RELIEF OPERATIONS, &c.

B.

Number of Weeks.	For what Week.	RELIEF WORKS, (P.W.D.)				POSS	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.			
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.		
1	13th Behman 1896 23rd December 1876	37	4	Rs. a. p. 4 14 3	Rs. a. p. 0 9 0	...	...
2	22nd Behman 1896 30th December 1876	6591	112	Rs. a. p. 94 1 8	Rs. a. p. 15 10 11	...	...
3	30th Behman 1896 7th January 1877	1,7281	192	Rs. a. p. 246 7 10	Rs. a. p. 26 11 6	...	...
4	7th September 1896 14th January 1877	1,692	242	Rs. a. p. 222 0 3	Rs. a. p. 31 11 5	...	...
5	15th September 1896 22nd January 1877	33,5001	4,187	Rs. a. p. 3,998 4 6	Rs. a. p. 498 12 6	...	...
6	22nd September 1896 29th January 1877	2,0115	287	Rs. a. p. 317 1 10	Rs. a. p. 45 4 10	...	...
7	30th September 1896 6th February 1877	4,950	809	Rs. a. p. 981 10 5	Rs. a. p. 122 11 3	...	...
8	7th February 1896 13th February 1877	5,550	725	Rs. a. p. 852 7 6	Rs. a. p. 94 10 2	...	...
9	15th February 1896 21st February 1877	8,320	1,000	Rs. a. p. 966 13 10	Rs. a. p. 120 13 8	...	...
10	22nd February 1896 28th February 1877	8,620	1,228	Rs. a. p. 1,043 1 8	Rs. a. p. 149 0 3	...	...
11	30th February 1896 5th March 1877	8,8981	989	Rs. a. p. 969 0 0	Rs. a. p. 96 13 0	...	...
12	7th Andheribet 1896 13th March 1877	5,9001	843	Rs. a. p. 904 2 9	Rs. a. p. 129 2 8	...	...
13	15th Andheribet 1896 21st March 1877	5,986	748	Rs. a. p. 608 10 0	Rs. a. p. 83 8 10	...	...
14	22nd Andheribet 1896 28th March 1877	2,9081	424	Rs. a. p. 375 13 9	Rs. a. p. 53 11 1	...	...
15	30th Andheribet 1896 7th April 1877	5,5501	619	Rs. a. p. 655 2 0	Rs. a. p. 72 9 1	...	...
16	7th Khelash 1896 13th April 1877	5,0001	568	Rs. a. p. 458 12 0	Rs. a. p. 65 8 7	...	...
17	15th Khelash 1896 24th April 1877	8,317	1,009	Rs. a. p. 1,779 15 8	Rs. a. p. 222 7 11	...	...
18	22nd Khelash 1896 1st May 1877	8,0321	1,065	Rs. a. p. 1,698 14 4	Rs. a. p. 148 0 7	...	...
19	30th Khelash 1896 11th May 1877	14,8081	1,489	Rs. a. p. 1,946 10 6	Rs. a. p. 194 10 7	...	...
20	7th Tex 1896 18th May 1877	46,1771	6,019	Rs. a. p. 1,044 0 5	Rs. a. p. 263 6 11	From 7th Till 12th Year	203

No. V.

27

IN THE DISTRICT OF NULDURG, COMMENCING FROM 5TH BEHMAN 1896 FUSLL

Expenditure.	Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.				MORTALITY.	
	Expenditure Weekly.		On Relief Works.			
	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	In Poor Houses.	Total.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Total	
4 14 3	4 14 3	4 14 3	4 14 3	4 14 3	4 14 3	
98 15 11	98 15 11	98 15 11	98 15 11	98 15 11	98 15 11	
339 7 9	339 7 9	339 7 9	339 7 9	339 7 9	339 7 9	
561 8 0	561 8 0	561 8 0	561 8 0	561 8 0	561 8 0	
4,559 12 6	4,559 12 6	4,559 12 6	4,559 12 6	4,559 12 6	4,559 12 6	
4,876 14 4	4,876 14 4	4,876 14 4	4,876 14 4	4,876 14 4	4,876 14 4	
5,858 8 9	5,858 8 9	5,858 8 9	5,858 8 9	5,858 8 9	5,858 8 9	
6,521 0 3	6,521 0 3	6,521 0 3	6,521 0 3	6,521 0 3	6,521 0 3	
7,487 14 1	7,487 14 1	7,487 14 1	7,487 14 1	7,487 14 1	7,487 14 1	
8,330 15 9	8,330 15 9	8,330 15 9	8,330 15 9	8,330 15 9	8,330 15 9	
9,500 5 9	9,500 5 9	9,500 5 9	9,500 5 9	9,500 5 9	9,500 5 9	
10,404 8 6	10,404 8 6	10,404 8 6	10,404 8 6	10,404 8 6	10,404 8 6	
11,073 2 6	11,073 2 6	11,073 2 6	11,073 2 6	11,073 2 6	11,073 2 6	
11,149 0 4	11,149 0 4	11,149 0 4	11,149 0 4	11,149 0 4	11,149 0 4	
12,102 2 4	12,102 2 4	12,102 2 4	12,102 2 4	12,102 2 4	12,102 2 4	
15,560 14 4	15,560 14 4	15,560 14 4	15,560 14 4	15,560 14 4	15,560 14 4	
14,840 14 0	14,840 14 0	14,840 14 0	14,840 14 0	14,840 14 0	14,840 14 0	
15,379 12 4	15,379 12 4	15,379 12 4	15,379 12 4	15,379 12 4	15,379 12 4	
17,326 6 8	17,326 6 8	17,326 6 8	17,326 6 8	17,326 6 8	17,326 6 8	
19,170 7 1	19,170 7 1	19,170 7 1	19,170 7 1	19,170 7 1	19,170 7 1	
19,667 7 8	19,667 7 8	19,667 7 8	19,667 7 8	19,667 7 8	19,667 7 8	
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	

Total previous Expenditure
beginning of Famine.Expenditure on
Relief Works.Average Pounds in
Relief Works.For Creation of
Relief Works.For Construction of
Relief Works.For Purchase of
Food Stores.

Total.

NULDRUG.—

29

Continued.

Number of Weeks.	For what Week.	RELIEF WORKS.				POOR	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.			
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.		
21	15th T축 1296 26th May 1877	16,703	1,963	Rs. 1,924 10 0	Rs. 24 1 3	4,423	552
22	22nd T축 1296 2nd June 1877	9,674	1,382	2,287 2 0	556 11 8	5,383	769
23	1st T축 1296 11th June 1877	7,703	856	2,747 11 6	305 4 10	9,194	1,021
24	7th Annoed 1296 18th June 1877	8,451	1,207	1,634 3 1	147 11 10	9,132	1,304
25	15th Annoed 1296 26th June 1877	4,399	549	732 1 6	91 8 2	12,152	1,519
26	22nd Annoed 1296 3rd July 1877	3,608	514	434 11 6	119 3 11	10,029	1,432
27	31st Annoed 1296 12th July 1877	8,016	891	899 9 6	99 15 3	9,607	1,067
28	7th Shervir 1296 19th July 1877	5,776	825	885 3 3	120 7 2	3,158	451
29	15th Shervir 1296 27th July 1877	8,000	1,000	875 12 11	109 2 1	...	...
30	22nd Shervir 1296 3rd August 1877	5,506	850	682 5 3	97 7 7	...	...
31	31st Shervir 1296 12th August 1877	9,928	1,103	1,077 6 6	119 11 11	...	...
32	7th Mehr 1297 19th August 1877	4,132	550	491 6 0	70 3 1	...	...
33	15th Mehr 1297 27th August 1877	4,318	539	543 15 3	65 7 11	...	...
34	22nd Mehr 1297 3rd September 1877	3,262	446	356 1 6	50 13 10	...	...
35	30th Mehr 1297 11th September 1877	8,794	474	876 15 11	109 9 10	...	...
36	7th Ahan 1297 18th September 1877	2,117	312	282 10 4	46 6 0	...	...
37	15th Ahan 1297 26th September 1877	2,591	324	319 13 6	39 15 8	...	...
38	22nd Ahan 1297 3rd October 1877	1,672	267	241 1 0	34 7 0	...	...
39	30th Ahan 1297 11th October 1877	3,635	237	277 11 9	34 11 5	...	...
	Add expenditure by Revenue Officers	2,99,678	...	34,118 6 10	...	43,383	8,418
		...	...	2,480 1 7	...	...	...
	Total	3,00,873	...	36,598 8 7	...	...	...

Hyderabad, Deccan, 5th February 1879.

HOTELS.	Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.				MORTALITY.	
	Expenditure Weekly.		On Relief Works.			
	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	On Relief Works.	In Poor Houses.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	...	
198 15 4	24 15 11	21,095 1 1	675 15 11	20,322 7 0	...	
321 11 8	45 15 4	23,082 3 1	997 11 7	24,379 14 8	...	
525 8 5	58 6 3	26,129 14 7	1,028 4 0	27,653 2 7	...	
601 5 4	123 0 9	27,164 1 8	2,384 9 4	29,349 1 0	...	
605 1 1	83 2 1	27,896 3 2	3,042 10 5	30,948 13 7	...	
604 10 9	86 6 1	28,330 14 8	3,651 5 2	31,085 3 10	...	
1,014 3 9	112 11 1	29,230 8 2	4,658 8 11	33,899 1 1	...	
731 11 1	104 8 5	30,112 19 5	5,460 4 0	35,515 14 5	...	
		30,248 11 4	...	30,988 11 4	...	
		31,871 0 7	...	31,871 0 7	...	
		32,748 12 1	...	32,748 12 1	...	
		33,240 2 1	...	33,240 2 1	...	
		33,764 1 4	...	33,764 1 4	...	
		34,120 2 4	...	34,120 2 4	...	
		34,997 2 3	...	34,997 2 3	...	
		35,379 12 7	...	35,379 12 7	...	
		35,899 10 1	...	35,899 10 1	...	
		35,840 11 1	...	35,840 11 1	...	
		36,118 6 10	...	36,118 6 10	...	
5,600 4 6	1,116 0 6	...	...	...	...
114 12 0	Add the amount of salaries, &c.,	on account	after the close of	the Relief Comp.	...	
5,510 0 0	...	...	...	...	...

MAHDU ALL,
General Secretary, Relief Committee.

WEEKLY RECORD OF PROGRESS OF FAMINE AND OF RELIEF OPERATIONS, &c.,

B.

Number of Weeks.	For what Week.	RELIEF WORKS. (P.W.D.)				POOR	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.			
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during this Week.	Daily Average.		
1	7th Behman 1286 15th December 1876	2,333	333	Rs. a. p. 268 11 6	Rs. a. p. 38 6 2	...	...
2	15th Behman 1286 23rd December 1876	4,944	500	484 15 6	60 9 11	...	...
3	23rd Behman 1286 30th December 1876	11,381	1,891	1,369 0 3	228 2 8	...	...
4	30th Behman 1286 7th January 1877	7,122	729	810 10 8	90 1 1	...	...
5	7th Ispukhur 1286 14th January 1877	8,087	1,155	961 6 6	137 5 6	...	...
6	15th Ispukhur 1286 22nd January 1877	10,148	1,268	1,650 5 9	208 10 8	...	...
7	22nd Ispukhur 1286 29th January 1877	14,448	2,061	1,568 13 9	238 6 6	...	...
8	30th Ispukhur 1286 6th February 1877	17,751	2,220	2,300 12 0	287 9 6	...	...
9	7th Purvanchali 1286 13th February 1877	19,038	2,719	2,350 5 5	321 7 7	...	...
10	15th Purvanchali 1286 21st February 1877	19,758	2,463	2,665 14 1	333 3 9	...	...
11	22nd Purvanchali 1286 28th February 1877	15,850	2,360	1,380 0 9	230 0 1	...	...
12	31st Purvanchali 1286 6th March 1877	18,657	1,955	2,400 15 6	240 13 11	...	...
13	7th Ardhishet 1286 16th March 1877	...	...	1,714 1 1	244 13 10	...	...
14	15th Ardhishet 1286 24th March 1877	446	55	2,031 5 0	259 14 7	...	...
15	22nd Ardhishet 1286 31st March 1877	19,864	2,862	1,972 4 5½	281 12 1	...	...
16	31st Ardhishet 1286 9th April 1877	17,244	1,916	2,022 0 9½	224 10 9	...	...
17	7th Khundal 1286 16th April 1877	7,424	1,062	867 13 6	115 6 6	...	...
18	15th Khundal 1286 23rd April 1877	8,436	1,054	982 3 6½	122 12 5	...	...
19	22nd Khundal 1286 1st May 1877	7,881	1,120	812 0 11	121 11 6	...	...
20	32nd Khundal 1286 11th May 1877	17,064	1,700	1,601 14 8½	189 3 1	...	...

No. VI.

IN THE DISTRICT OF BHEER, COMMENCING FROM 1st BEHMAN 1286 FUSLI.

HOURS.	Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.				MORTALITY.	
	Expenditure Weekly.		On Relief Works.			
	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	On Relief Works.	In Poor Houses.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per 1,000 Sick Persons Admitted in Relief Houses and Poor Houses Total.	
...	...	268 11 6	...	...	...
...	...	753 11 0	...	...	...
...	...	2,122 11 3	...	...	...
...	...	2,983 5 6	...	...	...
...	...	3,624 12 0	...	...	...
...	...	5,564 1 9	...	...	...
...	...	7,322 13 6	...	...	...
...	...	9,628 11 0	...	...	...
...	...	11,784 0 11	...	...	...
...	...	14,449 15 0	...	...	...
...	...	15,822 15 3	...	...	...
...	...	18,229 15 3	...	...	...
...	...	19,534 4 4	...	...	...
...	...	21,985 5 4	...	...	...
...	...	23,507 10 11	...	...	...
...	...	25,379 10 11	...	...	...
...	...	26,787 8 5	...	...	...
...	...	27,749 11 11½	...	...	...
...	...	28,621 12 10½	...	...	...
...	...	30,423 11 7	...	...	...

Number of Weeks.	For what Week.	RELIEF WORKS.				No. of Persons employed Weekly.	Expenditure Weekly.	No. of Persons admitted Weekly.	Per cent.				
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.									
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.								
21	7th Teer 1286 18th May 1877	20,783	2,969	Rs. 1,805 13 2	Rs. 257 15 7	...	...	...	...
22	15th Teer 1286 23rd May 1877	19,533	2,481	2,035 4 6	254 6 8	...	...	...	...
23	22nd Teer 1286 1st June 1877	16,823	2,400	1,713 1 5	224 11 7	...	...	...	...
24	31st Teer 1286 10th June 1877	20,211	2,215	2,430 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	272 10 2	...	...	...	...
25	7th Awwal 1286 18th June 1877	17,103	2,443	2,401 4 6	485 14 4	...	...	...	...
26	15th Awwal 1286 26th June 1877	17,961	2,486	2,071 14 6	258 15 9	...	...	...	...
27	22nd Awwal 1286 2nd July 1877	18,100	2,505	2,020 9 9	289 8 3	...	...	...	...
28	31st Awwal 1286 12th July 1877	16,702	1,859	2,133 3 9	237 0 5	...	...	...	...
29	7th Sheror 1286 19th July 1877	18,393	2,713	2,087 5 0	298 3 0	...	...	...	...
30	15th Sheror 1286 27th July 1877	16,792	2,000	1,835 9 6	229 7 2	...	...	...	...
31	22nd Sheror 1286 3rd August 1877	18,965	2,700	2,067 9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	226 11 8	...	...	...	...
32	31st Sheror 1286 12th August 1877	...	...	1,502 9 6	166 18 11	...	...	...	...
33	7th Mair 1287 19th August 1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		4,27,503	...	55,557 12 10	...	...	...	...	...
Add number of labourers and expenditure previous to admission of attached return and revenue Officers expenditure		35,082	...	6,573 1 3	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	4,63,230	...	62,130 14 1	...	...	...	...	...

Continued.

MAHDI ALI,
Secretary to the Central Famine Relief Committee.

(Sd.) G. PALMER,
Suptg. Engineer and Secretary to
G.O. Mamm Moothurkat in the P. W. D.
and Municipalities.

B.
WEEKLY RECORD OF PROGRESS OF FAMINE AND OF RELIEF OPERATIONS, &c.,

Number of Weeks	For what Weeks	RELIEF WORKS. (E.W.D.)				POOR	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.		No. of Persons admitted Weekly.	
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.
1	7th Behman 1886 15th December 1876	12,505	1,723	Rs. a. p. 1,863 12 0	Rs. a. p. 266 4 0	...	...
2	15th Behman 1886 23rd December 1876	21,065	2,633	3,290 9 6	410 1 2	...	...
3	22nd Behman 1886 30th December 1876	18,810	3,135	4,146 9 6	691 1 7	...	...
4	30th Behman 1886 7th January 1877	39,872	4,620	4,352 2 6	483 9 2	...	...
5	7th Iphendar 1886 14th January 1877	9,305	1,329	360 0 0	51 6 10	...	...
6	14th Iphendar 1886 21st January 1877	28,387	2,923	1,060 11 3	207 2 3	...	...
7	22nd Iphendar 1886 29th January 1877	12,144	1,735	462 12 2	44 10 10	...	...
8	30th Iphendar 1886 6th February 1877	14,856	1,857	4,152 11 7	319 1 6	...	...
9	7th Farwoori 1886 15th February 1877	5,083	797	5,737 14 3	825 6 7	...	...
10	15th Farwoori 1886 21st February 1877	5,632	704	261 1 0	35 2 1	...	...
11	22nd Farwoori 1886 28th February 1877	3,521	657	823 4 2	157 2 8	...	...
12	31st Farwoori 1886 9th March 1877	5,801	530	26 5 7	2 9 11	...	...
13	7th Ar-Behben 1886 16th March 1877	4,618	659	222 7 3	31 12 5	...	...
14	15th Ar-Behben 1886 24th March 1877	5,600	428	738 13 4	87 11 8	...	...
15	22nd Ar-Behben 1886 31st March 1877	2,964	423	1,144 6 0	168 7 8	...	...
	Total.....	1,83,780	.....	29,518 4 1	.....	...	...

Hyderabad, Deccan, 5th February 1879.

No. VII.
IN THE DISTRICT OF NULGUNDA, COMMENCING FROM 1ST BEHMAN 1886 FUSLL

NUMBER.	EXPENDITURE.	TOTAL PREVIOUS EXPENDITURE FROM REGISTRATION OF FAMINE.			MORTALITY.
		EXPENDITURE WEEKLY.		ON RELIEF WORKS.	
		TOTAL EXPENDITURE DURING THE WEEK.	DAILY AVERAGE.	ON RELIEF WORKS.	IN POOR HOUSES.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Rs. a. p. 1,863 12 0	.....
		Rs. a. p. 5,144 5 6	.....
		Rs. a. p. 3,230 15 0	.....
		Rs. a. p. 13,643 1 6	.....
		Rs. a. p. 14,063 1 6	.....
		Rs. a. p. 18,663 12 9	.....
		Rs. a. p. 16,826 8 11	.....
		Rs. a. p. 20,479 4 6	.....
		Rs. a. p. 26,277 2 9	.....
		Rs. a. p. 26,558 3 9	.....
		Rs. a. p. 27,381 7 11	.....
		Rs. a. p. 27,407 11 6	.....
		Rs. a. p. 27,630 2 9	.....
		Rs. a. p. 28,859 0 1	.....
		Rs. a. p. 29,513 6 1	.....
	

(True Copy.)
MAHDY ALI,
Secretary to the Central Famine Relief Committee.

(Sd.) G. PALMER,
Suptg. Engineer and Secretary to
S.-O. Maham in the P. W. D.
and Municipalities.

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WEEKLY RECORD OF PROGRESS OF FAMINE AND OF RELIEF OPERATIONS, &c.

Number of Weeks.	For what Week.	RELIEF WORKS. (F. W. D.)				Per Cent.	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.			
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.		
1	7th Behman 1286 13th December 1876	800	114	Rs. 70 0 0	Rs. 10 0 0	...	
2	15th Behman 1286 23rd December 1876	3,170	396	438 10 6	54 18 4	...	
3	22nd Behman 1286 30th December 1876	11,931	1,988	1,781 2 0	296 18 8	...	
4	30th Behman 1286 7th January 1877	8,457	940	1,761 3 6	195 11 0	...	
5	7th Ispahndar 1286 14th January 1877	8,449	1,207	1,230 2 9	175 12 10	...	
6	15th Ispahndar 1286 22nd January 1877	14,626	1,837	2,695 0 1	336 14 0	...	
7	22nd Ispahndar 1286 29th January 1877	6,355	908	910 2 8	130 0 4	...	
8	30th Ispahndar 1286 6th February 1877	17,322	2,165	2,899 7 5	362 6 11	...	
9	7th Farvardi 1286 15th February 1877	67,103	9,586	3,181 8 8	554 8 1	...	
10	15th Farvardi 1286 21st February 1877	11,401	1,425	1,653 15 10	206 13 11	...	
11	22nd Farvardi 1286 28th February 1877	5,774	962	235 13 11	155 15 7	...	
12	31st Farvardi 1286 9th March 1877	1,650	105	2,812 13 9	281 4 4	...	
13	7th Ardehshir 1286 16th March 1877	1,963	289	100 3 0	14 5 0	...	
14	15th Ardehshir 1286 24th March 1877	2,216	277	160 6 1	20 0 7	...	
15	22nd Ardehshir 1286 31st March 1877	888	127	.....	.....	...
16	31st Ardehshir 1286 9th April 1877	888	98	.....	.....	...
17	7th Khosro 1286 16th April 1877	.....	...	1,808 15 0	258 6 5	...
18	15th Khosro 1286 24th April 1877	4,720	599	842 14 7	105 3 11	...	
19	22nd Khosro 1286 1st May 1877	5,440	777	841 3 2	120 2 9	...	
20	22nd Khosro 1286 11th May 1877	9,342	924	1,182 4 8	118 3 8	...	

No. VIII.

IN THE DISTRICT OF NAGUR-KURNUL COMMENCING FROM 1ST BEHMAN 1286 EESTI

HOUSING		Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.			MORTALITY.	
Expenditures Weekly.		On Relief Works.	In Poor Houses.	Total.	Amount Persons on Relief Works.	Estimated Persons in Poor Houses.
Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Estimated Persons in Poor Houses.	Total
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Estimated Persons in Poor Houses.	Total
.....	70 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	508 19 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,289 19 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,051 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,381 2 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7,076 9 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8,856 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11,786 3 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14,967 12 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16,621 12 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	17,537 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20,370 8 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20,470 11 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20,581 1 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20,581 1 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20,631 1 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	22,439 14 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	23,282 12 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	24,193 15 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	25,505 4 7	.....	.....	.....	.....

NAGUR-KURNUL,

Number of Weeks.	For what Weeks.	RELIEF WORKS. (P.W.D.)				PORE	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.			
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.		
21	7th Teer 1876 13th May 1876	4,465 1/2	609	Rs. 545 12 9	Rs. 9 15 7	......	......
22	15th Teer 1876 22nd May 1876	3,793	474	460 12 8	55 1 7	......	...
23	22nd Teer 1876 2nd June 1877	1,829	261	226 6 5	32 6 7	......	...
24	31st Teer 1876 13th June 1877	5,031	559	799 4 0	88 12 10	......	...
	Total.....	137,884	.....	27,518 7 10	.....	......	...

Hyderabad, Deccan, 5th February 1877.

Continued.

WEEKS.	HOUSES.		Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.			MORTALITY.	
	Expenditure Weekly.		Expenditure from beginning of Famine.				
	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	On Relief Works.	In Poor Houses.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Assisted Persons in Relief Works.	
	25,852 0 9	.....	.....	Assisted Persons in Poor Houses.	
	25,292 18 5	.....	.....	Religious Parades and other Works.	
	26,519 3 10	.....	.....	Religious Parades and other Works.	
	27,318 7 10	.....	.....	Religious Parades and other Works.	
	Total.	
	Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine.	

(True Copy.)

MAHDI ALLI,
Secretary to the Central Famine Relief Committee.(Sd.) G. PALMER,
Suptg. Engineer and Secretary to
S.O.-Maham Mouthfurkat in the P. W. D.
and Municipalities

APPENDIX III.